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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL.D.

PAUL SELBY, A.M.



AND HISTORY OF

TAZEWELL COUNTY

EDITED BY

BEN C. ALLENSWORTH

VOLUME II.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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1905.

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Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago,

furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when, the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stockholder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years, to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness, twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

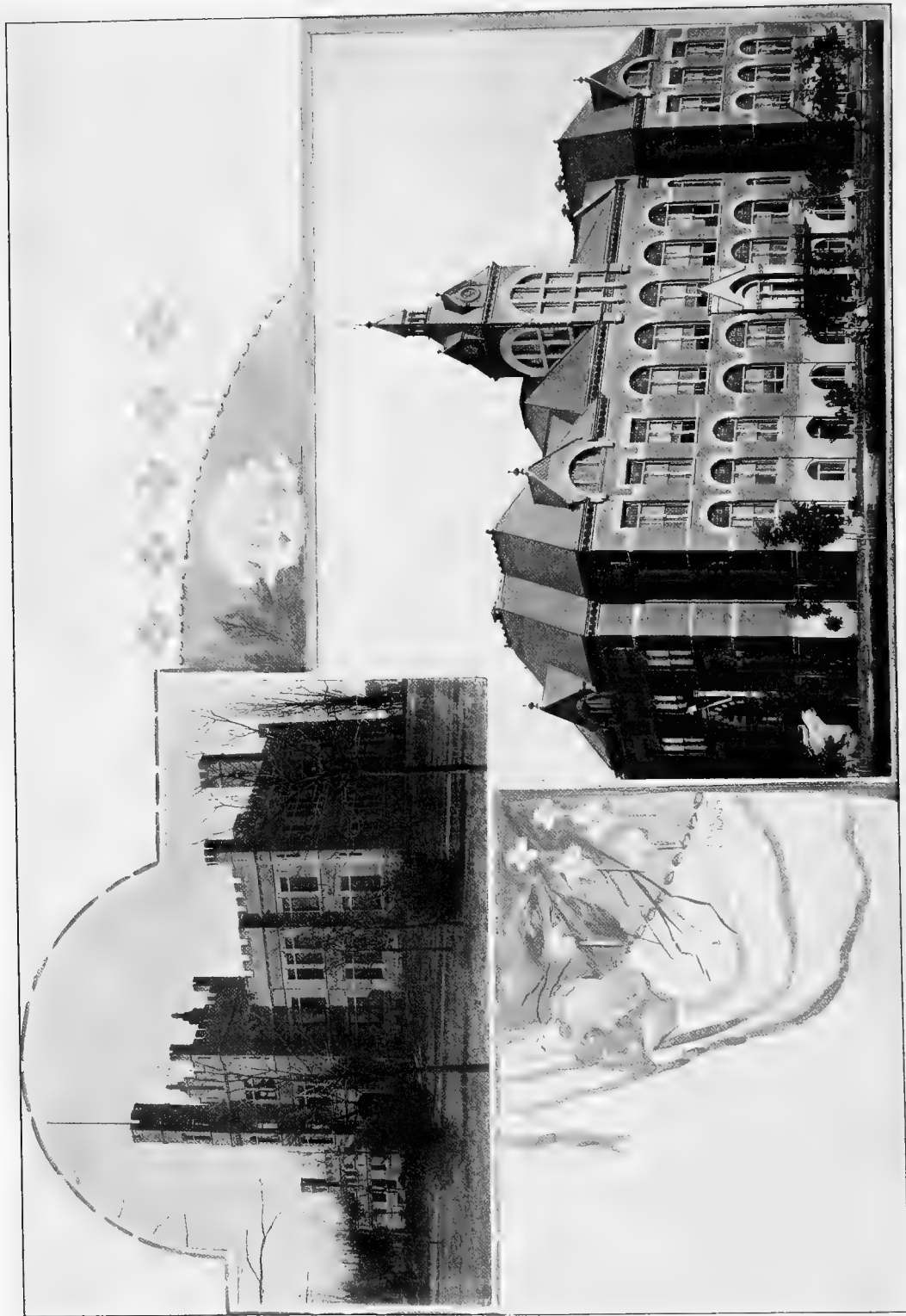
tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



The Practice School.

Main Building.
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



Main Building.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

Library and Gymnasium Building.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has two banks, eight churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,209; (1900), 2,786

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W. (Stephenson)**, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the north-western part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard, County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Wadams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here flows through charming scenery. Pop. (1890), 5,824; (1900) 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford A., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Green-back Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, four churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop., 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives to-day under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. (1890), 11,414; (1900), 14,079.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey*, (*Gen.*) *Thomas*.)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employés, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr.**, son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 306.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and four weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1900, est.), 3,100.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin; came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1900), 360.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,268.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunnicliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 30" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825; was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat Carondelet, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton,

Ill. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880), 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining, and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated “Long Nine” who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of “Colonel,” by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated “Peace Convention” at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mill, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high

schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852, and took its present name in 1866. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOリス, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess** (Thomas), Jr., nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas)** third, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinch & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinch was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, water-works, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith (Todd)**, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufacturing, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49½

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank, a button factory, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 9 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place has some

manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, *Chevalier Henry de*, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Records of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana; has bank, grain elevators, and coal mine. Pop. (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers*.)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties*.)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1893 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1904), about 2,000.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling-mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school, and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at naught a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Petit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

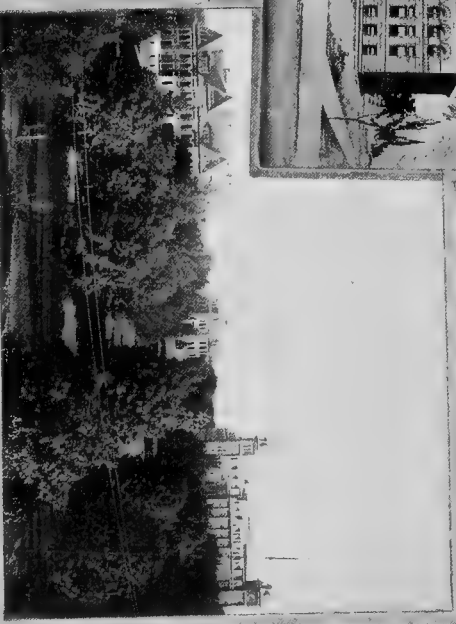
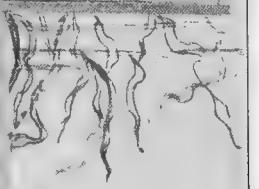
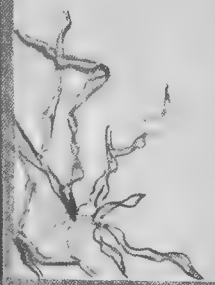
UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel Roberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old.*) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$382,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000; a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and '97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

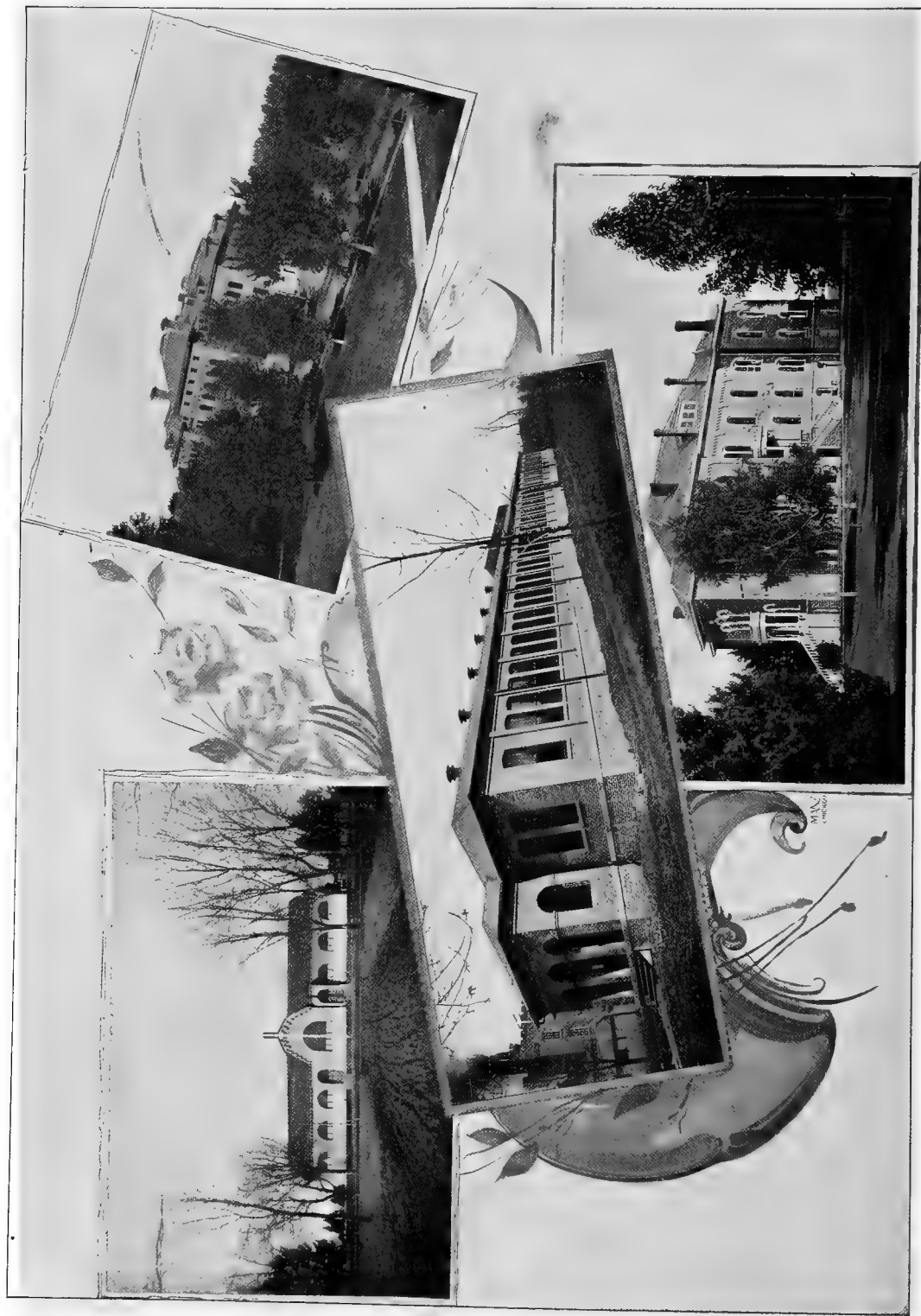
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 480,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Land-scrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The landscrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates \$613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased \$1,000 annually until it should reach \$25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly \$2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up \$5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University: a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.



Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1880, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 583; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,289; 3,589. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (256 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audobon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 1½ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways: 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stove and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis; is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its round-house, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 932; (1900), 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage manufactory, flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2,600 feet. Pop. (1900), 1,195.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguette; French Governors of Illinois*.)

VIRDEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (school census 1903), 3,651.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactories of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,038,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The Eel River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr. Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-eldership of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 37,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Meed Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generalships. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.. Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced, at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 446, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Iuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Medan Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocatoligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later, near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon, and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kanakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard-fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averbysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Roswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg; in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centuria, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely: days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Harts-ville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (See *Eleventh Infantry*.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago. June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbells-ville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland and Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Cornith, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner St. Louis, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Anel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Anel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport Obdam, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 23, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mun; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 63 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 19; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 17; Hector, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French Ouinebegoutz, Ouimbegouc, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827; an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman*, *Zebina*, and *Lundy*, *Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railway, 9 miles northwest of Decatur; has elevators, canning factory, a bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 503.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURN, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,801; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,860; (1900) 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill., Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufactories. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two newspapers. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

WAVERLY, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, two newspapers and tile works. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-i-ni under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis*; *Piankeshaws*.)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambushade, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1878 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s.-e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College; has a bank, five churches and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evansville Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, four weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and three newspapers—one daily. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, William, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITTEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again closed to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,422; (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of *Æsthetics* in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister); "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "*Underground Railroad*.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a lifelong Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—**Richard Lush** (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends", and "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Brown's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping-point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles north-east of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 768; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests, see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852; spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS

NO. 1. } The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff.
Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.
Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.
Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Inter-State Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

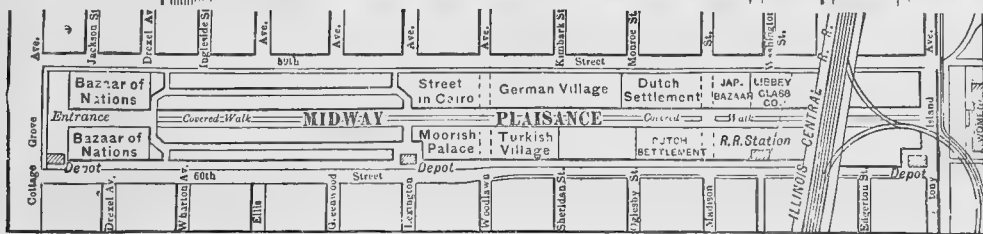
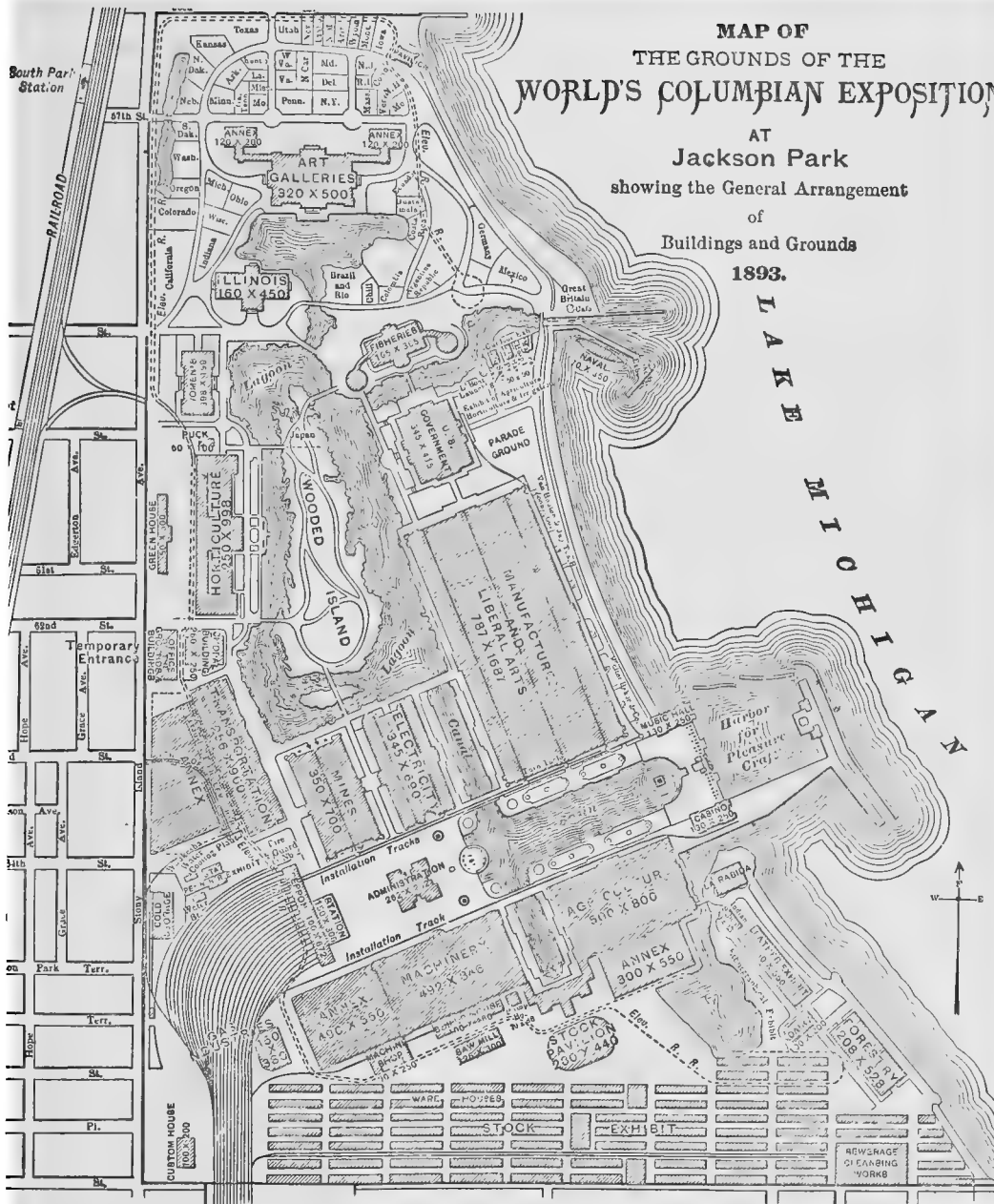
The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and venders, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

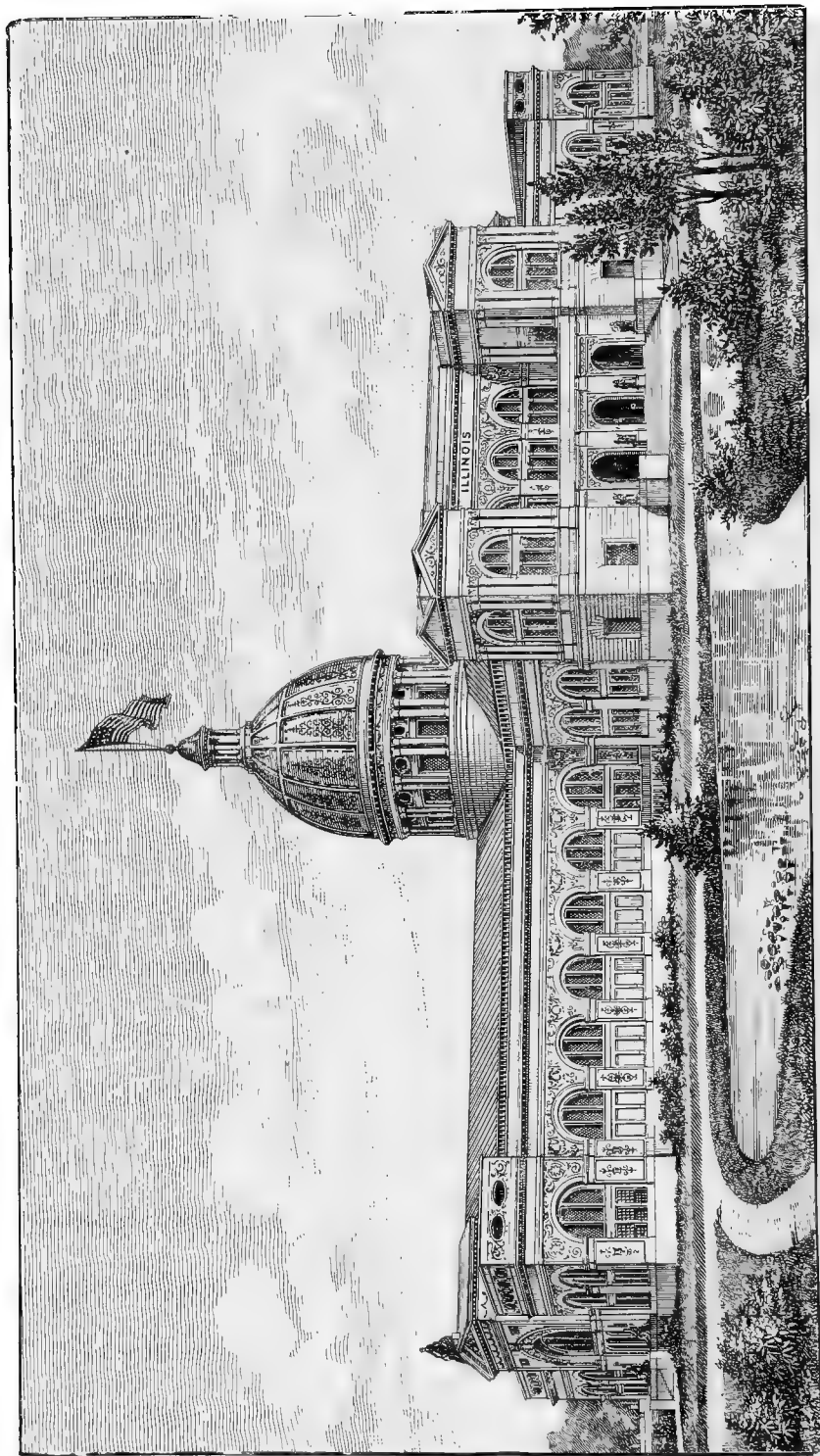
The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.

L A K E
M I C H I G A N





ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687 x 787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280 x 380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Pop. (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora; on interurban electric line; has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890) 375; (1900), 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1893, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship *Raleigh*, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the *Raleigh*) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant, in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence V., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunncliffe and D. G. Tunncliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful, the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagos and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Games, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to coöperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia," to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnell, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the Home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to sub-agent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next and day night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender, but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagoes, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois; and "My Own Times"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892.)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has two newspapers. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1884, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,085.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL). The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,159,180 was in stock, \$6,650,095 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$566,333.

SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

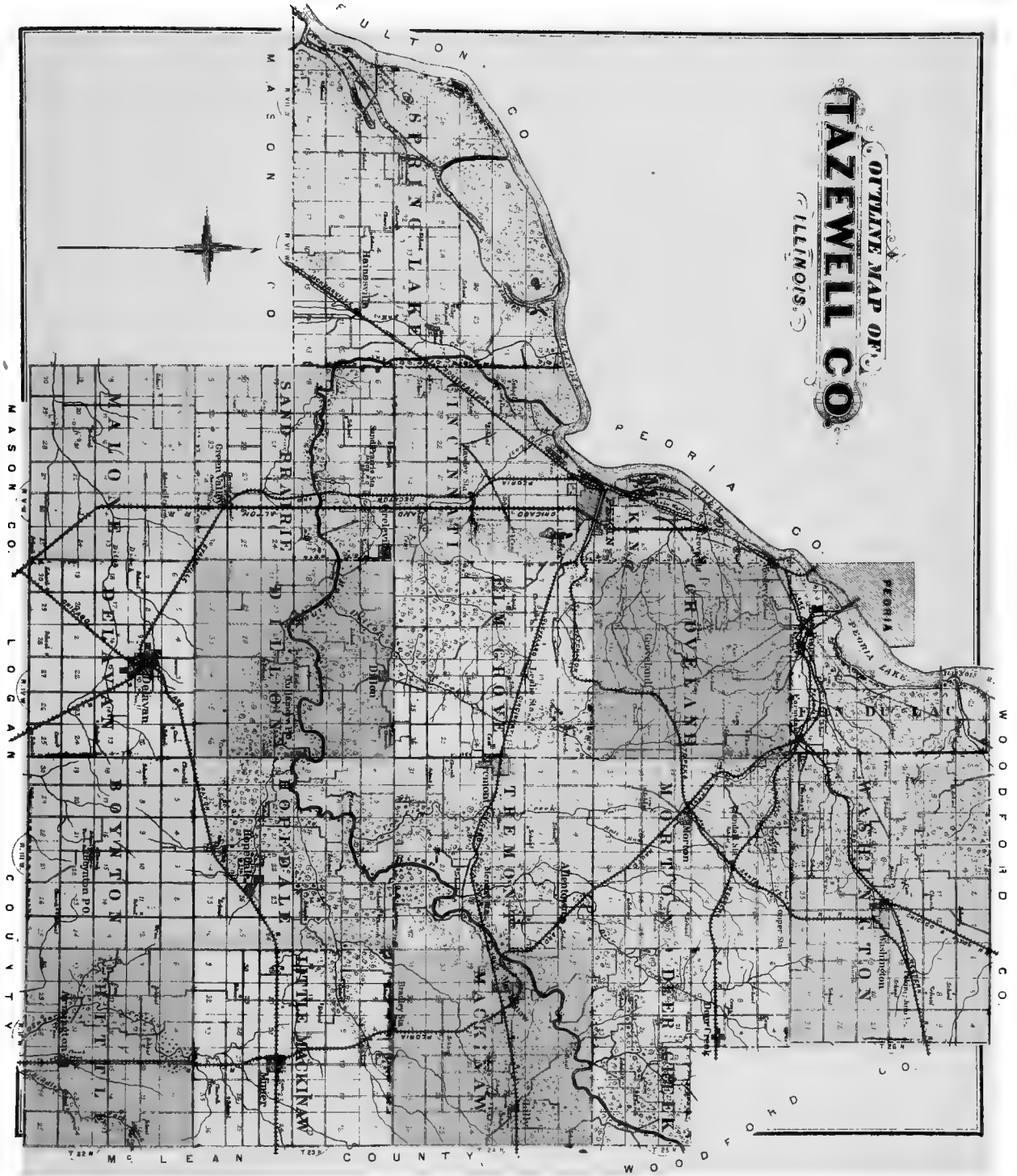
a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Streator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

OTTAWA MAP OF
TAZEWELL CO.
ILLINOIS



Tazewell County.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the citizens of Tazewell a history of the county, covering the main points in its early settlement, and its growth and development to the present time, it has been the author's aim to relate facts in their chronological order, and to add thereto a description of such customs and relate such incidents and occurrences as may give to those who read this work some idea of the character, purposes and results reached by those who have made it possible for Tazewell County to be what it is.

The pioneer period of the County's history has been so thoroughly covered from the time of the erection of Fort Crevecoeur to about 1845, when such period may be said to have closed, that not much of originality can be claimed, as the facts of history never change. The same may be said of the succeeding years to 1879, when a history was issued from which the author has drawn to some extent in the preparation of this volume.

However, during the last quarter of a century, Tazewell County has made such marvelous progress in all phases of growth and development, that a record of conditions, as they now are, should be of present worth, and surely should be of value years hence when even the present, advanced as we believe it to be, will be placed in the remote past, and what we consider its high state of development now, may be regarded as but the beginning of the golden age which the future may hold for those who come after us.

The writer hopes that the labor, time and money expended in the preparation and publication of this work may be accorded a fair measure of appreciation by its patrons and those who may soon read it, and he is also desirous that future generations may find in it many things of value as covering a period in the county's history, of which no other permanent record shall have been made.

Much is due to the publishers for the pecuniary outlay which they have borne, also for the conscientious and painstaking care manifested by them in connection with all departments of the work.

For valuable assistance especial gratitude is due to Hon. J. D. C. Smith, Judge A. W. Rodecker, Dr. W. E. Schenck, and Miss Eliza Hodgson, for their special contributions; to Mr. W. H. Bates, Mr. James Haines, the press of Pekin, the county officials, and others of our citizens, for many courtesies extended.

Ben C. Allensworth.

Tazewell County.

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TAEWEEL, COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PEKIN, ILL.

PART I.

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

LOCATION — AREA — SURFACE — FORESTRY—ANALYSIS OF SOIL— AREA OF DIFFERENT SOILS.

Tazewell county, named for one of the early governors of Virginia, is situated near the geographical center of Illinois in 40 1-2 degrees latitude and 90 1-2 degrees west longitude. It has an area of about six hundred and thirty-five square miles. It is bounded on the north by Peoria and Woodford; on the west by Peoria, Fulton and Mason counties, separated from the two first named by the Illinois river; on the south by Mason and Logan counties, and on the east by McLean and Woodford.

The surface of the country over a large part of the county is a high, rolling prairie with here and there groves and belts of timber. The original timbered growth has largely given way to the demands of the farming interests, but its place has been taken by trees planted by the thrifty home-makers who constitute the population, until a bird's eye view of the landscape, cities and villages included, would suggest the appearance of a vast wooded park. In the upland wooded tracts are found the several varieties of oak, black walnut, butternut, maple, bass-wood, sassafras, and formerly hickory, but the last named tree has almost disappeared. The sycamore, buckeye, black-ash and elm, are found in the river bottoms and on the low lands, and the scrubby oak, black-jack, and a thin admixture of other species, are found on the sandy ridges. The soil

is generally a rich black mold, varying somewhat in different localities in the proportion of clay it contains. In the timbered portion, and in the broken country along the Illinois river, the lighter colored and more argillaceous sub-soil appears near the surface.

The drainage of the county is from the northeast to the southwest, and the principal streams are the Illinois and Mackinaw rivers. The latter is the longest continuous stream in the county. It rises on the farm of Wolf Greisheim, four miles southeast of Anchor, McLean county. It starts from a spring which was never known to go dry. Thence it flows northward where it joins another branch on the S. M. Smith farm southwest of Anchor. Flowing through the northern part of McLean County and entering the southeast corner of Woodford, it first enters Tazewell near the southeastern corner of Deer Creek township, flowing thence southwest to the western part of Hopedale from whence its course is nearly westward until it strikes near the southeast corner of Spring Lake township, whence it flows in a northerly direction and empties into the Illinois river a few miles southwest of Pekin. Lesser streams are the Little Mackinaw and Farm Creek. The latter stream drains the northwestern part of the county, and is especially notable for its rapid rise and great destructiveness in times of high water. The same is measurably true of the Mackinaw, and to the treacherous character of its waters in flood time are due numerous deaths among those who have braved its dangers.

The geological formations of the county are those found in all the central portions of the state. The surface consists almost entirely of

the Drift—a deposit of the glacial period. So far as can be ascertained the underlying rocks consist of the Coal measure series. A bed of cemented gravel, or conglomerate, is found in the northwestern part of the county along the Illinois river. A particularly noticeable ledge of this material may be seen in section 7, Groveland township, and similar ledges appear near East Peoria, and on the Mackinaw in the eastern part of the county.

There is one boring in the bottom lands opposite Peoria affording a vertical section of the stratified rocks belonging to the Coal measures. This boring was made by Voris & Co., of Peoria, and the results of the first 459 feet are given:

1. Alluvial soil of river bottom.....	4
2. Sand	4
3. Gravel (boulder drift),.....	20
4. Clay shale.....	59
5. Bituminous slate.....	3
6. Fire clay	15
7. Clay shale.....	15
	120
8. Coal	4
9. Clay shale.....	34
10. Sandy and argil (very hard).....	34
11. Sandstone	4
12. Nodular argil, limestone.....	6
13. Compact, fine-grained sandstone....	5
14. Hard, dark blue, sandy shale.....	25
15. Coal	3
	235
16. Sandy and argil shale.....	25
17. Bituminous shale, with bands of limestone.....	57
18. "Cherty rock".....	44
19. Hard siliceous rock, mainly chert....	33
20. Fine-grained sandstone.....	65

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Four miles southeast of Pekin a shaft has been sunk showing a section of intermediate beds as follows:

1. Argillaceous shale.....	4
2. Light-colored limestone.....	2
3. Coal	4
4. Fine clay.....	8
5. Sandstone	50
6. Bluish-black slate.....	4
7. Coal	4
8. Fire clay.....	8

The depths of the coal seams appear to be

120 and 230 feet respectively, and these figures indicate the average depth in this locality.

SOIL.

The United States Bureau of Soils issued its report of the soil survey of Tazewell County made in 1902. Ten soil types are found within its limits. These represent variations in the texture, structure, surface, configuration and the drainage of the materials which constitute four feet of the area.

Areas of Different Soils.

Soil	Acres	Pct.
Tazewell Silt loam.....	224,960	54.5
Miami Black Clay loam.....	61,184	14.3
Miami loam	32,512	7.8
Lintonia loam	29,056	7.0
Delavan silt loam.....	25,600	6.2
Miami fine sand.....	22,976	5.6
Yazoo clay.....	13,696	3.3
Peat	1,664	.5
Mackinaw gravel.....	1,008	.3
Yazoo sandy loam.....	128	
Total.....	412,864	....

DESCRIPTION.

The first sixteen inches of this soil is of a brown silty loam, ash-white when dry; at a depth of forty inches it is a silty clay loam, reddish brown to yellowish brown, hard and stiff, friable when dry. In topography this land is rolling to hilly; it occupies the morain belt of the Wisconsin glacier, the till plain and timber belts. The morain belt has more organic matter and deeper soil than the timber belts of the same soil types. This land produces from forty to sixty bushels of corn per acre, and about fifty bushels of oats per acre. It is worth \$35 to \$135 per acre. Its value varies chiefly with the topography and content of organic matter. On the hillside or slopes it washes badly. It is somewhat coarser and lighter than the Delavan silt loam, which it closely resembles in texture. Fall plowing leaves the Tazewell silt loam loose and in good condition to work in the spring, while the Delavan silt loam is more liable to run together and form a hard, compact soil which may have to be replowed in the spring. On the older worn sorts of the Tazewell silt loam an application of lime, probably 500 pounds per acre,

would help the land. The use of some phosphorous barn-yard manure and the growing of clover would be profitable.

Miami Black Clay Loam.—The Miami black clay loam occupies a wide strip north and south from the village of Tremont and around Morton, the northern part of Boynton township and a large part of Little Mackinaw. The first twenty inches of this soil is black or dark brown clay loam; it is loose to a depth of six inches and sticky from that to twenty inches. This is the upland prairie, level or gently rolling. It was originally swampy; it is a newer land not having been cultivated so early as the surrounding Tazewell silt loam. Most of the cultivated fields have been tile drained. It yields from fifty to sixty bushels of corn per acre and about fifty bushels of oats, and sells at about \$135 per acre. Originally this was the finer wash soil from the Tazewell silt loam. There is usually a fairly distinct line between the two kinds of soil. The two comprise practically the whole upland area in the county. The Miami black clay loam contains more clay and finer material; this area was once covered with glacial lakes.

Delavan Silt Loam.—The Delavan silt loam extends to the south and northwest of Delavan and west of Circleville, and is found in some other spots. To the depth of eighteen inches it is silty and fine sandy brown loam; from eighteen to forty inches it is a silty reddish brown and yellowish brown loam; below fifty inches there is more or less fine sand, which grades into stratified yellow sand, underlaid by a thin layer of gravel, which rests on the till plain of the Illinois glacier; this is usually found at a depth of ten or twelve feet. This soil is naturally well drained.

Peat Soil.—The northwest part of Spring Lake township is a body of peat soil. In some places it is pure peat to a depth of fifteen or twenty feet. It is exceedingly rich in organic matter and nitrogen, and fairly well supplied with phosphorus, but is very deficient in potash or potassium. Experiments have shown that an application of potash increased the yield of corn from eight to ten bushels to thirty or forty bushels per acre.

Mackinaw Loam.—The Mackinaw loam forms a narrow strip along the Mackinaw river throughout the east part of the county, and a much wider strip along that river through Sand

Prairie northward to the mouth of the river. This is the Mackinaw bottom lands. To a depth of seventeen inches it is a black or dark brown crumbly loam; from seventeen to forty inches it is a silty clay with usually more or less fine sand. It is subject to occasional overflows, but otherwise is one of the richest soils in the county.

COMPOSITION.

Some of these soils have been analyzed. A good soil ought to have about .30 of 1 per cent of nitrogen, .10 of 1 per cent of phosphorus and about .30 of 1 per cent of potash. All except the gravel and sandy soils of Tazewell county have more potash than nitrogen, but there are none above the normal in phosphorus. Several of the large areas, such as the Tazewell silt loam, Delavan silt loam, and the Miami black clay loam, are considerably below the normal in phosphorus. A liberal use of clover and other legumes will probably maintain the nitrogen. If phosphorus is purchased, it can be obtained in the most available form in bone meal; but considering the results in a term of years, the finely ground phosphate rock is more economical.

Miami Loam.—The narrow strip south from Pekin and bounded very closely by the Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, is of the type called Miami loam; there are also some smaller spots of it elsewhere in the county.

Pekin Loam.—The Pekin loam covers a good part of Cincinnati township, south part of Sand Prairie and some of the northern part of Spring Lake.

Pekin Sand.—Pekin sand is the name given to the soil in the south half and part of the middle of Spring Lake, the west part of Malone and the south part of Sand Prairie.

Delavan Clay Loam.—The Delavan Clay loam occupies the southwest part of Delavan, and the south part of Malone township. This is one of the heaviest and richest soils in the county.

Mackinaw Gravel.—The Mackinaw gravel forms the narrow strip along the Mackinaw river and north from Pekin along the Illinois river.

Pekin Sandy Loam.—The Pekin sandy loam covers the west part of Malone, close around Pekin and the west part of Fondulac.

Yazoo Loam.—The Yazoo loam is the low wooded land in the west part of Spring Lake township. It is a bottom land along the Illinois River. The first ten to twelve inches is of a rich loam with a very stiff clay below.

Silt is a soil finer than sand, but not clay and not plaster. In some places among the sand hills, the sand is 100 feet deep. This is sometimes called Jack oak region.

How Samples Were Taken.—Sixty-five to seventy samples of soil were taken from Tazewell County to be tested at the Illinois experiment station. Four or five samples were taken of each kind, covering a large area, and one sample each was taken of a few of the smaller area soils. These samples were taken in a very careful way, the soil from different depths of one type were taken from widely separated locations, within the area, and when these samples, are composite, several samples of one depth come from the different places in the same locality, being united in the analysis. The farmers themselves, as well as the indications of the soil, were consulted in order to select thoroughly typical soils for tests, so that the results may be intelligently taken into consideration, and the borings and the yields have been found to show the same kind of soil.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY.

EXPLORATIONS OF LASALLE—FIRST ATTEMPT TO SETTLE BY EUROPEANS—LOCATION OF FORT CREVE-COEUR—TONTI LEFT IN COMMAND—IS DESERTED BY MOST OF THE PARTY—LA SALLE'S SECOND EXPEDITION—REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The relation sustained by Tazewell county to the early history of Illinois deserves more than passing notice. The first attempt by Europeans to effect a settlement within the borders of the state was made on the third day of January, 1680, when the famous French explorer, Robert Cavelier de La Salle, seeking to open up a waterway communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico, first set foot upon Illinois soil at the present site of Wesley City. This bold and dauntless explorer had been retarded in his course by the machinations of his own follow-

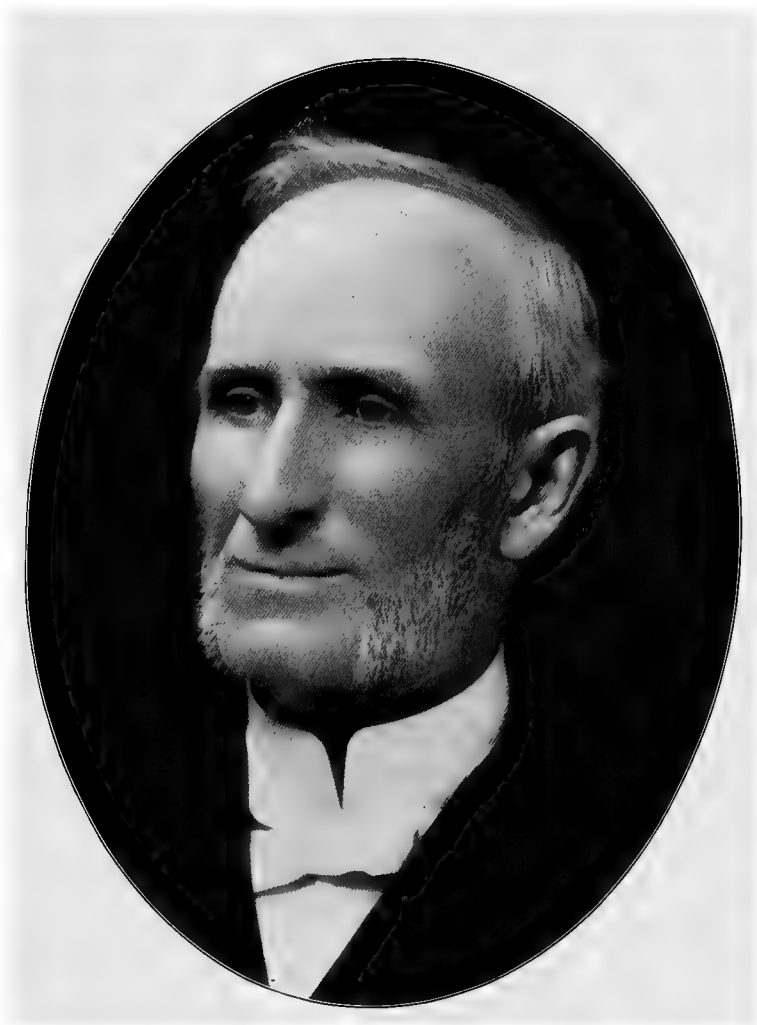
ers and the illy concealed animosity of the Illinois tribe of Indians residing along the banks of that stream. To provide comfortable quarters for himself and men during the winter, upon a point of a ridge, protected on either side by a deep ravine, he built Fort Creve-Coeur (Broken Heart).

LOCATION OF FORT CREVE-COEUR.

The location of this fort has been a disputed point in the local history of Illinois, and much discussion has been had among those who have sought to locate, as nearly as possible, the exact site. The author of this work has examined all authorities that were available upon this question. Our oldest settlers now living in Pekin unite in saying that, as early as 1827, the traditions of the oldest residents here at that time were all to the effect that this fort was erected near the present site of Wesley City. The matter has been so long agitated that it was finally taken up by the Peoria Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution. The members of this chapter selected Mrs. Ada Greenwood McLaughlin to collate all available facts that might have a bearing upon the location of this fort. Mrs. McLaughlin's research has probably been the most complete that has ever been made, and is deemed well worthy of a place in this history. It is eminently valuable, not only for the facts it brings to light, but for the masterly manner and scholarly finish with which they are presented. The author is under obligations to Mrs. McLaughlin for her very kind permission to reproduce her paper here:

"One of the most interesting periods of Illinois history is that of French discovery, exploration and settlement. While Father Marquette, in 1673, made a voyage down the Mississippi River, which he reached by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and then returned to Green Bay by way of ascending the Illinois, no attempt was made to possess or colonize the country thus visited. That was left for that wonderful man, the intrepid chevalier, Robert Cavelier, then Sieur de La Salle, whose imagination was fired by the scanty accounts of a vast fertile country whose only inhabitants were Indians.

"La Salle, who had previously explored the Ohio, heard the news and went to Count Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, who was his



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friend. He unfolded to him the vast scheme of taking possession of this unknown country, with the great river which he imagined emptied into the Gulf of California, and thus furnished a short route to the Pacific Ocean and the commerce of the east. In this plan he was warmly seconded, because, if successful, Frontenac would gain more than La Salle, and Louis XIV. more than Frontenac. Backed by Frontenac, he easily secured the necessary endorsements at court, was ennobled, and enabled to begin operations. All went well for a year or two. Fort Frontenac was rebuilt. The seigniorship was divided among the tenants, and affairs were in profitable progress, but prosperity did not remain. La Salle proceeded along the lakes, building forts, conciliating Indians and buying furs, whilst his agents at Frontenac robbed him. But at last, after many disheartening delays and disappointments, in December, 1679, he reached the Illinois River with his party, consisting of thirty laborers, three priests and Henry de Tonti. On their way down the river they found a deserted Indian village of 480 cabins. The Indians were away on their winter hunt and the French, being on the verge of starvation, helped themselves to what corn they needed, and continued their journey. This village is supposed to have been near Fort St. Louis, now known as Starved Rock, La Salle County, Illinois.

"January 4, 1680, La Salle entered Peoria Lake. On the morning of the 5th he landed at the Indian village, which was where the river narrows below the lake, and assured the Indians of his peaceable intentions. He paid for the corn with axes and other implements, for this camp held a part of the tribe whose village was near Starved Rock. They wished the French to settle with them. La Salle promised them protection if they would consent to his building a fort, and also to furnish arms and ammunition provided they would not use them against any allies of the French; that he could not stay himself, but would send other Frenchmen who would protect them from the attacks of all their enemies. These cordial relations were soon disturbed by a nocturnal visit to the Indians by a Miami chief, who was sent and instructed that LaSalle was a friend to the Iroquois (who were the ancient fierce enemies of the Illinois Indians); that the French

had a fort in their country, and would unite with the Iroquois to exterminate them entirely, and to believe nothing told them. This tale so alarmed the Indians that they decided not to assist La Salle in his project of reaching the Mississippi river, but contradicted their former favorable reports, and said infinite numbers of barbarous nations inhabited the river banks, and would overwhelm the French, that the river was full of monsters, crocodiles and serpents, and the lower part of the stream was obstructed by rocks and precipices, and all ended in a gulf where the river was lost underground. Some of La Salle's men deserted before such difficulties, and he decided to keep the rest away from the Indians for fear of losing more. He told them it was necessary to build a fort to protect them from the Indians. So all went to work with good grace, building a fort which was called "Creve-Coeur."

"It is well known with what fortitude La Salle met the news of all the disasters which had befallen his enterprise during his absence in the Illinois country. The Griffin was the first vessel built upon the Great Lakes. It was a bark of 40-tons burden, and received its curious name from the armorial bearings of Count Frontenac. La Salle lost not only the boat, but its valuable cargo of furs, which he depended upon for his expenses. A second vessel, with merchandise from France, was wrecked while ascending the St. Lawrence. His creditors had seized all his effects, even his Fort Frontenac and his seigniorship. He made the trip of 400 leagues to Fort Frontenac from Fort Creve-Coeur, and such was his determination that, within a week of his arrival, he had secured credit and equipment for a second expedition, and started again to carry out his design of reaching the Mississippi.

"On the 22nd of July, two voyagers, Messier and Laurent, came to him with a letter from Tonti, who wrote that soon after La Salle's departure, nearly all the men had deserted, after destroying Fort Creve-Coeur, plundering the magazine and throwing into the river all arms, goods and stores which they could not carry off." (Parkman). Only fifteen men had been left with Tonti. On receipt of La Salle's message to fortify Starved Rock, he had taken a few men and gone up there. During his absence all but three men and the

priests deserted. They immediately carried the news to Tonti, who returned and recovered the forge and such tools as he could from the river. La Salle hastened on his way to relieve Tonti, who, as he expressed it, was thrown on the charity of the Indians at their village at the Rock.

"When La Salle reached there he was astonished to find that the Iroquois had left the large Illinois village a smoking ruin, its plain strewn with corpses, upon which wild animals were feasting. He searched these horrible remains to see if any Frenchmen were there, and was relieved to find no traces of Tonti or his companions. With all haste possible he pursued his way down the river through Peoria Lake, past Fort Creve-Coeur, until he reached the Mississippi, searching for Tonti. He left three of his men near the ruined village, with his provisions and baggage, while he took the four remaining men, each armed with two guns, a pistol and a sword. This was in the autumn of 1680.

"This last disaster again delayed the plans of La Salle, and it was not until December, 1681, that his final journey down the Illinois was begun. He passed several weeks in the Illinois valley, and at last reached his goal, the mouth of the Mississippi, in April, 1682. The return was made late the same summer.

"The historians of these various expeditions are as follows: I. **First.**—La Salle's own letter in the 'Margry Documents,' and another account attributed to him, also in 'Margry.' **Second.**—Hennepin, in his 'Discovery of Louisiana,' translated by John Gilmary Shea. **Third.**—Tonty's letter in the 'Margry.' **Fourth.**—LeClerc's 'Establishment of the Faith,' in which he gives a narrative derived from Father Membre's diary, Shea's translation. II. La Salle's letter in 'Margry.' III. **First.**—La Salle's letter. **Second.**—Tonty's memoir. **Third.**—A letter of Father Membre to his superior. **Fourth.**—A letter by Metairie, the notary of the expedition. **Fifth.**—The 'Journal of Joutel,' all of which are in 'Margry.'

"There are other translations of various accounts, which have been made by B. French, in his 'Historical Collections of Louisiana,' but they are not nearly so full and complete as the 'Margry Documents'; so they have been omitted.

"In the search for the truth as to the site of Fort Creve-Coeur, it is, perhaps, well to state just here, that it has been pursued for over five years, and an examination has been made of all Illinois histories in my own private library, and the Public library of Peoria; all the translations of French writers touching the subject in the same libraries; and the 'Margry Documents,' also accessible in the Peoria library. Many other books have been examined on this point with the view of making this collection of opinions as complete as possible, and the search has not omitted Gravier and Marest, early missionaries stationed at Peoria; Father Charlevoix, who made a tour of the French Missions in 1721; nor the 'Jesuit Relations,' a collection of letters and documents of the order. Every opinion that could bear on the point in question is hereby offered. The translations from Margry are my own, except where otherwise noted.

"There has been much said, both pro and con, about plagiarism, in regard to Hennepin's 'Description of Louisiana.' The eminent historian, John Gilmary Shea, who has given the fine and accurate translation of Hennepin and Le Clerc, calls La Salle the plagiarist on subjects common to both writers, while Pierre Margry returns the compliment by insisting that Hennepin is the culprit. With all due modesty, it appears the solution is this: La Salle never made any voyage of discovery in which he did not include several priests in his company, ostensibly to carry the faith to the savages, but in reality to record the events of the journey. It was a part of Hennepin's business to keep a diary which he could use himself in reporting to his superior, and La Salle could also use it if he wished. The Chevalier was a busy man, the spirit of activity and enterprise personified, and it may be, referred to the good father's notes to save time. Moreover, Hennepin wrote to La Salle an account of his adventures on the Mississippi and among the Sioux, whither La Salle had sent him, and it is incorporated in La Salle's letter in Margry. This fact bears out my supposition that La Salle did no more than he had a perfect right to do.

"Some have expressed a doubt as to the authenticity of the Margry documents. Monsieur Pierre Margry was, for many years, a

clerk in the French Colonial office, and his position gave him access to the colonial archives, which had been so jealously withheld from American writers, as well as the world in general. M. Margry made a correct and literal copy of these records with a list of their whereabouts, and such other information as he could obtain. Mr. Shea says in his comparison of Hennepin and La Salle: 'If one is not trustworthy, the other is not.'

"Hennepin's own map, published in his first book, 1683, accompanies Shea's translation, and in it Fort Creve-Coeur is located on the east side of the river, about half way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, via the Illinois route. No other fort in Illinois is given.

"Franquelin was a young engineer who held the post of hydrographer to the King at Quebec, in which Joliet succeeded him. A very elaborately executed map, six feet long and four and a half feet wide, was made by him to show the description given by La Salle and Hennepin, and is supposed to have been made under the direction of La Salle, as it particularly exhibits his colonies in Illinois. In Vol. LXIII. of the 'Jesuit Relations,' is a beautiful copy of this map.

"The first visit of La Salle to the Illinois country was begun in the autumn of 1679. By the first of January, 1680, he was descending the beautiful river which always demanded the most enthusiastic praise from all the chroniclers of those early days. January 4th the party entered the lake and, toward evening perceived smoke while traversing the little lake, and the next day, about nine in the morning, we found on both sides of the river, a quantity of canoes and saw the great smoke which arose from 80 cabins full of Indians, whom we discovered first. They did not see us until we had doubled a point, behind which they were camped a half a gun shot from the shore.' (La Salle's account.)

"Henri de Tonty, whose name and fame are second only to the Sieur de La Salle's, never wasted any words in his writing, and a few lines usually sufficed him. In Margry (Vol I., p. 582), he says: 'Having seen smoke, M. de La Salle put the canoes in battle array. Upon doubling a point we saw a hunting village. The Indians were greatly alarmed

thinking we were Iroquois. The women and children fled to the woods, but when they found we were French, they showed the calumet at a distance. . . . The day we arrived, which was the 4th day of January, 1680, the river began to freeze. . . . The 15th, he (La Salle) found a place suitable to build a bark of 40 tons to descend to the Mississippi, or river Colbert. He built a fort which was named Creve-Coeur, and worked on a boat of 40 tons. Some time afterward the Rev. Father Louis Hennepin, with Michel and Picard, started to the country of the Sioux. M de La Salle decided to make the trip of 400 leagues to Fort Frontenac by land (on foot). He started on March 10th with six men, leaving me as commandant in his place.' "

"Shea's translation of 1881, of Le Clerc's 'Establishment of the Faith' (Vol. II, p. 118), has the following brief reference to the position of the Illinois camp and also Creve-Coeur. Le Clerc was not with La Salle's party on this expedition, and his description is compiled from a diary kept by his cousin, Father Membre. It says: 'They left it (the Illinois village near Starved Rock) on the first of January, 1680, and by the fourth were 30 leagues farther down amid the camp of the Illinois. They were encamped on both sides of the river, which is very narrow there, but very near there forms a lake about seven leagues long and one wide, called Pimiteoui, meaning in their language, that there are plenty of fat beasts in that spot.' On page 123 he says: 'January 14, 1680, all repaired to a little eminence, a pretty strong position near the Illinois camp, where the Sieur de La Salle immediately set to work to build a fort which he called Creve-Coeur.'

"The following extract is from Hennepin's Description of Louisiana, 1683 (pp. 176, 178), John Gilmary Shea, 1880: 'A great thaw having set in on the 13th of January, and rendered the river free below the village, the Sieur de La Salle begged me to accompany him and we proceeded with one of our canoes to the place which we were going to select to work at this little fort. It was a little mound (?) distant about 200 paces from the bank of the river, which in the season of the rains, extends to the foot of it; two broad, deep ravines protected two other sides and part of a fourth, which

was completely entrenched by a ditch uniting the two ravines. The exterior slope, which served as a counterscarp, was fortified. We made a cheveaux-de-frise and cut this eminence down steep on all sides, and the earth was supported as much as was necessary with strong pieces of timber, with thick planks, and for fear of any surprise, we planted a stockade around, the timbers of which were 25 feet long and a foot thick. The summit of the mound was left in its natural figure, which formed an irregular square, and we contented ourselves with putting on the edge a good parapet of earth, capable of covering all our forces, whose barracks were placed in two angles of this fort, in order that they might be always ready in case of attack. Father Gabriel Zenoble and I lodged in a cabin covered with boards, which we adjusted with the help of our workmen, and in which we retired after work, and where all our people came for morning and evening prayers; and when being unable any longer to say mass, the wine which we had made from the large grapes in the country had just failed us, we contented ourselves with singing vespers on holidays and Sundays, and preaching after morning prayers. The forge was set up along the curtain which faced the wood. The *Sieur de La Salle* posted himself in the middle with *Sieur de Tonty*, and wood was cut down to make charcoal for the blacksmith.'

"In *Shea's* book of 1880, in which he apologizes for his former criticism of *Hennepin*, and asks for a rehearing of the case, is the following note on page 175: 'It is commonly supposed that *La Salle*, dejected at the loss of the *Griffin*, and his increasing difficulties, called this fort *Creve-Coeur* (broken heart) on that account. The *Tonty* of 1697 so asserts: but at a moment when *La Salle* sought to encourage his men, he would not be likely to do this. As *Louis XIV.* had recently demolished *Fort Creve-Coeur*, a stronghold in the Netherlands, near *Bois le Duc*, captured by him in 1672 (*Zeller's Universal Lexicon*, XI, pp. 162-3), the name may have been a compliment to that monarch and this would explain the omission of the name in *Nouvelle Decouverte*, published in Holland. '*Parkman's Discovery*,' p. 168, says that the site of the fort is still recognizable a little below *Peoria*.'

"An account in *Margry* is identical, or very nearly so, with *Hennepin's*, and is attributed to *La Salle*, but because of the great similarity, it is not necessary to give it.

"In *Margry* (Vol. II, pp. 48-9), a letter signed '*La Salle*,' says: 'All resolved with good grace, and we repaired on January 15 in the evening to that spot which I had selected, unexpectedly and quite apropos. A great thaw had come and rendered the river free down from *Pimiteoui*. It is a little hillock, distant three arpents from the bank of the river. In the season of rains the river reaches the floor of the hill. The ravines, large and deep, shut in two other sides and half the fourth, which I finished enclosing by a ditch which joined the two ravines. I made a border to the other side of the ravines with a cheveaux-de-frise, made steep the declivity of the hillock all around, etc. I left the figure of a square top, which was irregular,' etc., etc.

"The following extracts from *Margry* are given to show the extent of the lake, which is that part of the river designated *Pimiteoui* by all these writers, and its relative position to the fort. The extracts already given show indirectly that *La Salle* went down the river to reach his fort, but the following are stronger and more direct.

"In the same letter of *La Salle* just quoted, is found the following on page 55 (*Margry*, Vol. II): 'In the meantime, the winter was very much longer than ordinary; and the ice prevented communication with the village where the Indians had corn in cache; provisions began to fail those who worked for the fort. I determined to go away to find means to provide them. I embarked with six Frenchmen and two canoes, the river being open in front of the fort. But we had not gone an hour until we found ice. I believe the lack of the current, and the place, was the cause of the ice remaining so long, and did not want to quit my canoes. I intended to send them back to the fort laden with corn, when I arrived at the Indian Village. I had hoped to my people that although the end of the lake was frozen, the river would have rotted ice and we might have a free passage. We made two sleds and dragged our equipage and canoes upon them, and drew them to the end of the

lake, which is seven or eight leagues long.' (La Salle.)

"In Margry (Vol. I., p. 488), is the following reference of La Salle to the same event, which was the beginning of the toilsome journey to Fort Frontenac: 'The current being quite rapid, rendered the river free from ice below the fort. But after a league of navigation, and at the entrance of an enlargement, where there is a lake eight leagues long which forms the river, they found ice. The Sieur de La Salle, who did not wish to abandon their canoes, because he intended to send them back to the fort laden with Indian corn, told his men that at the end of the lake the current would melt or break up the ice, and open a passage for them. So they determined to make two sledges, upon which they might place their canoes, and all their baggage, and draw them on the snow to the end of the lake.'

"Upon La Salle's return in the fall he expected to finish his boat and pursue his journey down the Mississippi. After finding the terrible ruin and devastation of the great Illinois town LaVantum, he made a rapid trip down the Illinois, searching for Tonty and said, on p. 133, Vol. II, Margry: 'On arriving at Pimiteoui, or Creve-Coeur, were found the remains of the destruction by the deserters,' etc.

"In a general description of the river, given by La Salle (Vol. II., p. 247), is the following: 'But at different places, as at Pimiteoui, a league east of Creve-Coeur, and two or three other places below, and in many cases where the two high grounds skirt it, at about half a league apart,' etc.

"These quotations just given from the letters of La Salle and Tonty, have not, to my knowledge, been literally translated before, but connected narratives derived from them have been published by Parkman and Mason. The 'Margry Documents' have been examined also for indirect reference to Creve-Coeur and Pimiteoui, and the following are pertinent.

"La Salle, in Margry (Vol. II., p. 169), said: 'The 10th of January (1682) we lost track of some of our people, and M. de Tonty went in search. They found one, and had news the others were going to join me at the river Miami. The 11th all joined us, and as their comrades were expected to arrive at once, we marched a little journey, and left instructions for the others, and provisions in order for them,

to come and join us. At length, everybody having assembled, and navigation being open at the end of the little lake Pimiteoui, we continued our journey in canoes to the River Colbert.

"In Margry (Vol. I, p. 593), is Tonty's account of the trip of 1682: 'M. de La Salle joined me on the 14th of January, and continued the sledging, in which way we arrived at the Illinois river. I found one party of our hunters had lost track of the French. Upon this I made search, because there were eight men I had sent hunting, and when they were found, they came to join us. This increased our numbers so that we had 23 French and 18 Indians, Mahingans or Abenakis, and Sokokis, ten of whom were women who had with them three little children. Upon arriving at Fort Crevecoeur we found navigation. And, as several of our Indians were obliged to make several canoes of the bark of the elm, on that account we did not reach the Mississippi until February 6. It was given the name Colbert by M. de La Salle. While our Indians were busy making their canoes, provisions failed us. I was obliged to put a line in the waters to fish with feathers. I caught a fish of extraordinary size. It was sufficient to make soup for 22 men.' Signed, 'De Tonty, Quebec, le 14 Novembre, 1684.'

"In Margry (Vol. II, pp. 206-7), is the following of Father Membre to his superior, dated: 'De la rivierre de Mississippi, le 3 Juin, 1682.'

"'Your reverence knows the motives which led me to return to the Miamis to accompany M. de La Salle in his discovery of the sea and why I am here at present. Since hearing of his (expected) arrival there, we set out with M. de Tonty, some days before M. de La Salle who joined us at Chicago, where another band of his men also joined us. In such a manner all assembled at the beginning of January, 1682. In the place where the Chicago runs into the river of the Illinois, it was frozen over as well as the route by which we had come. So we drew our canoes and other equipage as far as the Illinois Village (La Vantum at Starved Rock). No one was there. They had gone to winter elsewhere, at a place 30 leagues farther down, at the foot of Lake Pimedy (Pimiteoui). There we found navigation open, and we descended the river in

canoes to the Mississippi river. There we remained some days, kept back by the ice which came from above. We set out and visited a village abandoned by the Illinois. M. de La Salle left for the one and the other the signs of his coming in peace and the signs of the route. This we followed more than 100 leagues on the river without seeing a person.'

"In Margry (Vol. II., p. 187), is a letter of Jacques de la Metairie, notary, dated 9th April, 1682, from which the following is taken. It may also be found in 'French's Louisiana,' Vol. I, p. 45. 'The 27th December, 1681, M. de La Salle started on foot to join M. de Tonty, who had, with the men and all the equipage, put on before. He joined them at forty leagues at the Miami. There the ice made it necessary to stop at the bank of the river Chicago, near the Maskouten. The ice became stronger, so the porters were able to draw all the baggage, the canoes and a Frenchman who was hurt, all along the Illinois, a distance of 66 leagues. At length all the French had assembled the 25th of January, 1682, at Pimiteoui. From there the river had no more ice, except floating, and we went our way to the Colbert.'

"The full and unabridged text of Joutel's journal is in Vol. III, Margry. The following extract begins page 473, and makes it plain where the channel of Le Deux Mamelles is and its relative position to Lake Peoria:

" 'The 9th, advancing continually, we arrived at a lake of about half a league, where the man Coulture had told us at the Arkansas it would be necessary to hold to the left. This we did, but a little wrongfully. In fact we got into a river, which reached to the left, and we followed it. But when we had gone a little way within, I saw we were not following the direction of the outlet we intended to take. I told M. Cavelier several times that it was not the river we should be in. Meanwhile we did not leave it to go forward, considering that M. Cavelier thought it above as Coulture had said. We ascended, therefore, that river about a league and a half. But as far as we could see, the water diminished so much that we had trouble to float our canoes, so that we were compelled to return to that place below, that they called a lake. There one of our Indians, taking his bow and quiver, followed along the bank looking for the outlet and the current of the known river. On his return he marked

his way by which we followed the lake. The next day, the 10th September, we started. We intended to take the other side of said lake, so that we would not again be deceived, not expecting to be able, after we advanced, to reach the known river, of the high background, and whose islands formed the entrance. Strength was given to retrace our course and search for the channel of the known river, which we found at the left. That channel bears the name of Deux Mamelles, or two mountains. They are two little hills separate and round. The name was given by the voyageurs or the men of the country. We found and saw several encampments about the said lake where the Indians had camped, I was informed, in succession, when they came to fish at certain seasons of the year, when hunting animals was not good. They smoked the fish to carry to their village; for these people have the season for every kind of hunting and fishing.

" 'We continued our route, having discovered the channel of our river, and found the usual breadth almost everywhere, with much game of different kinds. There were swans, bustards, geese, thrushes, ducks, teal and other kinds, in the same abundance as the fish. We continued traveling and made the mistake. The Frenchman whom we found with the Arkansas, had said when we reached a certain lake, we would be 30 leagues from the Illinois (village). That was why we hoped to be more advanced. But Monday, the 11th of September, we arrived at another lake, which is about the breadth of the first, but is much longer, being about seven or eight leagues long, and is called Pimiteoui. The place in the vicinity of the latter is a little more covered around than the former lake. We found also many more encampments, and there were old remains of cabins where the Indians had camped. Hunting had diminished greatly on account of the quantity of Indians who had come. Nevertheless, we took a step to kill two buffaloes, which we took to the fort of the Illinois and dried a part.'

"This narrative continues to give full particulars of the remainder of the trip up to Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock) where Joutel arrived September 14, at 4 p. m. Joutel's journal describes the journey of La Salle's expedition, which landed in Texas instead of entering the Mississippi, gives an account of the heroic

leader, and the subsequent steps of his faithful adherents to reach France by way of the Mississippi and the Illinois.

"The translations so far comprise all the published relations of the writers who may be supposed to have seen Fort Creve-Coeur and left a reliable record. Baron le Hontan does, indeed, relate that, in April, 1689, he arrived at Fort Creve-Coeur, and was received with all imaginable civility by Monsieur de Tonty,' and locates the fort in his map on the west side of the river. But for more than 50 years, le Hontan has been placed with 'that amiable class of writers who tell the truth by accident and fiction by inclination.' Moreover Tonty was at that time absent in the south, whither he had gone hoping to find and succor La Salle's infant colony in Texas, after hearing of the great leader's death.

"Eighteen years after La Salle's visit to this country, an Englishman named Dr. Coxe, physician to the queen of Charles II., got up an expedition to the Illinois. In his memoirs, published in 1722, by his son, is the following in French's Louisiana, Vol. II., p. 231, Coxe's Carolina: 'Many rivers run into it (the Illinois and it forms two or three lakes, but one mightily extolled called Pimiteoui, which is twenty miles long and three broad; it affords great quantities of good fish, and the country round about it abounds with game, both fowl and beasts. Besides the Illinonecks are the nations Perouaria, the great nation Cascasqua and Caracantonan, and on the northern branch inhabit part of the nation of the Mascoutens. On the southeastern bank of this river, Monsieur de La Salle erected a fort in the year 1680, which he named Creve-Coeur, from the grief which siezed him on the loss of one of his chief trading barks, richly laden, and the mutiny and villainous intrigues of some of his company, who first attempted to poison and afterward deserted him. This fort stands half way between the bay of Mexico and Canada.'

"B. F. French's 'Louisiana,' (Vol. IV, 1852 p. 36), says: 'Disheartened by the desertion and disaffection of his men, and by want of all tidings of his vessel, he began the erection of Fort Creve-Coeur and of a vessel near the Illinois camp, below Lake Peoria.'

"Parkman, in his 'Discovery of the Great West,' 1869, gives a full description of Fort Creve-Coeur, in which he follows the narratives

already quoted of La Salle and Hennepin, and adds, as cited by Shea in his note above, 'the spot may still be seen a little below Peoria.'

"Parkman is recognized as good authority, and states that, after he had made his researches, he made a trip following the route taken by this party of La Salle's, and from their account was enabled to identify the places they describe. He mentions particularly Starved Rock as the site of Fort St. Louis, Utica of the great Illinois town La Vantum, and that the site of Fort Creve-Coeur was still recognizable below Peoria.

"Edward G. Mason, in Chapter from 'Illinois History,' 1901, p. 65, says: 'The spot which La Salle had chosen was on the left bank of the Illinois river, about two and a half miles below its exit from Pimiteoui Lake.'

"Mason speaks at length also of the name. Shea's suggestion that it was given as a compliment to the French monarch is probable, as H. A. Rafferman has found proof that Tonty took part in the capture of the Netherlands Creve-Coeur. The usual reason for attributing the name to La Salle's despondency finds no mention in any writings of La Salle or in the authentic accounts of Tonty of 1684 and 1693, or in Hennepin's 'Louisiana,' of 1683.

" 'Short History of the Mississippi Valley,' by James K. Hosmer, 1901, p. 37, says: 'From here the party passed to the Illinois on which he built Creve-Coeur.'

"Breese's Early History of Illinois, pages 113-16, 1884, is as follows: 'The spot now entitled to claim the honor of the erection has long been a subject of dispute, many ingenious conjectures having been elaborated to establish it, involved as it is in so much doubt and uncertainty. Time, ever busy in destroying, has long since crumbled to earth the fabric and erased every artificial mark of its certain existence. The spot is no longer known. Some who are curious in such matters, locate it near or at Peoria Lake on the west side. You may see there, just above the town, heaps of ruins, remains of buildings, and other rubbish of antiquity, but they are supposed to be the ruins of the mission of St. Louis and not of Creve-Coeur. Others place it on the east side of the river, and though in the same vicinity, still higher up the stream, whilst our historian, Bancroft, locates it 'four days' journey below Lake Peoria.' After referring to differences

in ancient maps, and quoting Hennepin's account of the selection of the site and its location, he concludes: 'The facts which we gather from this relation are that the fort was "down the river" from Peoria; that it was upon an eminence on its bank with a natural ditch on each side, and accessible in one direction only. What place may answer to this description, my knowledge of the topography of the country will not enable me to say.' Bancroft is in error when he says it was built 'four days' journey below Peoria Lake,' and evidently confounds that lake with the Illinois lake first visited which I have assumed, must have been an expansion of the river near Ottawa. If this conjecture be correct, 'four days' journey' below it, as Hennepin's narrative states, would place Creve-Coeur at a point below, but near the site of the present flourishing city of Peoria, a spot I should like to visit, so full of interest as it is, and where, for the first time in this magnificent valley, the pennon of France was unfurled to its winds.'

"Brown's Illinois History, 1844, page 123, says: 'He commenced immediately building a fort a little above where Peoria now stands.' He gives no reasons and quotes no authority for the statement.

"Drown's Record and Historical View of Peoria and Almanac, of 1850, says, on page 43, after quoting Hennepin's description: 'Some have placed it near Wesley City, below, and some near Spring Bay, about ten miles above, our city; but according to the description given by Father Hennepin, the site is about three miles above this (?); the remains are yet to be seen answering Father Hennepin's description.' On page 44 he gives a diagram of some remains which he surveyed two or three miles east of Peoria in 1842. Either he is not clear, or typographical errors exist, as this little book was published in Peoria at that early day. In other places, his conclusions as to other points of Hennepin's description of the trip down the Illinois are contrary to all accepted authority.

"Peck's Gazetteer, 1834, p. 104, a small pocket handbook for the information of emigrants, according to its compiler, says: 'The position of this fort cannot now be ascertained, but from some appearances, it is thought to have been near Spring Bay, in the northeast part of Tazewell County.'

"Governor Reynold's Pioneer History of Illinois, 1852, pp. 19-20, says: 'Fort Creve-Coeur was located somewhere, I presume, on the southeast side of the river, eight miles above Peoria, on the lake.'

"Commenting on this extract, Mr. Ballance says, in his History of Peoria County, 1870, p. 26, that 'Governor Reynold's means of correct information were superior, or at least equal to that of any one else, yet he was oftener in error.'

"In Illinois Historical and Statistical, John Moses, 1899, p. 65, is the following: 'On January 4th, 1860, he passed through Peoria Lake, and on the next morning arrived at the Indian village of the same name and resolved to build a fort. Selecting a site about four miles south of the village, and 200 yards from the eastern bank of the river, he erected a rude fort, called Creve-Coeur, the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. As all remains of this fort have long since disappeared, its precise location cannot now be determined.'

"Western Annals, 1847, Perkins, pp. 1-3: 'A spot upon rising ground, near the river, was accordingly chosen, and the fort commenced.'

"Mr. Charles Ballance, in his History of Peoria County, 1870, p. 26, quotes Hennepin's description and comments thus: 'This quotation settles, at once and forever, a question that has been disputed for the last thirty years, to-wit: The precise locality of the fort. The most of those who have written on the subject have placed it above Peoria some two or three miles, and others six or eight miles above. But the first difficulty that hypothesis meets with is, there is no high land on that side of the river within the proposed bounds. All the land above the city on that side, for more than the greatest distance proposed, is liable to overflow to the extent of ten to fifteen feet. Besides, Hennepin says to locate it they went from Peoria down the river, and that they found a place where there was an eminence, and the bank of the river made one line, and two sides were made by ditches the rain had made very deep. There is no place on the river that fits this description but the village of Wesley, and that fits it exactly.'

"Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois of 1874, p. 77, says: 'The site chosen was on the east side of the river a short distance below the outlet of the lake. This was the extremity

of a ridge approaching within 200 yards of the shore, and protected on each side by deep ravines. To fortify the bluff, thus formed, a ditch was dug behind to connect the two ravines. Embankments were thrown up to increase the altitude of the different sides, and the whole was surrounded by a palisade twenty-five feet high. The work was completed by erecting in the enclosure buildings for the accommodation of the men. The place of this ancient fort may still be seen a short distance below the outlet of Peoria Lake.

"The 'Great West,' by Jacob Ferris, 1856, p. 68, says: 'La Salle proceeded south to Kankakee, a branch of the Illinois, and descending the river below Peoria, he passed the winter in building another fort which he called Creve-Coeur.'

"In the 'Past and Present' of La Salle County, 1877, p. 15, 'The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake.'

"In the History of Peoria County, 1880, p. 13, is the following: 'They crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort which La Salle called Creve-Coeur.'

"The 'Pioneers of Illinois,' by N. Matson, 1870, p. 57, after quoting Hennepin's description: 'The only place in this vicinity answering this description is at the village of Wesley, which is located on the east side of the river three miles below Peoria, and this is generally conceded to have been the site of the old fort.'

"Parkman adopted a similar view, saying in his 'Discovery of the Great West,' p. 168, ninth edition: 'The spot may still be seen a little below Peoria,' but he omits this sentence in his last edition of the same work. Others think it stood in Fon du Lac township in Tazewell County, above Peoria and a mile and a half below the Narrows of Peoria Lake (Chicago Tribune, Nov. 16, 1889); but a very competent authority fixes the site farther to the north, and identifies it with a mound, a little below Spring Bay in Woodford county. (Hiram W. Beckwith, in the 'Land of the Illini,' Chicago Tribune, Feb. 24, 1895). This is probably the correct location.'

"It is hard to reconcile this conclusion with the correct statement already quoted in the text. In fact, they cannot both be correct, and the author certainly never visited the locality, or he would not have published such a contradiction.

'All the supposed sites mentioned have been visited and inspected, and but one answers the description of the correct translations of Hennepin, La Salle, Tonty, Membre, Metairie and Joutel. There is at Wesley City a hillock distant about 200 paces or three arpents from the bank of the river, having the deep ravines at the sides and almost enclosed on the fourth, with traces of wash where the ditch was dug. The top still has the outline of an irregular square, and can easily be imagined as it was before the earth was taken from the top to make the parapet against the cheveaux-de-frise and wooden palisade of the outer edge.

"Below and nearer the river, is plenty of room for the building of the boat which never grew old enough for a name. While it is true that all artificial remains of the rude fortifications have long since vanished under the destructive agencies of man and time, yet the earth remains, and the hills and ravines can not better be described today than in the very language used by those hardy French explorers.

"This hill is about a league below the outlet of the lake.

"The conditions are fulfilled; and there where once stood La Salle and Tonty, and where they first unfurled the lilies of France, to float in proud possession of the whole Mississippi valley, a huge boulder of granite, with a suitable inscription, has been erected, as a lasting and appropriate monument, by the Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The settlement at Creve-Coeur was perpetuated by French traders, many of whom amassed small fortunes in barter, mostly in furs and hides, carried on with the Indians. This "Trading House" (now Wesley City), remained under the control of the French until the latter 30's when they gave way to American settlers and tradesmen.

CHAPTER III.

ABORIGINES.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORERS—INDIAN CONFEDERATION
—SKETCH OF SHABBONA—HIS SERVICES TO
THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE POTTAWATOMIES THEIR
CUSTOMS—STORY OF LAWSON HOLLAND.

When the early French explorers first visited the state they found various tribes of Indians settled on the banks of the Illinois river, the most numerous beings the "Illinois," which consisted of several bands that spread themselves out over the country on both sides of the Illinois river. This confederation included the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Mitchigamies. This confederacy was almost constantly engaged in cruel and bloody wars with the Iroquois who, through a decisive victory in 1680, became masters of the territory now forming this county. This supremacy of the Iroquois finally gave way to that of other tribes, and the immediate predecessors of the white settler were the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies. The former tribe had surrendered their claims to their lands by treaty shortly before the arrival of the whites, but when the settlers arrived to take possession under the acquired treaty rights, the Kickapoos under the leadership of Machina, chief of a tribe which camped near Mackinaw, grew ugly and seemed disposed to annoy the settlers. However there was no open hostility, and the Kickapoos left the country with the final exodus of the Indians in 1832.

During the period of earliest settlement the fear of Indian massacre was constantly present in the minds of the hardy and venturesome pioneers. Through all this trying period the menace of danger from the Kickapoos was lessened by the firm and generous friendship of Shabbona, who, with his band of Pottawatomies, had his camping ground on the river bank where Pekin is now located. Shabbona eventually settled at Shabbona's Grove, 25 miles north of the village of Ottawa, where he lived till 1837 when he removed to Western Missouri. Hostilities soon began between him and Black Hawk's followers, who had a reservation near by, and a son and nephew of Shabbona were killed. He then returned to Illinois to find that the whites had occupied his old home and the grove that bore his name. Some

friends then bought for him twenty acres of land on Mazon Creek, near Morris, Grundy county, where he died July 27, 1859. During the early part of the decade between 1840 and 1850, he spent two winters in Pleasant Grove, in Elm Grove township, in this county. There are yet living several of our old settlers who knew him well, and they all bear willing and grateful testimony to his noble, generous character.

A character so intimately connected with the early history of this county deserves more than passing notice. He lies buried in the old Morris Cemetery, and in 1903 the citizens of that locality placed a big hard headrock to commemorate his burial place. This big rock, which was brought from the prairies to be built into the handsome new Presbyterian Church there, was discovered by one of the pioneers of Morris and finally placed in the old Cemetery, where it is an object of interest to all visitors.

The citizens of Grundy, La Salle, Bureau and Will counties, who recall the days of Shabbona, the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars, know what plots and risks the loyal Indian faced as he made his way from settlement to settlement in times of trouble, bidding the inhabitants fly to the forts for safety. For a great many years Shabbona was a bulwark of security to the adventurous settlers who had come to make homes in northern Illinois. The information he brought to the outposts regarding the impending uprisings among the savages and the coming of scalping parties was always reliable, and the settlements that disregarded or were slow in acting on Shabbona's warning, were often butchered in consequence. The fifteen settlers who were killed at Indian Creek in La Salle county, furnish an example. It is these old settlers of the valley that feel that Shabbona's grave should have a fitting monument, for in him is presented perhaps the most conspicuous example of steadfast friendship for the whites that is known in Indian history. From a published sketch in the Chicago Chronicle we take the following:

"Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Ottawa river, in Canada, about the year 1775. He was of the Ottawa tribe, the leading tribe of the Algonquin family, which embraces the Winnebagos, Chippewas and the Potta-

watomies, who had a common origin and similar language.

"Shabbona was physically a noble specimen of his race. More than six feet tall and large in proportion, erect and commanding in his bearing, he at once inspired respect and early was made a chief. When a young man, he emigrated with a portion of his tribe, to Michigan; was a friend and companion of the great Tecumseh, and was fighting by his side when that warrior was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813. Shabbona said that when Tecumseh fell, he looked about and saw the British all running, the Indians all running, and then he ran too. From this time he forsook the alliance of the British and became the friend of the United States. He was later made chief of the Pottawatomies, from which tribe he is said to have procured his famous squaw, Pokanoka.

At the time of the Winnebago war in 1827 he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the settlers of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot and his life threatened, but on the following day, he was set at liberty. From this time on the Indians, through reproach, called him 'the white man's friend.'

"Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him twice in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said had it not been for Shabbona, the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard and he could have continued his war for years.

"To Shabbona the early settlers of the Illinois Valley owe a lasting debt of gratitude. His aid and friendliness to the whites was untiring and unswerving. Many an old pioneer today

tells his grandchildren how, in the long time past, as he sat at the evening fire, the door was gently pushed open and Shabbona stalked in with his ominous announcement "Heap Injuns. Git!" Because of his efforts in saving the lives of the whites, the Sacs and the Foxes made repeated threats to kill him and twice came near carrying them out. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pypo, his nephew, and hunted him down as if he were a wild beast.

"For his aid to the settlers, the government awarded him two sections of land at Shabbona's Grove, in De Kalb County, and a pension of \$200; but in 1837, when the last of his tribe moved to a reservation west of the Mississippi, Shabbona went with it. He was not satisfied and returned with his family—children and grandchildren, thirty persons in all—to his reservation. At the solicitation of his tribe, he again went west, but his stay there was an unquiet one. He returned to Illinois in 1855, but during his absence, a lot of speculators, willing to profit even over the gift of a grateful country to one who had saved the lives of scores of its frontier colonists, succeeded in representing that Shabbona had deserted his reservation, and it was sold at public auction. When he learned this, the aged chief became a homeless wanderer. Going around among the settlers, at each cabin door he repeated his sad refrain: "Shabbona has nothing now." But he was not long in want; those who had felt the terrors of savage warfare, did not mean that the old chief should suffer. George E. Walker, the first Sheriff of La Salle county, said: 'Shabbona, while I have a bed and a crust, you shall share them with me,' and the chief always made Walker's house his home when in Ottawa."

POTTAWATOMIES.

The Pottawatomies were the largest of three tribes of Indians located in this section. Senachwine was their chief and was greatly beloved by his braves and his tribe was generally honored and respected by the whites. We gather some of their characteristics as related in "Chapman's History," by Lawson Holland, one of the very earliest settlers in Washington township:

Gathering Turtles.—The preparations incident to this journey are somewhat extended. Two horses were placed side by side and a

blanket stretched between them, and the party start for the streams. The turtles are thrown in this blanket, and when a full load is secured, they are carried to the camp, and a large kettle filled with water is placed over the fire and in the boiling caldron the living turtles are thrown until the kettle is filled. When thoroughly boiled, the meat is plucked from the shell and eaten.

Tradition.—A tradition which has existed among the Pottawatomies for ages, is that of a certain time of the year, a deer must be killed and eaten without breaking a single bone. This performance is entered into largely, and the greatest caution taken to secure the animal without a bone being broken. It is then roasted, and the meat eaten with the greatest possible care. The remains are then gathered up, placed in the skin of the animal and buried.

Punishment for Adultery.—The punishment for adultery is the cutting off the nose; the first offense being punished by a small piece, the second by a large one, and the third cuts it to the bone. These are rare cases, however, both sexes having a high regard for purity and virtue.

Marriage.—In marriage, the women promise to do all the work, such as skinning animals, dressing hides, building tents, and performing all the manual labor, the males only furnishing the necessities of life. The marriage covenant is made by the exchange of corn for a deer's foot by the parties to be united and is a time of great solemnity.

Ornamental Wealth is indicated by piercing the nose and ears, from which hang large rings and bells; also bells attached to a strip bound around the leg or ankle.

Their Dead.—In the winter the dead are entombed by standing the body upright, around which is placed poles run into the earth.

At one time when Mr. Holland's wife was washing, a squaw entered the cabin and interrupted her work. She had just put a kettle of boiling water in the tub, and in passing the squaw fell, or sat in the tub of hot suds. Her cries called the braves, who lifted her out and carried her to the wigwam.

One day when Lawson was a boy, and while the family were at dinner, and a Frenchman named Louey, who was stopping with them, had finished his meal, lighted his pipe, and was leisurely smoking outside the cabin, a stalwart

Indian came down the trail and demanded his pipe, which was refused. The Indian then drew his tomahawk and drove it into his skull. Holland and old man Avery, who was there at the time, rushed from the cabin and Avery grappled with the redskin. He sounded the warhoop and, in a twinkling, the little band of whites were surrounded by hundreds of the swarthy tribe. The Chief, taking in the situation, drew his war club and struck at Avery with his deadly weapon, but Avery's quick eye dodged the blow and the instrument was buried in a large tree behind him. It was a perilous moment, and there seemed to be no earthly escape for this little band of pioneers, but Holland was regarded as a friend, and his counsel was at all times sought. The Indians then had a war dance, and returned to their camps, and peace and quietness were again restored. This occurred in 1822.

Senachwine, the Chief of the Pottawatomies in about 1823, found out the whites were becoming alarmed, and called a council with the whites to talk. He spoke about four hours. He began his history back to old "Kentucky." He said: "When you pale-faces came into the country we took you in and treated you like brothers. We furnished you with corn and gave you meat that we killed; but you pale-faces soon became numerous and began to trample upon our rights which we attempted to resist, but was whipped and driven off. This is returning evil for good. The graves of my forefathers are just as dear to me as yours, and had I the power, I'd wipe you from the face of the earth. I have 800 good warriors besides many old men and boys, that could be put in a fight, but this takes up a remnant of these tribes since the last war. I believe I could raise enough braves and taking you by surprise, could clean the State. I know I could go below your capital and take everything clean. But what then? We must all die in time. You would kill us all off. You tell me that you have forbidden your men to sell whiskey. You enforce these laws, and I stand pledged for any depredations my people shall commit. But you allow your men to come with whiskey and trinkets, and get them drunk and cheat them out of all their guns and skins and all their blankets, and the Government pays me yearly for this land. This leaves us in a starving, freezing

condition, and we are raising only a few children compared to what we raised in old Kentucky, before we knew the pale-faces. Some of my men say in our consultations: 'Let us rise and wipe the pale-faces from the face of the earth.' I tell them no; the pale-faces are too numerous. I can rake every man, woman and child I've got and place them in the hollow of my hand and hold them out at arm's length. But when I want to count you pale-faces, I must go out in the big prairie where timber aint in sight, and count the spears of grass, and I haven't then told your numbers." Mr. Holland knew this chief for ten years. He was a large, stalwart man and always sorrowful. He said: "When you make my men drunk, my men are just as big fools as your men when they are drunk. But when sober, I say come, and they come, and I say go, and they go."

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLERS.

NATHAN DILLON'S NARRATIVE—PIONEER LIFE—LOG
CABIN HABITS AND CUSTOMS—MRS. MARGARET
YOUNG'S NARRATIVE—JOEL HODGSON.

The earliest settlers within the present limits of the county came from Ohio, and were followed some years later by large numbers of Kentuckians and Virginians.

The first permanent settler in the county was Nathan Dillon who came here from Ohio in 1823 and located near Dillon Creek. We give here a narrative written by Mr. Dillon and published in "Chapman's History of Tazewell County" in 1879. His story furnishes a typical history of the trials through which the early pioneers passed and bears testimony to the heroic courage and persistence of those brave men and women who paved the way for the blessings of civilization, which the years have bequeathed their children and children's children, as well as the thousands of others who now enjoy the fruits of toil and privation.

NATHAN DILLON'S NARRATIVE.

"It was in the year 1820 that we set our faces westward, with heavy hearts at the

thought of leaving near friends and relatives behind, with a view of taking up our abode on the broad prairies of the West, and among strangers and savages. At that early day our way was in a manner through a wilderness to our journey's end, the destination of which was eight miles south of Springfield, on Sugar Creek.

"Although we were well outfitted with good horses and wagons, many hardships awaited us of which we had not dreamed. We had a terrible trip through Indiana in mud, over logs and brush, often swamped down to the hubs of the wagon. We could procure but little feed for our horses but new corn, and part of the time could not obtain that; and when at last we struck the Grand Prairie, west of Clinton on the Wabash, we found ourselves with broken-down horses and only three day's provisions, our company consisting of my brother Absalom's family and my own, with six horses and seventy head of cattle and twenty sheep. The country before us was wild, new, almost untrodden by man; but our hearts were brave. The second day out we were attacked by chills and fever, and soon after others by the same disease. Then did we wish ourselves back again to the home we had left in Ohio. Not half way across the prairie and out of provisions, and not able to drive our team, let alone our stock, what to do we did not know; but at this juncture we were overtaken by three young men, who had set out on our trail with the hope of safely walking through; but when they overtook us were already out of provisions.

"To remedy our scarcity we slaughtered one of our cows, thereby obtaining what would subsist us till we could reach the forks of the Sangamon, where resided Jacob Scraggs, and where we rested. The next day we reached our destination. We were among strangers, but they were kind, generous and hospitable. Winter was drawing near, and we had no shelter of any kind in which to stay, no feed for our stock, and my wife, the only person among us who had not been sick on the road; and yet we succeeded in passing our first winter in Illinois, as best we could, and without losing much stock. In passing, I will note that at the time of our arrival there was in Springfield a very low, one-

story court-house, twenty feet square; a jail, not so large, built of round logs; a tavern, kept by Mr. Price, and a store kept by John Taylor, who also was Sheriff of the county.

"The summer following much sickness prevailed, and in the fall we lost two children, which discouraged us very much,—made us home-sick and almost induced us to return to Ohio. Hearing, however, a good account of the Mackinaw country to the north of us, we determined to visit it; and accordingly, accompanied by my brothers Jesse and Walter and William Hays, we set out on a journey to explore it. We struck the stream at Mackinaw Town, and after visiting Deer Creek, Walnut Grove, White Oak and Stout's Groves, our provisions failed us, and we went over to Fort Clarke (as Peoria was then called), but on arrival found neither provisions nor people, except Abner Eads and Jesse Ogee. But we managed to catch some fish, and on them, with some prairie chickens we killed, we subsisted until we returned to Elkhart Grove.

"On our return we passed through Pleasant Grove and Delavan Prairie. We made selections for future homes near Dillon Creek, and the next fall, having put up cabins, we prepared to remove to our new home, got ready, and set out. On our journey, when a short distance from where the village of Delavan now stands, we were overtaken by a heavy thunder storm. We hurried along as fast as possible until sundown, when the wind changed to the northwest, and in fifteen minutes' time our clothes were frozen hard, our horses mired down, and my wife and children had to get out of the wagon into the bleak wind. Then we unloaded the wagon and moved it out of the slough by hand, the water half-leg deep, and reloading, hitched up the horse and moved on about a quarter of a mile further, when the same accident occurred again. It was now quite dark, the wind blowing, the weather freezing cold, wolves howling in every direction. We concluded to start for the timber, which was about three miles off; so, packing wife and children on horseback, we started against the wind: it was to do that or freeze on the prairie. We were in a truly desperate condition,—no fire, and all of us wet, cold and hungry. We had

to have fire or perish; so on our arrival at the timber it devolved on me to strike a fire, for my brother was so near chilled through he could do nothing, as he had been riding and driving a four-horse team. In those days we had no matches, and were compelled to strike a fire by a flint-lock rifle, which was a bad job, as the whole ground was flooded and nothing could be found dry. I at length succeeded in getting a fire, and we piled high the wood and stood around and thawed out and dried our clothes; and when my wife went to look for the provisions to get some supper, the dogs had found where it lay, and eaten it all up; and we went supperless to our wet beds.

"The next morning we started by sunrise for the wagon. It was frozen fast, and we had to cut it out and take it back the way it came in. We had left our cattle on the previous night, and they had started off. I took their trail and followed them several miles, when the ground became so frozen that their hoofs made no impression; so I gave them up as lost and returned to camp. By this time I was very hungry; and wife, with provisions brought from the wagon, had prepared a good meal, and we all did it ample justice, as we had not eaten anything for nearly two days. At the beginning of the second day we mustered all force, determined to reach our destination that day. When we arrived at the Mackinaw the ice was running in large quantities, and the stream hardly fordable; but with much labor and difficulty we got across, and that evening arrived at our cabin. There was no door or chimney to it; not a crack stopped, and situated so the north wind came through at a sweeping rate; but having plenty of bed-clothes, we kept ourselves comfortable, and opened a place in the roof to let the smoke escape, prepared a good supper, slept in the cabin, and in a few days had it warm and comfortable.

"Brother Walter returned to Sangamon county for a load of corn and meal. While he was gone it rained a great deal, and he was twelve days in coming from Springfield. Wm. Davis came with him with a drove of hogs. When they arrived at Mackinaw the water overflowed the banks, so they left the team on the other side, and with the men with them, made a raft and crossed over, and

arrived at home late the same night. The next morning we started for the teams, prepared to make a raft large enough to bring across wagon, provisions and horses. We got our wagons and provisions across, but were compelled to swim the horses. Brother John was mounted on one of them, and in plunging round in the mud and water, he got dismounted and thrown in the water, and when he got out had to ride near three miles with frozen clothes on, and almost perished; but a good fire and hearty supper made us all feel comfortable. But the horses had a hard time of it, as they had to stand out in a cold wind tied with a halter all through the cold freezing night.

"So passed the winter at our cabin with wife and children. Occasionally my brother was with us, but my wife never saw a white woman from the month of December to the following March; but there were plenty of Indians, and they were quite troublesome, and could not be trusted. In the month of May following (1824) I was compelled to go to the settlements after provisions, and John Dillon accompanied me. The night we arrived it commenced raining, and continued, so that on our return the streams had raised to fearful height. When we came to Salt Creek it was a sea of water from hill to hill, and we were compelled to cross as best we could, by ferrying our load in a small boat, and swimming our horses. Kickapoo was in the same condition, and we crossed in a small canoe, taking our wagons apart in order to get them over. The next was Sugar Creek, where Robert Musick then lived. Here we were one whole day in crossing. The night after we lay out on the big prairie without fire and but little to eat. If such toils and privations would not try men's souls, what would? We had no more ferrying until we reached Mackinaw, but our team broke away, and we had to follow them some eight miles before we overtook them. On our return we found Benj. Briggs who was on his way to Peoria: had been as far as Mackinaw and could not cross, and was returning. We returned to that stream and spent a lonesome night on its banks, and in the morning found an Indian canoe, and with its aid swam our horses over and reached home. Brothers Walter, Absa-

lom, and others started for the stream and brought our wagons over.

"In concluding this narrative I will speak of the other first settlers that came to this section of country (Dillon Grove, Tazewell county.) In the month of March, 1824, brother Absalom moved here; soon after John Summers, William Woodrow, and Peter Scott came and made improvements. My brothers Jesse and Thomas came out the fall following, and the year after my father and brother William came, and from that time the country settled very fast with an industrious population."

The year following Nathan Dillon's arrival his brothers came and settled near by on Dillon Creek. Then came Jacob and Jonathan Thorp, Samuel Woodrow, John Summers, Hugh Woodrow and others into Sand Prairie in 1824. Isham and George Wright settled in Hittle's Grove, and the northern part of the county was first settled by William Blanchard, L. Andrews, Elias Avery, William Holland and others who came from Peoria in 1825 and founded the present city of Washington. Mr. Holland was in the employ of the government as a blacksmith for the Indians in this portion of the state. His nearest neighbor for a year or more was Thos. Camlin, who lived about seven miles further west on Farm Creek. William Davis came in 1823 with the Dillon brothers and settled in Elm Grove township. He had been an assistant of Major Langley, who had a contract from the government to survey the southern part of the state.

In 1825 Amasa Stout and Mathew Stout settled in the western part of what is now McLean county in the grove that bears their name. Benjamin Briggs, Alexander McKnight, and James Scott came to Plum Grove. Jesse, Absalom and Jacob Funk, Jacob Wilson, Jacob Hepperly and some others settled on the river above Fort Clarke.

PIONEER LIFE.

The contrast afforded by the present manner of living and the life led by our first settlers, is a most striking one, and a brief statement here of the home life of those days may serve to enhance the debt of gratitude we owe to those who laid the foundation for the

comforts and even luxuries enjoyed by the present generation.

The first houses were log cabins and the location was invariably in or near the timber. Coming, as many of the early settlers did, from timbered countries, this is not strange, for they knew not the superiority of the prairie lands for farming purposes, and the small amount of labor it took to make a farm in the prairie compared to that required to clear a tract of timber land and fit it for crop-raising. Then again the timber was needed for shelter for both man and beast. For many years there were no plows suitable for breaking the tough prairie sod. There being no drainage, much of the prairie land was thought to be too wet for farming purposes. So, when all the facts are considered, it will be seen that good judgment was not seriously violated when the timber locations were selected for building and farming purposes.

LOG CABINS.

The early dwellings were made of logs. Trees of uniform size were selected and cut into pieces of the desired length, the ends notched so as to bring them as closely together as possible. The cracks were chinked with mud to keep the wind out. The usual height was one story of seven or eight feet. The gables were made of logs gradually shortened up to the top, and the roof was made of clapboards laid on logs reaching from one gable to other. These boards were held in place by heavy weight poles reaching from end to end of the building and kept apart by laying pieces of timber between them called "runs". A chimney was built of sticks, or stone, on the outside of the house, and filled in with clay. An opening about two feet square was cut out for a window, and sometimes closed with glass, but oftener with greased paper pasted over it. A doorway was cut through the walls, and a door made of clapboards and hung with wooden hinges completed the home. The door was opened by pulling a latch-string which raised a wooden latch inside the door. For security at night this latch-string was pulled in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out."

The interior of these cabins was crude to an extreme. They were warmed by a huge fireplace holding wood sufficiently to supply an ordinary stove for several days. There was a large bed for the old folks, and under this a trundle bed for the children, a spinning wheel, a broad table, a few split-bottom chairs, and the ever present rifle and powder horn hung over the door or fire-place.

The hospitality of these people was proverbial. The traveller seeking lodging for the night or a home for days at a time, was always welcome. There was not always something in the larder, but the rifle quickly replenished the food supply from the abundance of wild game the country afforded. Breadstuffs were often scarce. The people were compelled to go some 45 miles to Sangamon county, where there were three or four horse-mills. It was not long (1825), that the first grist-mill was built by William Eads and William Davis, in Elm Grove township. It was run by horse-power. Corn only was ground, and the toll was one-sixth, or "one bit", per bushel. The first water grist-mill was built on Farm Creek in 1827, by a man named Leak.

Modern science, ingenuity and progress have wrought wonders in the three quarters of a century since our Tazewell pioneers lived and labored on the ground their successors now occupy. We have gone from the ox-cart to the automobile; from the tallow-dip to the arc light; from the dingy, smoky log cabin to the electric-lighted, steam-heated palace; from the lumbering stage coach to the railway palace car; from the sickle to the self-binding reaper; from the flail to the steam thresher; from the monthly mail to the city-daily paper, left at the rural home ere the farmer is ready for his mid-day meal; from the flint-lock musket to the Remington breech-loader; in short, from all the crudities, and hardships of those days to the comforts, and many of the luxuries, of modern growth and civilization.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

That the early settlers were a hardy race goes without saying. Robust, vigorous physiques were demanded for the daily tasks before them. Effeminacy could have no place in the lives they led. Still, human nature



then, as now, found recreation a necessity. The greatest hardship encountered, after all, was the loneliness of the lives they led. Neighbors were few and often many miles distant. In fact, the settlements being made in the timber, the different neighborhoods were separated from each other by vast stretches of prairie. Any social event or gathering would call the people from Sugar Creek, Mackinaw timber, Stout's Grove, Hittle's Grove, Dillon and other settlements miles away, to some given point. One special instance is recalled when there was a double wedding in Hittle's Grove, and many people from all the different settlements in the vicinity were there. The event was a notable one, and unusual preparations were made therefor. It was in the fall of the year and a huge bonfire was kindled out-doors about which, after the ceremony was performed, the older persons engaged in dancing, while the young people took possession of the only room the house contained; and that with a dirt floor. The music, on this particular occasion, was furnished by one violin played by some old-timer who could play but one tune—"Natchez over the Hill"—and only half of that. Toward morning the dancing began to lag. Noticing this a sixteen year old boy, who was skillful in the rendition of old-time dance music, got hold of the fiddle, played the other half of "Natchez Over the Hill", and went on with a complete repertoire of the liveliest tunes known to an expert pioneer fiddler, and many of them were lively enough to meet all demands. The change in musicians worked like magic. The whole company was at once transformed. The dancing began again with renewed vigor and was kept up till broad day-light. A sustaining element in this prolonged exertion was a barrel of whiskey set on end, with half the head knocked out. A convenient gourd enabled those who partook to help themselves.

Other recreations were found to break the monotony of daily life in the quilting and husking "bees," as they were called. The women would gather at an appointed place and time to help the good housewife with her quilting. After the afternoon was thus spent, the men folks would come in the evening, when the social amusements common to the times would be indulged in until the evening hours wore

away. The "husking bees" were enjoyed by both sexes, the work being usually done in a large shed or barn when the corn had been "snapped" and stored away with the husks on. It is a tradition that when a lady found a "red car" she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one, he was entitled to a kiss from every lady present; and they didn't stop to think about microbes either.

The clothing was home-made. The men wore buckskin mostly for outer garments, and other necessary clothing was home-spun of wool and flax. The women dressed mostly in linsey, and a bolt of domestic (now called muslin) was among the luxuries in those days, and a calico dress was the acme of every young girl's desire. Their tastes were simple and their store-bills few. The fifteen year old lad, with one pair of red-top boots during the winter and the blessed privilege of going barefoot in the summer, was happy so far as foot-wear went.

Before stoves and ranges came into use the cooking was done in kettles hung over the fire. Meat was cooked in a large-handled frying pan held over the fire. Bread was baked in a flat-bottomed kettle of some depth, covered with a close-fitting cast-iron cover. The coals were heaped around it, and the baking was quickly done. Corn meal was the staple article. Wheat biscuits for Sunday morning were looked forward to with keen anticipation.

MRS. MARGARET YOUNG'S NARRATIVE.

"I was born in Green County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1818, and am a little older than Illinois is as a State. My father was Seth Wilson. I came to this county in the fall of 1820 with my parents, when I was two years of age. We came to Sangamon County in 1820 and in February, 1825, we moved from Sangamon to this county. The first night after we reached the county we stayed at Nathan Dillon's. The house we built was near the residence where Peter Unsicker now lives. Finding, however, that we had located on a school section, father came to where I now live, Section 17, Elm Grove Township, and built a second house which has been moved to the spot where I now live. Father made rails with which he fenced in ten acres of ground, and raised corn enough to last us through the season until the next

crop should come in. We had to go to Elkhart and to Springfield for our dry-goods. We raised our own coffee and indigo and cotton. This coffee is the same as the Germans call okra, and grows in the form of a pea. It is small, dark green, and is now used for making soup. There was no money in those days; there was merely an exchange of those things which we raised for those things which other people had and we did not have. We made our clothing from flax and linen which we raised ourselves. We had no leather shoes, we went barefooted most of the time. We got along the best we could. Father was a saddler by trade and could have made us shoes, but there was no leather to be had. A tavern and hat manufactory were put in operation near what is now Hawley station, but they did not last long. (There was no tariff in those days for the protection of infant industries.)

"The families of John and George Cline were our nearest neighbors, they moved by us when we came from Sanagamon County. George lived near where the Sugar Grove school house now is, and John lived about half a mile from where Leslie now is. The dwellings in which the Clines lived have long since disappeared. George Cline lived in a log house, but afterwards built a frame house, and the log-cabin in which he had lived was donated to the public to be used as a school house. One log was sawed out of the side and covered with greased paper which served the purpose of a window. This was the first building used for school purposes, and the first school in Elm Grove Township, or anywhere in the near vicinity and was so used in 1830-31. The early church services were held in private houses at different points in the neighborhood, and were conducted by ministers of any denomination who should chance to be in the neighborhood. There were no doctors closer to us than Peoria at that time. When people got sick they doctored themselves. I remember a man by the name of Turner, an entire stranger, stopped at the house of Francis Cullom, who then lived where John Summers now lives, and was taken seriously sick. A doctor was sent for to come from Peoria, and upon arrival wanted to know of Cullom why he had sent for him to see a dying man; and Mr. Cullom replied that the man was a stranger and they thought it no more than right they should do their best to

save his life. The doctor laid down and, some little time later, when the sick man became aroused from a stupor and showed some signs of life, the doctor was called and they seemingly recognized each other as members of some fraternal order. The doctor then took off his coat and proceeded to do all he could to save the man's life. His efforts were successful, and Turner, who lived for a number of years afterwards, was a Justice of the Peace in the neighborhood. This was before the deep snow.

"I remember very distinctly the time of the deep snow. The weather before this had been cloudy for some days, and I and my brother and sister went to the school house by John Cline's place. The snow commenced falling in the morning in the latter part of December, 1830, and must have been 18 inches deep before night. Father came after us, but missed us on the road. Snow kept falling until it was three feet or more on the level, and the tops of stakes on the rail fences in many places could just be seen. It occasioned great inconvenience. The crops had not been gathered; people had to take horses with a sack and ride in the corn field and husk out corn enough to supply present needs. I also remember the remarkable change of the weather in 1836. I remember that the ground was covered with slush, and that some Dillon men stopped at our house on their way home from Pekin. The slush and ice had formed on the fetlocks of the horses until it had to be melted off by pouring hot water on before the horses could travel. Mother had geese that were flopping around in the water just before this change came, and they had to go and put them in some building to keep them from freezing up, so sudden was the change.

"There was a great deal of wild game when we first came here, but there was not very much after the deep snow. Wild turkeys could get nothing to eat, and neither could the deer, and they perished in great numbers. Father used to chain his dogs to keep them from slaughtering the deer. The dogs could run on top of the snow crust, while the deer with sharp hoofs would sink through and become an easy prey to the dogs that might be loose. There were lots of prairie and timber wolves; I have counted seven from our door at one time. We had to be

on the constant watch to protect young stock from them. The people used to chase the wolves on horse-back with hounds. They would take after a wolf and, by yelling at it, would make the wolf look around, and every time it would stop to look around it would loose distance. The dogs would gain on them when finally they would catch it and the wolf would be killed with a club.

"In July 1834 there was a serious epidemic of cholera. Seven out of Mr. Haines' family went with the cholera, and seven from Thomas Dillon's. A man by the name of Hiner went to Pekin, and said if there was any cholera there he was going to see it. He saw it—he died."

"When we first came here there were a great many Indians here. The Indians were scattered all around over the country, they had no particular place at which they staid any length of time. They did their trading at Wesley City. A trail ran right along the west side of our farm from Wesley City to the Mackinaw. They were the Pottawatomie Indians. They were peaceable. An Indian by the name of Shimshack was their chief. I do not know where they had their burial grounds. They had some trouble among themselves at Wesley City, which resulted in the death of a squaw. They took her over into Peoria County to bury her. They put her in the ground in sitting posture with the top of her head just even with the surface. Jonathan Tharp said that he saw her three times while the body was frozen in that position. They buried a butcher knife, a piece of dried venison and a bottle of whiskey with her.

"My father was one of the volunteers in the Blackhawk war and was in Stillman's defeat."

Grandma Young recalls many incidents of interest relating to pioneer life. She is the oldest living pioneer in the county. Her memory of early events is remarkably clear, and her narrative of them is intensely interesting.

Soon after the above narrative was obtained Grandma Young passed away, Dec. 27, 1901.

JOEL HODGSON.

Through the courtesy of Miss Eliza Hodgson we take the following extract from a history of the Descendants of George Hodgson extending through eight generations, arranged and compiled in 1885 by Eli Hodgson and Zimri Hodgson of Ottawa, Illinois. It is felt that the readers of this history will find interest not only in the narrative, but in the concise and unique elegance of the style in which it is written. The family is of Quaker origin—of which sect Joel Hodgson and the compilers were members.

"In 1831 Joel Hodgson emigrated from Clinton County, Ohio, to Tazewell County, Illinois, bringing with him a quantity of timothy, clover and blue-grass seeds. After subduing the wild sods of the prairie he sowed a few acres with his favorite grass seed, which is supposed to be the first importation of these grasses to this country. But this branch of agriculture gave little promise at first as its growth was very slow and weak. The development of these grasses was pronounced a failure, and so considered until the lands were abundantly fertilized; which so changed the soil, that three tons of dry hay were produced from one acre, thus showing that good husbandry of the prairies on the western wilds has made these grasses king of the land.

"At the same time Joel Hodgson brought about a bushel of one kind of the choicest peach seeds, which he generously distributed among his widely scattered neighbors who would plant and cultivate. The soil and climate proved to be congenial for raising this palatable fruit, which was true to its kind, and for a number of years bountiful crops of peaches were the result.

"Previous to this, in the autumn of 1821, a number of families of Clinton County, Ohio, proposed to emigrate to some western location, in sufficient numbers to support a school, church, etc., and deputed Joel Hodgson and Luke Dillon to explore the then wild and unoccupied Northwest, and select a location for the colony. His colleague having been taken sick, Mr. Hodgson resolutely started alone on horse-back. He equipped himself with a good horse, saddle and bridle, a packing wapello well filled with dried beef,

crackers and hardtack. His other equipments were the best map he could then get of the western territories, a pocket compass, flint, steel and punk-wood with which to kindle a fire, as matches were not then known. He carried no weapon, often remarking that an honest face was the best weapon among civilized or savage men. After safely crossing the state of Indiana, then a wilderness, he entered Illinois where Danville now is, and here found a small settlement and some friends. Here he made a short stay, and then took a northwest course to reach the Illinois river, his map and compass his only guide. He put up usually where night found him. Striking a fire with his flint, steel and punk, wrapped in his blanket, and with the broad earth for a bed, he reposed for the night. He stated that his horse became very cowardly, so that he would scarcely crop the grass which was his only sustenance; he would keep close by his master, following him wherever he went, sleeping at night by his side, and would not leave him at any time. With no roads but an occasional Indian trail, through high grass and bushes, over the broad limitless prairie, or along the timber belts, casually meeting a party of Indians, with whom he conversed only by signs, it is not surprising that horse and rider should be lonely, suspicious and fearful. The Indians were friendly, offering to pilot him wherever he wished to go, but were importunate for tobacco and whiskey; in vain, however, for he carried neither. He reached the Illinois river, he supposed, just below the mouth of the Kankakee, and followed down on the south side till he reached the mouth of the Fox River, and recognized it on his map, the first time he had been certain of his locality since he left Danville. He explored each of the southern branches of the Illinois for several miles from their mouths, passing up one side and down the other. He thus explored the country to Dillon's Grove, in Tazewell county, near Fort Clark (Peoria). There, as he expected, he met a few settlers, old neighbors of his from Ohio, the first white men he had seen since leaving Danville. He then returned by way of Springfield and Vandalia, to Danville, where he made a claim on government land which he afterwards purchased. He returned

to Ohio and reported that he found no suitable location for the proposed colony west of Danville.

"Some might think it rather singular that a man of his resolution and sound judgment should pass through the best part of the State of Illinois, the best portion of the West, and as good a country as the sun shines on, and then make such report. But those who saw it as he saw it can properly appreciate his decision; and the fact that he made such difference between then and now. Surrounded by the solitude which even his horse felt so keenly, he was not in a mood to take in the full value of a prairie farm, and the wild region was not then understood. There was supposed to be an almost fatal deficiency of timber, and the coal-fields were hidden in the bowels of the earth. The prairie was supposed to be so cold and bleak in winter as to be uninhabitable, and that not more than one-tenth of the country could ever be utilized. The railroads which now connect us with either ocean, and the telegraph that annihilates distance and converses with all the world, were neither of them invented. The slower mail and post-coach had not then crossed the prairie region, and the puffing steamer had never reached the upper Illinois. There was no civilization here. The deer, the wolf and the Indian held a divided empire, and, to the solitary traveler, it seemed that generations must pass before this immense solitude could be made coeval with the converse and business of a civilized people. Even of those who came ten years later, many were of that opinion, and, for several years later still, never expected living to see the large prairies occupied.

"Our explorer eventually changed his opinion, for, in 1828, he purchased a farm in Tazewell county, and removed there three years later, having in the autumn of 1828 taken a trip through the country similar to that in 1821, when some few settlements and more experience softened the aspects of the then changing wilderness, and convinced him of the feasibility of settling the prairie region. His colleague, Luke Dillon, with a number of their friends, emigrated to Vermilion county, Illinois, and settled near Danville, and Mr. Hodgson himself designed settling on his purchase at the same place,

but the milk-sick disease broke out among cattle on his lands, causing him to change his mind, as above stated. He remained on his purchase, near Pekin, until his death in the autumn of 1836, leaving a widow and nine children, of whom four sons and one daughter yet survive. Similar adventures were made by other parties, cousins of Joel Hodgson, about the same time, and under much the same trying circumstances."

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—FIRST COUNTY SEAT —
FIRST TAX LEVY—COUNTY DIVIDED INTO PRECINCTS
—ERECTION OF COURT HOUSE—FIRST GRAND JURY
—CLERK'S OFFICE—CHANGE IN COMMISSIONERS—
CHANGES IN COUNTY SEAT—TREMONT COURT
HOUSE—COUNTY SEAT FINALLY LOCATED AT
PEKIN—COUNTY COURT GOVERNMENT—TOWNSHIP
ORGANIZATION.

On the 22d day of January, 1829, Tazewell county was organized by act of legislature, and its boundaries specifically defined. Hitherto the limits of the county had included a vast territory, composing 79 townships and parts of townships. In 1830 McLean county was formed by taking off three ranges east of, and one west, of the Third Principal Meridian. In 1839 Logan county was formed taking off three townships on the south.

A war over the county seat question having arisen between Tremont and Pekin, it is alleged that Tremont people conspired with parties desiring new counties and county seats around Tazewell county, and in 1841 secured the passage of an act by the legislature cutting off the south half of township 21, range 2, to DeWitt county, and all Tazewell county west of range 4, and south of township 22 and west of range 5, and south of the middle of town 23, to the county of Mason. A few weeks later, on February 27th, another act was passed taking all that part of Tazewell county, being the north-east quarter of township 25 north and of the east half of 26 north, range 2 east, and all

of townships 27 and 28, westward to the Illinois river, and forming of it the county of Woodford. A further reduction was proposed in 1843, cutting off that part of the county east of section 29, town 26, range 4, and towns 26 range 2, and 26, range 3. This act of the legislature was subject to adoption by the people by ballot, but at an election held in May, 1843, the proposition was rejected.

Before the present limits were fixed, this county at different periods was a part of St. Clair, Madison, Edwards, Crawford, Bond, Fayette, Peoria and Sangamon Counties, respectively.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Up to the adoption of the present system of township organization the affairs of the county were directed by three commissioners chosen by the people at a general election. In 1825 this county was part of Peoria county, and Joseph Smith, Nathan Dillon and William Holland were chosen commissioners; the two latter lived in this county. They held their first meeting in Peoria, March 8, 1825.

In 1827 the county was regularly organized, and in April of that year, Benjamin Briggs, George Hittle, and James Lotta were chosen County Commissioners, and their first meeting was held at the house of William Orendorff, April 10, 1827. Mr. Orendorff lived in a cabin just south of the present village of Hopedale. Mordecai Mobley was appointed Clerk, and gave bond for the faithful performance of his duties with William Orendorff and William H. Hodge as sureties. The second order made was that the Court should be held at the house of Ephraim Stout, in Stout's Grove, in the western part of McLean county, then a part of Tazewell. At the next meeting of the court, on April 25, 1827, John Benson was appointed treasurer with William Orendorff and Absalom Funk as bondsmen.

FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

The commissioners appointed to locate the permanent seat of justice made the following report:

"Be it remembered that we, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed under the authority of the 'act creating Tazewell county,' to locate

the seat of justice for the aforesaid county of Tazewell, agreeably to the provisions of said act, having satisfactorily explored and examined the county with that view, do unanimously agree upon and select the northwest quarter of section number seventeen, township 24, north of range 2 west of the Third Principal Meridian, as the seat of justice of said county, —the court-house to be situated at or near the spot where the said Commissioners drove down a stake, standing nine paces in a northeastern direction from a white oak blazed on the northeastern side.

"Given under our hands and seals, this 22d day of March, 1827.

"Job Fletcher.

"William Lee D. Ewing,

"Tom M. Neale."

The site selected was that of the present village of Mackinaw. It was christened with the Indian name of the river near which it was located.

First Tax Levy. April 26, 1827, the Commissioner levied a tax of one half of one percent, "on the valuation of the following description of property, to wit: On slave or indentured mulatto servants; on pleasure carriages, distilleries, stock in trade; on all horses, etc., etc. No levy was made at this time on real estate.

COUNTY DIVIDED INTO PRECINCTS.

At the regular term in June, 1827, the Commissioners divided the county into election precincts as follows: That part of the county east of the Third Principal Meridian and north of township 22, composed Blooming Grove precinct; all south of township 23, east of the Third Principal Meridian, and including also one range west of the same line, to the southern boundary of the county, comprised Kickapoo precinct; all lying west of range 1 west of the Third Principal Meridian and south of township 23, composed Sugar Creek precinct; all west of the Third Meridian and north of township 22 and east of range 3 west, composed Machinaw precinct; all west of range 2 west and south of the center of township 25, and north of township 22, composed Sand Prairie precinct; all west of range 2 west and north of the center of

township 25 north, composed Ten Mile precinct.

Election was ordered to be held in Blooming Grove precinct at the house of John Benson; and William Orendorff, Henry Vamicle and Ebenezer Rhodes were appointed judges.

In Kickapoo precinct at Michael Dickerson's house, with George Hand, James Burleson and Isaac Funk, judges.

In Sugar Creek precinct at the house of a Mr. Walters, with John Judy, George Miles and Walker Miller, judges.

In Mackinaw precinct at M. Mobley's house at the county-seat, with Robert McClure, Abraham Stout and Paton Mitchell, judges.

In Sand Prairie precinct at the house of Samuel Woodrow; judges, Isaac Perkins, Nathan Dillon and William Eades.

In Ten Mile precinct at the house of Thomas Camlin, Austin Crocker, Jacob Funk and Ezekiah Davis were appointed judges.

For many years there was a constant change going on in regard to election precincts and road districts. At almost every meeting of court some alteration was made.

ERECTION OF A COURT HOUSE.

On Tuesday, June 26, 1827, the Court proceeded to let the contract for building a court-house. The records show the following specifications for the structure:

"The body of the house to be of hewn logs, 24 feet long and 18 feet wide; the logs to face at least one foot; one story and a half high, nine feet to the story. The roof to be of joist shingles, well nailed on; two batten doors of black walnut plank, one inch thick, to be hung with three-inch butts. The doors, to be well cased with good timber. Two twelve-light windows in the first story, and one four-light window in the end of the house in the second story. The window lights to be 8 by 10 inches; the windows to be well cased, glass put in and put in the house. A lower floor of puncheons well hewed and jointed. A floor overhead of sawed plank an inch and one-quarter thick. Ten joists to be put in the house, 5 by 7 inches, to be sawed or hewed. The house to be well chinked and daubed, and the corners sawed down. The gable ends to be weather-boarded

with shaved boards. Each window to have a shutter made of one-inch plank, and the same to be hung with two and one-half inch butts. A chimney place to be sawed out at one end of the house, say, the four lower logs, seven feet wide. The whole to be completed in a workmanlike manner on or before the first day of October next."

The site selected for the court-house was lot 1, block 11, and the contract was let to Amasa Stout, as he was the lowest bidder, and the price fixed was \$125.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

The business transacted by the Court at the June meeting, 1827, was of prime importance in putting the machinery of local government in action.

The judicial power of this court extended over vast territory, for it must be remembered that Tazewell county at that time included the whole northeastern part of the state, and constables were frequently sent to Chicago to summon witnesses to appear at the court of this county.

It devolved upon the Court at this June meeting to select grand jurors to serve at the October term of the Circuit Court, and the following were selected:

William Orendorff, John H. Rhodes, William Walker, Sandy Hurst, Peter McCullough, William Gilston, Thomas Rutledge, George Hand, Robert Guthrie, William Johnson, Robert Stubblefield, John Judy, Walker Miller, Mathew Robb, Ephraim Stout, Nathan Dillon, James B. Thomas, Thornton Dillon, James Scott, Seth Williams, Jacob Funk, William Holland and Horace Crocker.

Following the occupancy of the new court-house in May, 1828, the court let the contract for a jail to Robert McClure and Mathew Robb, who agreed to erect the building for \$325.77, the same to be completed before the first Monday in September, 1829. It was a two-story structure 16 feet square, made of solid hewn timber, and was one of the strongest and most costly jails in this part of the state.

William Cowhart, charged with stealing a horse belonging to one James Willis, was the first person to be put in the jail. He had been in custody for about ten weeks prior to

the completion of the jail, but, with the aid of a confederate, and much to the chagrin of the authorities, he made his escape the first night he was incarcerated. He escaped trial and the penitentiary.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

In July, 1850, the first clerk's office was built by Jonas Hittle for the sum of \$100. It was a frame building 14 feet square, one story high, 9-foot ceiling, weather-boarded with plank or boards; with one door and two windows; a green plank floor laid down without nails, and covered with shingles. A brick "chimney" was called for in the specifications, but this was deemed too much of a luxury, and was stricken out.

CHANGE OF COMMISSIONERS.

In August, 1831, Nathan Dillon, Timothy Hoblit and Isaac Blaken were chosen County Commissioners at the general election held for that purpose. The Clerk was immediately ordered to contract for the building of a good stick-and-clay chimney to the court-house on the most advantageous terms." The next order was to Isaac Baker to procure a good table for the use of the Court. On reconsideration, the whole system of repair was placed exclusively in the hands of Jonas Hittle. Contractor Hittle received the following specific instructions: "On the first floor, a bench to be erected in the west end for the use of the Judge, to be reached on either side by good steps. In front of this bench (which was simply a platform) a bar to be raised consisting of good bannisters, and plank arranged for the witnesses' seats. On either side of the Judge's bench to be good seats for the jury and two movable seats for the Clerk.

"A stairway to be built in the northeast corner reaching the second story. The upper floor to be laid and divided into two rooms by a partition, these rooms to be used as jury rooms. A good 14-light window to be placed in the east end, and the chimney place to be closed up. A cheap cast stove to be purchased and put up in the northwest corner of the room. All the work to be completed by April 10, 1831."

CHANGES IN COUNTY SEAT.

As stated previously, the boundaries of Tazewell county were fixed by legislative act on the 22nd of January, 1829. By this act the county was materially reduced in size, yet it still contained 79 townships and parts of townships and Mackinaw, the county seat at this time, was situated near the center of this territory.

Pekin was laid off in 1830, and was ambitious to secure the county seat. Mackinaw, however, being so near the geographical center of the county, seemed, by this fact, to have a rightful claim to its location. If something could be done to destroy the force of this claim, a change might become a probability.

At the succeeding election for members of the Legislature, William L. D. Ewing, of Vandalia, was chosen Senator, and William Brown, of Pekin, Representative. Brown was easily induced to consent to cut off from Tazewell county for the county of McLean, all that portion of Tazewell county embraced in ranges 1, 2 and 3 east, and 1 west of the Third Principal Meridian, containing over 100,000 acres. On the 25th of December of the same year (1830) McLean county was created by the Legislature. Two months later, John T. Stuart, Matthias Chilton and William Porter were appointed by the General Assembly to select a permanent county-seat for Tazewell county. In the meantime court and public offices should be at Pekin. These commissioners failed to make any selection of a location. Indeed they neglected to consider the matter at all so far as any records of their actions show. Year after year came and went until July 12, 1835, before anything further was done. At that date the Legislature appointed John Calhoun, of Sangamon county, James Gaylord, of Putman and Isaac C. Pugh, of Macon, as a commission to permanently locate the county-seat in lieu of the former, which failed to act. This commission was approached by Tremont people with an offer from John H. Harris of twenty acres of land and \$2,000 from the citizens to aid in the erection of public buildings. This offer—a very generous one for that time—was accepted, and the commissioners concluded their report as follows: "The point named was selected with a view to the convenience of the present and

future population of Tazewell county. It is a position as nearly central to the present and probable future population of the county as we could select, and at the same time secures the other advantages for the healthy and favorable site for the building of a town."

MOVED TO PEKIN TEMPORARILY.

The last term of the Court held in Mackinaw was in March, 1831. This action was in pursuance of an act of the legislature passed Feb. 16, 1831, appointing William Porter, John T. Stuart and Milton Chilton as a committee to re-locate the county seat, and the same act removed the courts of the county to Pekin until the seat of justice should be permanently fixed. The Court came to Pekin June 6, 1831, and established its quarters at the corner of Elizabeth and Second street, subsequently the site of the Snell school.

The Clerk's office was located in the upper room of William Haines' corner building occupied by William M. Farnsworth and subsequently by the Court at a rental of \$2 per month.

On October 1, 1831, the office was moved to Gideon Hawley's building for one month, and afterwards the court was held for a time in Holcomb's tavern. Afterwards, and until the county seat was moved to Tremont in 1836, the sessions of the court were held in the old Methodist Church.

AT TREMONT.

In pursuance of the action of the commissions locating the county seat at Tremont, in June, 1836, the Court removed to Tremont and contracted with William Dillon for the erection of a temporary two-story frame Court-house, 20 by 40 feet, for the sum of \$50. The old jail was removed from Mackinaw by John T. Bird, and an addition built as a residence for the sheriff, for the sum of \$138. John C. Morgan, who had been Clerk of the Court for eight years, in order to prevent removal by the new commissioners, Messrs. Railsback, Hull, and Fisher, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and J. H. Morrison was appointed to succeed him.

. TREMONT COURT HOUSE.

In January, 1837, the contract for a new court-house was let to William Flagg for \$14,450. It was to be a brick building, two stories above basement in height; 60 feet long, including portico of 10 feet, by 40 wide. The specifications conclude with the following finishing touches for the structure: "The windows to be closed with good blinds and painted four coats, two of French green; the outside doors to be fitted with best locks, and the entire building to be fitted in full Grecian order of architecture. All plates referred to are in Shaw's second edition of Architecture, 1832. Said building is to be surmounted by a cupola, finished with octagon blinds and containing a good bell deck, and the dome to be surmounted with an iron rod supporting three gilt balls."

By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 2, 1849, in regard to the disposal of the court-house at Tremont, it is provided that in case the county-seat was moved to Pekin, a deed of trust of the court-house should be made to Joseph L. Shaw, Wells Andrews, Lyman Porter, Thomas P. Rogers and William A. Maus. The building was to be used and occupied exclusively for the purpose of education, and for the use and benefit of this county. Accordingly when the vote was taken and it was decided to make the move, and when the move was made, the above act was complied with, and for several years a high school was conducted there. This building, as originally constructed, remained until 1895, when it was torn down to make way for the march of progress and the demands of business.

This old building was of historic interest. In it Lincoln, Douglas, Stuart, Baker, David Davis, and other men of national fame, had practiced law. There are those now living in the county who had personal acquaintance and business dealings with these intellectual giants—born leaders of men, and makers of national history and character.

FINALLY LOCATED AT PEKIN.

In the meantime the county had rapidly developed, and Pekin became the most populous as well as the largest business center in the county. Claims were made that a recognition of these conditions demanded a removal of the

county's capital from Tremont and its permanent establishment at Pekin.

No positive steps towards such removal, however, were taken until 1843, when the legislature authorized the people of the county to vote upon the question at the regular election in August of that year, when the proposition was defeated. A serious epidemic of scarlet fever, causing over fifty deaths during the winter of 1843 and '44, checked the growth of Pekin for several years, and agitation of the question of removal was not renewed until 1849, when the legislature again authorized the people to vote upon the question. The result was in favor of Pekin.

COUNTY COURT GOVERNMENT.

By the provisions of the state Constitution adopted in 1847, the Commissioners court was abolished, and a county court authorized in each county. This Court consisted of a County Judge, and the legislature being authorized to do so by the Constitution, added thereto two associate Justices. The last meeting of the Commissioners' Court was held Nov. 7, 1849, and on the 3d of December the first term of the County Court was held. This Court had the same legislative powers as those previously exercised by the Commissioners' Court, and all the Judicial authority vested in Justices of the Peace, together with probate business. All three members of the Court acted together in transacting county business, but none other. The salary of each member, while holding court, was \$2 per day.

Benjamin F. James was chosen the first County Judge, being elected Nov. 6, 1849,—the first November election held. The first Associate Justices were Joseph Stewart and Lawson Holland. During the existence of this Court the people were agitating the question of township organization. Many counties of the State since the adoption of the constitution of 1848, had adopted that mode of conducting county affairs. The constitution gave counties the privilege of adopting either the County Court or the Board of Supervisors. At the fall election in 1849 a vote was taken "for or against township organization," which resulted in favor of the new measure.

The County Court had but a short existence. The last meeting was held Saturday, April 6, 1850. In the mean time, however, the Court

appointed B. S. Prettyman, Anson Gillon and J. K. Coon a commission to divide the county into townships. This duty they performed in due time. Generally they constituted each congressional township a separate town. Beginning at Fond du Lac township, they fixed the boundary as it now is and named it "Fond du Lac," according to the wish of the people. The first election under the township organization was held at Farm Creek school-house.

Washington township was laid off six miles square, east and adjoining Fond du Lac. It was called Washington, because the village and postoffice bore that name. The east half of township, 26 north and range 2 west, was attached to Washington at the request of the citizens, as there were not sufficient inhabitants to form a separate town. The first election was held in the district school-building at Washington.

Deer Creek had its boundaries fixed as they are at present. The first election was held at the Monmouth school-house. The township was named by Major R. N. Cullom, taking the name of the creek that flows through it.

Morton was laid off and named as it is at present. Harvey Campbell proposed the name in honor of Gov. Morton of Massachusetts. The first election was held at W. W. Campbell's.

Groveland was constituted a township and its boundaries fixed as they now are. The first election was held at the Randolph house, Groveland. The township took its name from the village.

Pekin township was at first one tier of sections less, north and south, than it is at present. The northern tier of sections of Cincinnati was taken from that township and added to Pekin. It was named after the city of Pekin.

Cincinnati township was laid off by this commission, one tier of sections larger than it is at present. The first election was held at the Cincinnati hotel, Pekin.

Elm Grove had its boundaries fixed as they now are. The first election was held at Elm Grove school-house.

Tremont had its boundaries defined by including a Congressional township. The first election was held at the court-house at Tremont.

Mackinaw township had its boundaries per-

manently fixed. The first election was held at the school-house in the town of Mackinaw.

Little Mackinaw has never had its boundary lines changed. The first election was held at a school-house on Little Mackinaw creek.

Hopedale at first was christened Highland. The present boundaries were fixed. A portion of Boynton township was attached to Hopedale, there not being enough inhabitants to organize a township. The first election was held at Mrs. Purviance's residence. The name Highland was changed because there was another township in the state bearing that name.

Dillon was constituted for a Congressional Township. The first election was held at the school-house in Dillon.

Sand Prairie, formerly Jefferson, had its boundaries described as they are at present. The first election was held at John Hise's. Malone township was not organized, but the territory was attached to Sand Prairie.

Spring Lake had its boundaries described as they remain at present; first election held at Charles Seiwel's.

Delavan was constituted a township as it remains at present, and had a portion of Boynton attached to it.

Hittle was first named Union, then changed to Waterford, and finally to Hittle. It included its present territory and a portion of Boynton; first election held at Hittle Grove church.

The last meeting of the County Court was held Saturday, April 6, 1850. It then adjourned, sine die.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The system of county government by a few men originated in Virginia, and was in accordance with the recollections and traditions which the Virginia cavalier had of the landed aristocracy of England. A few influential men were allowed to manage the affairs of a whole community pretty much as seemed to them best, and were allowed to retain their positions as long as they wished, without being directly responsible to anybody for the manner in which their duties were performed.

Illinois, becoming a county of Virginia on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county government by a commissioners court of three men. This system was continued until the adoption of the Constitu-

tion of 1848. During the interval between the admission of the state to the Union in 1818 and this Constitutional Convention, the state had filled up with a population from the eastern states, whose ideas of local self-government differed very radically from those entertained by the early settlers of Virginia descent. It was maintained that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of Commissioners to the detriment of the sparsely settled localities. The force of this argument, and the growing sentiment that the nearer the government to the masses the more exact and equal would be the justice secured to all the people, led to the change. As stated elsewhere, the result of the election in the township organization at the general election in November, 1849, was in favor of the adoption of the system.

Under this system the supervisor is the chief officer and representative of the township, and it is his duty to prosecute and defend all suits in which the township is interested. The township clerk keeps the records of the township, and the treasurer takes charge of the funds. The establishment, vacation and repair of the public roads is committed to the three commissioners of highways. The supervisor, the two Justices of the Peace whose terms of office soonest expire, and the Township Clerk constitute a township board for examining and auditing the accounts of the town.

The Board of Supervisors convened for the first time just one month after the adjournment of the County Court. It assembled at the court-house in Tremont May 6, 1850, the following members being present: R. W. Briggs, Tremont; William S. Maus, Pekin; W. J. Thompson, Jefferson; R. N. Cullom, Deer Creek; B. F. Orendorff, Little Mackinaw; W. W. Crossman, Delavan; Seth Talbot, Elm Grove; C. J. Gibson, Fond du Lac; George L. Parker, Groveland; Samuel P. Bailey, Cincinnati; Nathan Dillon, Dillon; Lyman Porter, Mackinaw; Horace Clark, Mouton; Charles Holder, Highland; Hezekiah Armington, Union; George H. Daniels, Spring Lake. Hon. Richard N. Cullom was chosen chairman.

The last meeting of the Board at Tremont, was held August 26, 1850, when the Board moved in a body to Pekin, and held a meeting on the same day in the new court-house, built by that city.

Since 1850 the business affairs of the county have been under the guidance of a Board of Supervisors, at present composed of 24 members.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1827 TO 1850—COUNTY OFFICERS TO 1904—ELECTION RETURNS 1858-1904.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

George Hittle	1827-29
Benjamin Briggs.....	1827-30
James Latta	1827
Ephraim Stout	1828
Nathan Dillon	1829-32
Timothy B. Hoblit	1830
Isaac Baker	1830
Benjamin Briggs	1831
William Holland	1831
George Havenhill	1832
James Harvey	1832-34
William Brown	1832-34
Thomas F. Railsback	1833-38
Benjamin Mitchell	1834
L. P. Fletcher	1834-36
Richard N. Cullom	1835
James Fisher	1836-39
Alden Hull	1836-38
Abraham Bowman	1838-41
Joshua Wolley	1838-40
Robert Bradshaw	1839-42
Durrett Higgins	1840-43
William S. Rankin	1841-47
Able Kingman	1842-48
Elias Ogden	1843-49
James Broyhill	1846-50
Joshua Stewart	1847-50
Lawson Holland	1847-50

COUNTY JUDGES.

Joel W. Clark	1860
M. Tackaberry	1861
Wm. Don Maus	1862
David Kyes	1865
Alfred W. Rodecker	1877
Geo. C. Rider	1886-94
W. R. Curran	1894-98
Geo. C. Rider	1898-1902
Jesse Black, Jr.	1902-06

COUNTY CLERKS.

Mordecai Mobley	1827-28
John C. Morgan	1828-36
John H. Morrison	1836-47
William Cromwel.	1847-49
Richard W. Ireland	1849-53
John Gridley	1853-65
William W. Clemens	1865-69
R. D. Smith	1869-77
Flavel Shurtleff	1877-86
Louis Schurman	1886-90
Adolph Fehrman	1890-98
Lot Bergstresser	1898-1906

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Modecai Mobley	1827-28
John C. Morgan	1828-34
Edward Jones	1834
John A. Jones	1842-56
Merrill C. Young	1856-60
George H. Harlow	1860-64
Henry P. Finigan	1864-68
Wm. P. Allensworth	1868-72
Simeon R. Drake	1872-76
Henry C. Sutton	1876-84
John Fitzgerald	1884-92
A. L. Champion	1892-1900
R. V. Howe	1900-04

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Charles Turner	1860-64
C. A. Roberts	1864-68
Charles Parker	1868-72
W. F. Henry	1872-76
Wm. L. Prettyman	1876-80
Edward Reardon	1880-84
Wm. L. Prettyman	1884-88
G. F. Sattonstall	1888-96
G. W. Cunningham	1896-1904

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Benson	1827-29
Abraham Carlock	1829-30
Philip B. Miles	1830
Anson Demming	1830-32
Benj. Doolittle	1832
George W. Miles	1832
George W. Miles	1832-33
Thomas Snell	1833-35
Benj. Briggs	1835-36
Davis Travis	1836-37

Benj. Briggs	1837-39
James Wibray	1839-43
A. B. Davis	1843-49
James R. Babcock	1849-60
Wm. S. Maus	1860-61
Peter Weyrich	1861-65
Charles Turner	1865-67
John Gridley	1867
Samuel E. Barber	1867-69
William Gaither	1869-73
Thomas Cooper	1873, resigned in 1885
T. T. Heaton, to fill vacancy	1885-86
Daniel Sapp	1886-90
Henry Schwartz	1890-94
C. S. Wood,	1894-98
G. W. Cress	1898-1902
J. E. Russell	1902-06

SHERIFFS.

William H. Hodge	1827-30
Philip B. Miles	1830-32
James Scott	1832-35
Alfred Phillips	1835-36
William A. Tinney	1836-40
Benjamin Briggs	1840-44
Robert W. Briggs	1844-48
R. T. Gill	1848-50
William Gaither	1850-52
David Kyes	1852-54
Thomas C. Reeves	1854-56
Chapman Williamson	1856-58
Thomas C. Reeves	1858-60
Chapman Williamson	1860-62
James S. Hawkins	1862-64
James Hamson	1864-66
Jonathan H. Meyers	1866-68
Edward Pratt	1868-70
Thomas C. Reeves	1870-74
Edward Pratt	1874-78
Andrew J. Kinsey	1878-Oct. 19, 1884
S. D. Kinsey	1884-86
Louis Stalter	1886-90
J. C. Friederich	1890-94
J. E. Stout	1894-98
J. D. Mount,	1898-1902
Robert Clay	1902-06

CORONERS.

Thomas Orendorff	1827
Thomas Dillon	1828
Nathan Dillon	1829
Timothy B. Hoblet	1830
Isaac Baker	1830

Benj. Briggs	1831
William Holland	1831
David H. Holcomb	1831
Andred Tharp	1832
John A. Broyhill	1839-42
Nathan B. Kellogg	1842-48
David Bailey	1848-52
Joseph B. Worley	1852-54
David M. Bailey	1854-56
William A. Tinney	1856-60
John Wildhack	1860-62
Henry Sage	1862-64
William Diviney	1864-68
A. Culver	1868-70
John M. Tinney	1870-74
Henry Gulon	1874-78
Albert R. Warren	1878-82
Charles Young	1882-84
W. T. Griffith	1884-Resigned
Richard Charlton	1884-92
H. V. Bailey	1892-1900
Nathan Holmes	1900-04

SURVEYORS.

Wm. H. Hodge	1827-31
Park Woodrow	1832
Lewis Prettyman	1833
Thos. C. Wilson	1836
Lewis Prettyman	1840
Wm. Mooberry	1843
Jesse A. Nason	1848-53
Thos. King, Jr.	1853-61
Wm. R. Kellogg	1861
Wm. D. Cleveland	1863
Leander King	1865-71
B. C. Smith	1871-73
J. L. Hayward	1873-75
Leander King	1875-84
W. D. Oswald	1884-96
D. H. Jansen	1896-1900
John R. Siebert	1900-04

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John M. Bush	1846-48
James Haines	1848-50
Lemuel Allen	1850-60
John W. Moreland	1860-64

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

S. K. Hatfield	1865-73
M. E. Pomfret	1873-77

B. C. Allensworth	1877-86
D. B. Pittsford	1886-94
W. R. Lackland	1894-95 Resigned
John L. Boling	1895-98
W. P. Mavity	1898-1906

ELECTION RETURNS—1858-1904.

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1858.

Congress.

Wm. Kellogg, rep.	1783
Jas. W. Davidson, dem.	1860 177
Jacob Gale	9

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1859.

School Commissioner.

Lemuel Allen, rep.	460 44
J. C. Reybolt, ind.	416
A. Lloyd, dem.	151

County Treasurer.

J. R. Babcock, rep.	984
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County Surveyor.

Thos. King, Jr.	962
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ELECTION NOV. 6, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, rep.	2348 179
Stephen A. Douglas, dem.	2169
John Bell, union.	26
J. C. Breckenridge, dem.	3

Governor.

Richard Yates, rep.	2344 158
J. C. Allen, dem.	2186

Congress.

Wm. Kellogg, rep.	2345 161
Robt. G. Ingersoll, dem.	2184

State's Attorney.

Chas. Turner, rep.	2347 157
Hugh Fullerton, dem.	2190

State Senator.

Henry E. Dummer, rep.	2355 198
Benj. A. Prettyman, dem.	2157

HISTORY OF TAZEVELL COUNTY.

Representative.

David Kyes, rep.....2361 191
S. R. Saltonstall, dem.....2170

County Judge

Joel W. Clark, rep.....2316 106
C. A. Roberts, dem.....2210

Circuit Clerk.

Geo. H. Harlow, rep.....2294 60
Merrill C. Young, dem.....2234

Sheriff.

Chapman Williamson, rep.... 2306 108
Aquila J. Davis, dem.....2198
John Shellenberger 32

Coroner.

John Wildhack, rep.....2265 64
William Divinney, dem.....2201

ELECTION NOV 5, 1861.**County Judge.**

M. Tackaberry, dem.....1478 351
Joel W. Clark, rep.....1127

County Clerk.

John Gridley, dem.....1249 657
I. Newkirk, rep..... 592
A .P. Griswold, dem..... 485
Chas. W. Green, rep..... 211
H. K. Alexander, dem..... 74

County Treasurer.

P. Weyrich, dem.....1296
J. W. Glasgow, rep..... 678
H. Riblet, rep..... 561

School Commissioner.

Lemuel Allen, rep.....1249 134
W. A. K. Cowdrey, dem.....1115
James K. Kellogg, rep..... 197

County Surveyor.

Thos. King, Jr., rep..... 845
Wm. R. Kellogg, dem.....1704 857

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1862.**Congress.**

John T. Stuart, dem.....1971 339
Leonard Swett, rep.....1632

State Senator.

Colby Knapp, dem.....1972 346
S. M. Cullom, rep.....1626

Representative.

Elias Wenger, dem1975 348
David Kyes, rep1627

Sheriff.

James A. Hawkins, dem.....1957 317
William Gaither, rep.....1640

Coroner.

Henry Sage, dem.....1990 378
John Wildhack, rep1612

SPECIAL ELECTION, JULY 30, 1863.**County Judge.**

Wm. Don Maus, dem.....1854 221
Joel W. Clark, rep.....1633

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1863.**County Treasurer.**

Peter Weyrich, dem1735 227
Geo. Tomm, rep.1503

School Commissioner.

John W. Moreland, dem.....1688 137
Josiah Wood, rep.....1551

Surveyor.

Wm. D. Cleveland, dem.....1703 164
J. H. Hayward, rep.....1539

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1864.**President.**

Abraham Lincoln, rep.....2147
Geo. B. McClellan, dem.....2307 160

Congress.

S. M. Cullom, rep.....2162
John T. Stuart, dem.....2302 140

State Senator.

Geo. W. Minier, rep.....2166
 John B. Cohrs, dem.....2302 136

State's Attorney.

Thos. A. Carter, rep.....2145
 C. A. Roberts, dem.....2324 179

Representative.

John Wildhack, rep.....2157
 S. R. Saltonstall, dem.....2287 130

Circuit Clerk.

Geo. H. Harlow, rep.....2159
 H. P. Finigan, dem.....2308 149

Sheriff.

Wm. A. Ross, rep.....2176
 James Hamson, dem.....2287 111

Coroner.

Henry Riblet, rep.....2139
 Wm. Divinney, dem.....2329 190

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1865.**County Judge.**

W. Don Maus, dem.....1756
 David Kyes, rep.....1903 147

County Clerk.

John Gridley, dem.....1796
 W. W. Clemens, rep.....1878 82

County Treasurer.

Peter Weyrich, dem.....1817
 Chas. Turner, rep.....1842 25

School Superintendent.

John W. Moreland, dem.....1893
 S. K. Hatfield, rep.....1875 82

Surveyor.

J. M. Miller, dem.....1760
 Leander King, rep.....1908 148

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1866.**Congress-at-Large.**

John A. Logan, rep.....2312
 T. Lyle Dickey, dem.....2399 87

Congress.

Shelby M. Cullom, rep.....2307
 Edwin S. Fowler, dem.....2406.. 99

Representative.

Wm. W. Sellers, rep.....2335
 S. R. Saltonstall, dem.....2361 26

Sheriff.

John Reardon, rep.....2295
 J. H. Meyers, dem.....2395 100

Coroner.

Richard B. Howell, rep.....2302
 Wm. Divinney, dem.....2392 90

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1868.**President.**

U. S. Grant, rep.....2728
 Horatio Seymour, dem.....2735 7

Congress.

S. M. Cullom, rep.....2655
 B. S. Edwards, dem.....2759 104

State's Attorney.

Chas. Parker, rep.....2699 14
 C. G. Whitney, dem.....2685

State Senator.

— — Nicholson, rep.....2670
 J. B. Cohrs, dem.....2746 76

Representative.

J. Merriam, rep.....2683
 S. R. Saltonstall, dem.....2725 42

Circuit Clerk.

Eli Heiple, rep.....2700
 W. P. Allensworth, dem.....2714 14

Sheriff.

John Puterbaugh, rep.....2647
 Edward Pratt, dem.....2763 116

Coroner.

A. Culver, rep.....2704 46
 W. A. Tinney, dem.....2658

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1872.**President.**

U. S. Grant, rep.....2360 268
 Horace Greeley, dem.....2092
 Chas. O. Connor, dem.....221

Governor.

Richard J. Oglesby, rep.....2346 168
 Gustavus Koerner, dem.....2178
 Benj. G. Wright, dem.....247

Congress.

John McNulta, rep.....	2350	203
Clifton H. Moore, lib.....	2147	
S. S. Seeds, dem.....	285	

State Senator.

Aaron B. Nicholson, rep.....	2365	212
Edmond Syrich, lib.....	2153	
Ezra Davis, dem.....	284	

State's Attorney.

W. F. Henry, rep.....	2386	246
A. W. Rodecker, dem.....	2140	
Benj. F. Baker, lib.....	233	

Representative.

Herman W. Snow, rep.....	3677	362
Peter J. Hames.....	3315	
Laban M. Stroud.....	3134	
Jacob W. Noel.....	2782½	
John A. Snedeker.....	1236	

Circuit Clerk.

Simeon R. Drake, rep.....	2375	120
Samuel G. Puterbaugh, lib.....	2252	
Wm. P. Latham, dem.....	217	

Sheriff.

T. C. Reeves, rep.....	2545	604
J. S. Briggs, lib.....	1941	
Wm. Knott, dem.....	262	

Coroner.

John M. Tinney, rep.....	2530	643
James Milner, lib.....	1887	
Lyman Evans, dem.....	264	

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1873.**County Judge.**

David Kyes, dem.....	2055	991
J. W. Glasgow, rep.....	1064	

Circuit Clerk.

James Claton, dem.....	1276	
R. D. Smith, rep.....	1799	520

County Treasurer.

Thos. Cooper, dem.....	1649	205
Thos. J. Brown, rep.....	1444	

School Superintendent.

M. E. Pomfret, dem.....	1853	825
Miss Mary Fuller, rep.....	1020	

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1874.**Congress.**

John McNulta, rep.....	1834	
A. E. Stevenson, dem.....	2210	376
Clifton H. Moore, lib.....		

State Senator.

James W. Robinson, rep.....	1376	
D. G. A. Railsback, dem.....	1640	264
J. H. Anthony, ind.....	1008	

Representative.

H. L. Sill, dem.....	4606½	
Richard Holmes, rep.....	5986	1379½
G. W. Middlecoff, dem.....	1016½	
Thos. Windle, dem.....	440½	
R. A. Talbot, rep.....	29	

Sheriff.

Edward Pratt, dem.....	2307	529
Wm. Cobean, rep.....	1778	

Coroner.

Hiram Vandervoort, rep.....	1879	
Henry Gulon, dem.....	2261	382

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1875.**Treasurer.**

Thos. Cooper, dem.....	1794	700
John F. Beezly, rep.....	1094	

Surveyor.

Leander King, dem.....	1728	627
J. L. Hayward rep.....	1101	

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1876.**President.**

R. B. Hayes, rep.....	2850	
S. J. Tilden, dem.....	3174	316

Congress.

Adlai E. Stevenson, dem.....	3247	412
Thos. F. Tipton, rep.....	2835	

Board of Equalization.

John H. Anthony, rep.....	2896	
W. Don Maus, dem.....	3142	246

Representative.

D. C. Smith, rep.....	8464½	
C. A. Moore, dem.....	9514½	1050
Thomas Wendle, dem.....	108	

State's Attorney.

W. F. Henry, rep.....	2832	
W. L. Prettyman, dem.....	3215	383



H. R. Denny

HISTORY OF TAZEWELL COUNTY.

715

Circuit Clerk.

S. R. Drake, rep.....2962
H. C. Sutton, dem.....3091 129

Sheriff.

— Phillips, rep.....2774
Edward Pratt, dem.....3289 515

Coroner.

Jacob Mueller, rep2837
Henry Gulon, dem.....3219 382

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1877.

County Judge.

Wilbur F. Henry, rep.....1400
Alfred W. Rodecker, dem.....1961 561
David Kyes, ind1050

County Clerk.

Flavel Shurtleff, dem.....2157 204
Simeon R. Drake, rep.....1953
Wellington King, greenback..... 301

County Treasurer.

Thos. Cooper, dem.....2477 927
Wm. Moorehead, rep.....1550
Wm. P. Latham, greenback..... 374

School Superintendent.

B. C. Allensworth, dem.... 2236 425
Josiah P. Wood, rep.....1811
Daniel S. Elliott, greenback..... 373

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1878.

State Senator.

Abram Mayfield, dem.....2380 282
James W. Robinson, rep.....2098
Geo. W. Minier..... 503

Representative.

Green P. Orendorff, dem3533½
Wm. R. Hall, dem.....3858½
Josiah Snyder, rep.....6185 2326½
Chas. C. Brackett.....1409½

Sheriff.

Andrew J. Kinsey, dem.....2340 298
Wm. Cobean, rep.....2042
N. F. Smith..... 539

Coroner.

Albert R. Warren, dem.....2340 203
Robert D. Bradley.....2137

Chas. E. Hayward 466
H. J. Puterbaugh..... 64

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1880.

President.

Hancock, dem.....3367 448
Garfield, rep.....2919

Governor.

Trumball, dem.....3371 470
Cullom, rep.....2901

Congress.

A. E. Stevenson, dem.....3420 428
D. C. Smith, rep.....2992

Representative.

J. H. Crandall, dem.....9773 1183
W. B. Harvey, rep.....8590
Lucas 351

State's Attorney.

Edward Reardon, dem.....3423 468
J. V. Graff, rep.....2915

Circuit Clerk.

S. C. Sutton, dem.....3479 581
R. D. Smith, rep.....2898

Sheriff.

A. J. Kinsey, dem.....3488 600
H. L. Ogden, rep.....2888

Coroner.

A. R. Warren, dem.....3453 539
J. L. Hayward, rep.....2914

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1882.

Congress.

W. M. Springer, dem.....2831 375
D. C. Smith, rep.....2456

Representative.

J. H. Crandall, dem.....3968½
Revilo Newton, dem.....3954½
R. S. Hester, rep.....6446 2480½
J. McCullough, pro..... 373
J. W. Hoffman, ind.....1098

County Judge.

A. W. Rodecker, dem.....2925 537
David Kyes, rep.....2388
Wash Wilson, greenback..... 91

County Clerk.

Flavel Shurtleff, dem.....2992 642

S. R. Drake, rep.....2350
H. M. Smith, greenback..... 105

County Treasurer.

Thomas Cooper, dem.....2770 245
Jas. F. Quigg, rep.....2525
W. P. Latham, greenback.....117

Sheriff.

A. J. Kinsey, dem.....2971 625
Edward Simpson, rep.....2346
Thomas Reardon, greenback..... 112

Coroner.

Chas. Young, dem.....2760 44
R. D. Bradley, rep.....2626
Chas. P. Cary, greenback..... 132

School Superintendent.

B. C. Allensworth, dem.....2829 356
J. P. Wood, rep.....2473
A. B. Hardy, greenback..... 121

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1884.**President.**

Cleveland, dem3303 715
Blaine, rep2668

Congress.

W. M. Springer, dem.....3395 731
— — Taylor, rep.....2664

State Senator.

G. P. Orendorff, dem.....3405 731
— — Zoeller, rep.....2674

Representatives.

Watercoit, dem5041
Patrick, dem5021
E. F. Unland, rep.....5722½
R. S. Hester, rep.....2306

State's Attorney.

W. L. Prettyman, dem.....3446 1542
Edward Reardon, dem. (declined to be
a candidate).....1904

Circuit Clerk.

John Fitzgerald, dem.....3204 331
Christian May, rep.....2873

Coroner.

W. T. Griffith, dem.....3386 711
R. D. Bradley, rep.....2675

Surveyor.

W. D. Oswald, dem.....3411 761
J. L. Hayward, rep.....2650

Sheriff.

S. D. Kinsey, dem.....3782

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1886.**Congress.**

W. M. Springer, dem.....3009 327
J. A. Connolly, rep.....2682
Browder 150

Representative.

Patrick, dem.4521
Kister, dem.4411
Brubaker, rep.....4845
Zilm, rep.3084½
G. W. Minier, pro..... 63½

County Judge.

A. W. Rodecker, dem.....2636
Geo. C. Rider, rep.....3068 432
W. S. Morehead, pro..... 122

County Clerk.

Louis Zinger, dem.....2679
Louis Schurman, rep.....3047 368
W. R. Lacklin, pro..... 124

County Treasurer.

Daniel Sapp, dem2957 200
J. H. Anthony, rep2757
J. H. Puterbaugh, pro..... 121

County Superintendent of Schools.

D. B. Pittsford, dem.....2889 72
J. H. Tear, rep.....2817
Miller, pro..... 112

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1888.**President.**

Cleveland, dem.....3426 500
Harrison, rep2926

Congress.

W. M. Springer, dem.....3442 480
Kerr, rep2922

State Senator.

M. B. Newell, dem.....3426 500
Dickson, rep.....2926

Representative.

A. W. Ball, dem.....4985
J. W. White, dem.....5156
J. H. Anthony, rep.....6387½
Coen, rep2426

Circuit Clerk.

John Fitzgerald, dem.....3285 168

HISTORY OF TAZEWELL COUNTY.

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Horace Marshall, rep.....3117
Warner, pro. 111

State's Attorney.

G. F. Saltonstall, dem.....3431 501
Jerome Gilman, rep.....2930

Coroner.

Richard Charlton, dem.....3469 550
I. S. Stephens, rep.....2919
Puterbaugh, pro 117

Surveyor.

W. D. Oswald, dem.....3438 516
J. L. Hayward, rep.....2922
Schaefer, pro 120

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1890.

Congress.

W. M. Springer, dem.....3291 647
Hanon, rep. 2644
Patton, pro 34

Representative.

J. W. White, dem.....5081½
O. A. Garrett, dem.....4765
J. H. Anthony, rep.....7879
Meyers, pro 269½

County Judge.

J. W. Dougherty, dem.....2959
Geo. Rider, rep.....2971 12
H. J. Puterbaugh, pro 89

County Clerk.

K. V. Howe, dem.....2943
A. Fehrman, rep.....2986 42
H. M. Smith, pro 84

Sheriff.

J. C. Friederich, dem.....3161 384
J. E. Stout, rep 2777
Bennett, pro 67

County Treasurer.

Henry Swartz, dem.....3378 825
George Landes, rep.....2553
H. J. Puterbaugh, pro 88

County Superintendent of Schools.

D. B. Pittsford, dem.....3353 764
Abbie A. Newman, rep.....2589

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1892.

President.

Cleveland, dem 3652 622
Harrison, rep.....3030

Congress.

W. M. Springer, dem.....3640 613
O. K. Kane, rep.....3027

State Senator.

C. N. Barnes, dem.....3638 613
McMurtie, rep.....3025
G. W. Minier, pro 256

Representative.

W. A. Moore, dem.....5493½
McClure, dem. 5201
Painter, rep.....8042
H. J. Puterbaugh, pro.....1802

Circuit Clerk.

A. L. Champion, dem.....3627 555
Louis Stalter, rep.....3072
James Hawley, pro 172

State's Attorney.

G. F. Saltonstall, dem.....3633 570
W. H. Ambrose, rep.....3063
D. R. Sheen, pro 165

Coroner.

H. V. Bailey, dem.....3655 623
W. G. Bailey, rep.....3022
S. H. Puterbaugh, pro..... 169

Surveyor.

W. D. Oswald, dem.....3640 599
Hayward, rep 3041
G. W. Minier, pro..... 168

ELECTION NOV. 1894.

Congress.

J. V. Graff, rep.....3345 249
G. O. Barnes, dem.....3096
David McCulloch, pro..... 91

Representative.

L. C. Breeden, dem.....4732¾
W. A. Moore, dem.....4798½
Jonathan Merriam, rep.....4865
J. W. Johnson, rep.....4703¼
G. W. Warner, pro..... 253½
E. C. Sloan, pro..... 646¾

County Judge.

W. R. Curran, dem.....3320 109
W. H. Ambrose, rep.....3211

County Clerk.

A. Swartz, dem.....3103
A. Fehrman, rep.....3364 261
Samuel Meeker, pro..... 158

HISTORY OF TAZEVELL COUNTY.

Sheriff.

J. D. Mount, dem.....	3226	
J. E. Stout, rep.....	3248	22

County Treasurer.

C. S. Wood, dem.....	3300	147
H. F. Smith, rep.....	3153	
W. P. Latham, peo.....	167	

County Superintendent of Schools.

J. W. Barnes, dem.....	3013	
W. R. Lackland, rep.....	3437	424
W. B. Dunbar, peo.....	178	

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1896.**President.**

Bryan, dem.	3736	33
McKinley, rep.	3703	

Congress.

N. E. Worthington, dem.....	3680	
J. V. Graff, rep.....	3727	47

State Senator.

W. A. Moore, dem.....	3711	36
Edwards, rep	3675	

Representative.

L. C. Breeden, dem.....	5615½	
S. D. Beer, dem.....	5625½	
J. Merriam, rep.....	5670½	
J. W. Johnson, rep.....	5572	

State's Attorney.

G. W. Cunningham, dem.....	3800	113
Jerome Gilman, rep.....	3687	

Circuit Clerk.

A. L. Champion, dem.....	3798	116
Henry Clay, rep.....	3682	

Surveyor.

John R. Seibert, dem.....	3730	
D. H. Jansen, rep.....	3753	23

County Superintendent of Schools.

J. H. Sipe, dem.....	3694	
J. L. Boling, rep.....	3803	109

Coroner.

H. V. Bailey, dem.....	3785	96
Chas. Kuecks, rep.....	3689	

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1898.**Congress.**

C. N. Barnes, dem.....	3493	150
J. V. Graff, rep.....	3343	

Representative.

Jessie Black, Jr., dem.....	6079½	
S. D. Beer, dem.....	4549	
U. J. Albertson, rep.....	5066½	
J. W. Johnson, rep.....	4625½	

County Judge.

A. W. Rodecker, dem.....	3447	
Geo. C. Rider, rep.....	3466	19

County Clerk.

Lot Bergstressor, dem.....	3476	74
A. Fehrman, rep.....	3402	

County Treasurer.

G. W. Cress, dem.....	3737	616
P. E. Ripper, rep.....	3121	

Sheriff.

J. D. Mount, dem.....	3551	211
Jerome Clark, rep.....	3340	

County Superintendent of Schools.

W. P. Mavity, dem.....	3533	168
J. L. Boling, rep.....	3665	

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1900.**President.**

Bryan, dem.	4048	91
McKinley, rep.	3957	

Congress.

Jessie Black, Jr., dem.....	4184	318
J. V. Graff, rep.....	3866	

State Senator.

W. A. Moore, dem	4070	126
U. J. Albertson, rep.....	3944	

Representative.

L. R. Vandeventer, dem.....	6064	191
John Hughes, dem.....	6077	204
J. W. Johnson, rep.....	5873	
J. N. Onion, rep.....	5869	

State's Attorney.

G. W. Cunningham, dem.....	4163	285
Franklin Velde, rep.....	3878	

Circuit Clerk.

R. V. Howe, dem.....	4115	199
H. R. Dennis, rep.....	3916	

Surveyor.

John R. Seibert, dem.....	4049	67
D. H. Jansen, rep.....	3982	

Coroner.

Nathan Holmes, dem.....	4119	224
J. A. Anthony, rep.....	3895	
Total number of votes cast 8297.		

ELECTION NOV. 9, 1902.**Representative.**

Homer J. Tice, dem.....	9411	4186
John A. Petrie, rep.....	5191	
Henry M. Elliott, rep.....	5225	

County Judge.

Jessie Black, Jr., dem.....	3761	731
J. O. Jones, rep.....	3030	

County Clerk.

Lot Bergstressor, dem.....	3563	377
F. T. Murray, rep.....	3186	

Sheriff.

Herman Becker, dem.....	3330	
Robert Clay, rep.....	3458	128

Treasurer.

J. E. Russell, dem.....	3555	359
Peter Strubhar, rep.....	3196	

County Superintendent of Schools.

W. P. Mavity, dem.....	3618	464
D. C. Hilling, rep.....	3164	

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1904.**President.**

Roosevelt, rep.	4047	794
Parker, dem.	3254	
Swallow, pro.	278	
Socialist	108	
Social Labor	22	
People's	10	

Governor.

Charles S. Deneen, rep.....	3985	667
L. B. Stringer, dem.....	3318	

Congress.

J. V. Graff, rep.....	3974	691
Thos. Cooper, dem.....	3283	
G. W. Warner, pro.....	275	

State Senator.

J. P. Moore, rep.....	3928	524
G. W. Cunningham, dem.....	3404	
Henry Munson, pro.....	278	

Board of Equalization.

S. H. Beatty, rep.....	3993	693
Chas. H. Timmon, dem.....	3300	

Representatives.

Louis Zinger, rep.....	12296
W. S. Manny, dem.....	5184
J. J. Cook, dem.....	5158
Chas. E. Smoot, pro.....	793
G. W. Ballenger, peo.....	245

Circuit Clerk.

J. E. Stout, rep.....	3584
R. V. Howe, dem.....	3781
James E. Millard, pro.....	245

State's Attorney.

Charles Schaefer, rep.....	4028	605
J. M. Rahn, dem.....	3423	

Coroner.

J. M. Coleman, rep.....	3960	569
E. F. Kelchner, dem.....	3391	
W. T. Griffith, pro.....	287	

Surveyor.

R. P. VanDusen, rep.....	3862	489
J. R. Seibert, dem.....	3373	
James McDowell, pro.....	258	

CHAPTER VII.**OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.**

ORGANIZATION OF TAZEWELL COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—NUMBER AND NAMES OF ITS MEMBERS — NATIVITY AND POSTOFFICE ADDRESS — DATE OF COMING TO COUNTY WITH DATE OF DEATH OF DECEASED MEMBERS—ADDRESSES OF MR. JAMES HAINES AND REV. MR. MCVEY.

The chief objects had in view in the organization of the "Tazewell County Old Settlers' Association," some twenty years ago, were to promote acquaintance and friendship among those who had lived in the county forty years, thereby cementing the ties which have bound the pioneers of the county together during that period, and to keep an accurate record of the birth-place and age at which each came to the county, as well as the date of the death of those who have passed away.

The organization was formed in Delavan in 1884, with Ira B. Hall, President, and C. L. Kingman, Secretary. About a dozen members formed the first organization. Among them were Ira Judy and wife, Mrs. Cheever, Jonathan Merriam and wife, Sarah Sturdyvin and

John H. Disbrow. The next year, Ira B. Hall was elected President and W. F. Copes, Secretary and Treasurer, which position he has held for nineteen years and is still in office. The same year, S. M. Woodrow was elected President and held the position about a year. Then Mr. Hall was elected to that office and held it for ten years. Mr. James Haines was then elected President and still holds the position.

To become a member of this organization the constitution and by-laws were signed and the sum of 50 cents paid. The first assessment ever made was made this year (1904), and was 25 cents.

There were 768 members during the nineteen years, 182 of whom have died, and there are on the roll, 587 members at the present time.

At the annual meeting held at the Delavan Fair Grounds, Sept. 30, 1904, Mr. James Haines was re-elected President, and W. F. Copes, Secretary, and to whom the author is indebted for the roll of membership.

The following is a list of all those who have at any time been members of this association with place of nativity and post office address. The first column of figures indicates the year of arrival in the county and the last the date of decease of those not now living. (The abbreviation—"Taz., Ill."—means "born in Tazewell county."—Ed.):

Alexander, Thos., Illinois, Pekin...	1828	1901
Alfs, Gerd, Germany, Pekin	1848	
Alfs, Mrs. Gerd, Germany.....	1848	1888
Alexander, Henry, Iowa, Boynton...	1849	
Asher, W. M., Illinois, Arrington...	1839	
Asher, Mrs. W. M., Illinois, Arrington	1839	
Allen, Lemuel, Virginia, Pekin.....	1839	
Alexander, Henry Mrs., Missouri, Boynton	1875	
Alexander, W. C., Indiana, Emden...	1850	
Alexander, W. C. Mrs., Indiana, Emden	1850	
Armstrong, John, Indiana, Stanford...	1848	
Alexander, Thos. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin	1836	
Albright, D. A., Tennessee, Arrington	1842	
Albright, D. A. Mrs., Tennessee, Arrington	1845	
Allen, Lemuel Mrs., Pekin	1894	
Aston, William, Indiana, Emden....	1853	
Allen, Ralph Mrs., Illinois, Delavan...	1852	
Arrington, Burrell, Virginia, Delavan...	1854	
Arrington, Burrell Mrs., Ohio, Delavan	1854	
Ahrens, H. J., Illinois, Emden.....	1856	
Ayers, Jot, Indiana, Pekin.....	1856	
Allen, Ralph, Massachusetts, Delavan	1867	
Ail, Fred Mrs., Virginia, Green Valley	1850	
Alfs, John, Illinois, Pekin.....	1855	
Alfs, John Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.....	1862	
Abbott, C. J., Illinois, Mackinaw....	1862	
Abbott, C.J. Mrs., Illinois, Mackinaw...	1858	
Albertsen, U. J., Germany, Pekin...	1856	
Albertsen, Mrs. U. J., Germany, Pekin	1857	
Ayers, J. U., Mrs., Illinois, Pekin...		
Augersten, M. E. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin	1850	
Bowlby, Chas., New Jersey, Green Valley	1852	
Brown, Rebecca, Ohio, Pekin.....	1827	
Brown, Millner, Delavan		1890
Briggs, E., Massachusetts, Delavan...	1840	
Brookins, Mrs., Pekin		
Bennett, E., Emden		
Boyer, John P., Ohio, Green Valley...	1839	
Beck, Leonard A., Pennsylvania, Pekin	1846	
Barnum, Albert Mrs., Delavan.....		
Bates, Wm. H., Ohio, Pekin.....	1858	
Bates, Wm. H. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin...	1843	
Briggs, Uriah, Delavan		1893
Briggs, Uriah Mrs., Delavan.....		
Black, Wm., Pennsylvania, Green Valley	1854	
Black, Wm. Mrs., Illinois, Green Valley	1854	
Black, Jesse, Pennsylvania, Green Valley	1854	
Black, Jesse Mrs., Pennsylvania, Green Valley	1854	
Brawner, Wm. H., Kentucky, Delavan	1833	
Brawner, Wm. H. Mrs., Kentucky, Delavan	1831	1891
Bailey, Edward, Illinois, Pekin.....	1843	
Bailey, Edward Mrs., Illinois, Pekin...	1845	

Bowlby, George, Ohio, Green Valley.	1852	
Bailey, J. G., New Hampshire, Del-		
avan	1853	
Bailey, J. G. Mrs., New Hampshire,		
Delavan	1853	
Brokaw, A. B., New Jersey, Green		
Valley	1855	
Brokaw, A. B. Mrs., New Jersey,		
Green Valley	1851	1890
Bailey, Wm. V., Illinois, Delavan.	1831	
Bailey, Wm. V. Mrs., Delavan.	.....
Brereton, Edward P., Delaware, Pek-		
in	1834	1897
Brereton, Edward P. Mrs., Pekin.	.....	1897
Barr, Joseph, Taz., Ill., Pekin.	.....	1831
Bartzfield, Jacob, Indiana, Manito.	.....	1840
Byers, A. J., Ohio, Hopedale.	.....	1850
Byers, A. J. Mrs., Ohio, Hopedale.	.....	1850
Bowlby, Geo., Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green		
Valley	1850	
Bennett, Theodore, Taz., Ill., Macki-		
naw	1838	1895
Bennett, Theodore Mrs., Taz., Ill.,		
Mackinaw	1847	
Bradway, Stephen, New York, Del-		
avan	1832	
Berry, James, Virginia, Green Val-		
ley	1837	1902
Bever, J. S., Indiana, Delavan.	.....	1849
Bever, Samuel, Ohio, Hopedale.	.....	1849
1894		
Barger, Dr. Rob't M., Illinois, Hope-		
dale	1842	
Brighton, N. C., Indiana, Hopedale.	1857	1894
Brighton, N. C. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Hope-		
dale	1837	
Britton, D. W., Virginia, Hopedale.	.....	1850
Britton, D. W. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Hope-		
dale	1849	
Bennett, Michael, Taz., Ill., Tremont.	1835	1900
Bowlby, Chas. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green		
Valley	1849	
Bequeaith, Maria Mrs., Taz., Ill.,		
Pekin	1840	
Boyer, D. W., Illinois, Green Valley.	.....	1850
Bowlby, Ellis, Green Valley.	.....	1850
Ballard, W. W., Taz., Ill., Arming-		
ton	1842	1901
Ballard, W. W., Indiana, Armington.	.....	1840
Bailey, Gilman Mrs., Taz., Ill., Del-		
avan	1851	
Barnes, Jno., Manito	1835	
Barnes, Jno. Mrs., Manito	1850	
Bishop, Geo., Taz., Ill., Normal.	.....	1840
Bequeaith, Emeline Mrs., Taz., Ill.,		
Pekin	1836	
Burns, Jno. T., Maryland, Green Val-		
ley	1857	
Burns, Jno. T. Mrs., Ohio, Green Val-		
ley	1848	
Ball, A. W., New Jersey, Delavan.	.....	1851
Ball, A. W. Mrs., New Jersey, Del-		
avan	1851	1892
Brereton, Jas., Maryland, Pekin.	.....	1835
Bailey, Bennett, Ohio, Pekin.	.....	1844
Bailey, Bennett Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.	.....	1845
Barnett, K. S. L., Ohio, Green Val-		
ley	1853	1900
Barnett, K. S. L. Mrs., Ohio, Green		
Valley	1852	
Boyer, Jno, P. Mrs., Ohio, Green Val-		
ley	1849	
Burt, John, Kentucky, Minier	1832	
Burt, John Mrs., Kentucky, Minier.	.....	1840
Brooks, P. T., Kentucky, Stanford.	.....	1829
Brooks, P. T. Mrs., Ohio, Stanford.	.....	1830
1897		
Bright, Charles, Illinois, Hopedale.	.....	1850
Brown, A. L. Mrs., New York, Del-		
avan	1855	
Bowlby, Ellis Mrs., Green Valley.	.....
Bequeaith, James, Taz., Ill.	.....	1853
Bequeaith, James Mrs.	.....	1860
Barnes, Wm. C., Illinois, Pekin.	.....	1830
1902		
Bailey, Henry, Delavan		
Bailey, Henry Mrs., Illinois, Delavan		
Beinfohr, Mary W. Mrs., Germany,		
Pekin	1854	
Briggs T. B. Lieut., Rhode Island,		
Delavan	1845	
Boles, John, Pennsylvania, Boynton.	.....	1853
Burton, C. C., Taz., Ill., Delavan.	.....	1854
Burton, C. C. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Dela-		
van	1860	
Brenner, Joseph, Illinois, Manito.	.....	1851
Brenner, Joseph Mrs., Ohio, Manito.	.....	1854
Boyer, Thos., Ohio, Green Valley.	.....	1849
Brereton, Ellen Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin		
Brawner, Edward, Taz., Ill., Delavan.	.....	1851
Brawner, Edward Mrs., Taz., Ill., Del-		
avan	1858	
Bergstressor, Lot, Pennsylvania,		
Pekin	1850	
Bergstressor, Lot Mrs., Taz., Ill.,		
Pekin	1840	
Boyer, David Mrs., Illinois, Green		
Valley		

- Bastian, Mary Mrs., Pekin.....1852
 Buhler, Margaret, Germany, Dillon.1855
 Byers, W. H., Ohio, Hopedale.....
 Berry, John, Ireland, Delavan.....1848
 Berry, Joana Mrs., New Jersey, Delavan1852
 Bennett, D. J., Ohio, Tremont.....
 Bennett, D. J. Mrs.....
 Black, A. N., Illinois, Pekin.....1861
 Black, A. N. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.1886
 Boyle, Martin, Illinois, Tremont....1858
 Boyle, Joana, Illinois, Tremont....1857
 Becker, Herman, Tremont, Pekin..1860
 Becker, Herman Mrs., Illinois, Pekin. 1903
 Brecher, Jacob, New York, Groveland1854
 Brecher, Jacob Mrs., New York, Groveland1850
 Bohlander, John, Illinois, Pekin....1859
 Bohlander, John Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.
 Briggs, Jesse K., Illinois, Hartsburg.1848
 Briggs, Jesse K. Mrs., New York, Hartsburg1849
 Bernhausen, Geo., Germany, Pekin..1856
 Copes, W. F., Illinois, Pekin.....1828
 Copes, W. F. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.1832 1903
 Copes, George, Illinois, Pekin.....1835 1895
 Cassaday, Thos. J., Illinois, Green Valley1843
 Cassaday, Thos. J. Mrs., Illinois, Green Valley1855
 Clements, J. T., Illinois, Green Valley1839
 Clements, J. T. Mrs., Ohio, Green Valley1852
 Caswell, W. S., Delavan 1903
 Cooper, Thos., Ohio, Pekin.....1844
 Chance, Lee, New Jersey, New Holland1848
 Chance, Lee Mrs., New Jersey, New Holland1848
 Campbells, J. R., Taz., Ill., Tremont.1829 1893
 Campbells, J. R. Mrs., Tremont....
 Cobean, Wm., Delavan1849
 Cobean, Wm. Mrs., Delavan.....1847
 Cole, H. H., New York, Pekin....1850
 Crosby, E. H. Mrs., Illinois, Delavan.1840
 Champion, Alfred G., Pennsylvania, Green Valley1837
 Champion, Alfred G. Mrs., Ohio, Green Valley1850 1895
 Crittenden, L. E., New York, Pekin.1845
 Coats, John, Ireland, Green Valley.1840 1893
 Carter, J. R., Tennessee, Delavan..1852
 Carter, J. R. Mrs., Tennessee, Delavan1852
 Cottingham, James, Taz., Ill., Tremont1836
 Clark, C. W., Virginia, Hopedale...1837
 Clark, C. W. Mrs., Illinois, Hopedale1829
 Champion, Catherine Mrs., Virginia, Green Valley1834
 Cogdall, E. M., Illinois, Manito...1836
 Cogdall, E. M. Mrs., Indiana, Manito.1845
 Connell, J. H., Ireland, Delavan....1824 1903
 Colgan, Lucy, Taz., Ill., Pekin....1846
 Campbell, James, Kentucky, Manito.1852
 Cohenour, John, Ohio, Pekin.....1842 1899
 Cohenour, John Mrs., Ohio.....
 Cutler, C. A., Taz., Ill., Pekin.....1839
 Copes, Ira, Taz., Ill., Green Valley1855
 Copes, Ira Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green Valley1855
 Cummings, C. B., New York, Pekin.1859 1904
 Cummings, C. B. Mrs., New York, Pekin1859
 Cooper, Jesse B., Ohio, Pekin.....1855
 Cooper, Jesse B., Mrs., Ohio, Pekin.1855
 Curran, W. R., Ohio, Pekin.....1857
 Curran, W. R. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.
 Clay, Henry, Illinois, Pekin.....1854
 Clay, Henry Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.
 Curtiss John, New Jersey, San Jose.1857
 Curtiss, John Mrs., Pekin, San Jose
 Charlton, Chas., Ireland, Pekin....1873
 Charlton, Chas. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.1850
 Champion, A. L., Illinois, Pekin...1860
 Champion, A. L. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.1860
 Champion, Thos., Illinois, Pekin....1835
 Champion, Thos. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.1840
 Crawford, James, Ohio, Green Valley
 Crawford, James Mrs., Green Valley. 1903
 Clements, T. J., Illinois, New Holland1839
 Clements, T. J. Mrs., Ohio, New Holland1834
 Crittenden, Mrs., Pekin1845
 Clements, F. T., Illinois, Green Valley1851
 Clay, Henry, Illinois, Pekin1856
 Clay, Henry Mrs., Illinois, Pekin...1859
 Crowley, James, Illinois, Pekin....
 Crowley, James Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.
 Davis, Seborn, Ohio, Hopedale....1828 1900

- Dillon, Cyrus, Illinois, San Jose....1830
Dix, John, Virginia, Green Valley...1853
Davis, Thos., Illinois, Tremont....1831
Drake, Edward, New York, Delavan.1853 1893
Darling, S. S., New York, Green Valley1855
Darling, S. S., Taz., Ill., Green Valley1835
Drake, C. J., New Jersey, Green Valley1834 1904
Drake, C. J. Mrs., New Jersey, Green Valley1850
Dalcher, Phillip S., Taz., Ill., Pekin.1850
Dillon, L. J. and wife, Taz., Ill., San Jose1842
Davison, Geo. W., Pennsylvania, Armington1846
Davidson, Samuel, Indiana, Emden.1850
Davidson, Samuel Mrs., Illinois, Emden1836
Dowdel, Moses, Illinois, Pekin1845 1901
Davern, J. P., Germany, Hopedale..1850 1894
Dills, T. H., Armington1834
Dills, T. H. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Armington1828
Dillon, Anna J., Ohio, Delavan....1828
Drury, O. M., New York, Delavan.1837
Drury, O. M. Mrs., Tennessee, Delavan1851
Davis, Thos. Mrs., Taz., Co., Tremont1836 1897
Dixon, E., Iowa, Armington....1855
Darnell, J. M., Illinois, Stanford....1833
Dean, A., Pennsylvania, Green Valley1854
Dean, W. W., Pennsylvania, Teheran.1854
Dills, J. A., Taz., Ill., Armington....1852
Dills, J. A. Mrs., Illinois, Armington
Davis, A. J., Taz., Ill., Tremont....1830
Daugherty, J. W., Delaware, Washington1857 1891
Davis, E. D., Kentucky, Mackinaw.1830
De Yo, Ohio, Astoria, Ore.....
Edds, Wm. T., Illinois, Pekin.....1827 1896
Eakin, R. S., Illinois, Manito.....1827 1897
Eads, B. F., Taz., Co, Delavan.....1839
Eads, Wm., Tremont1830 1902
Ehrlicher, Geo. Mrs., Germany, Pekin1852 1904
Evans, S. C., Mrs., Illinois, Pekin...1841 1904
Evans, Henry, Illinois, Pekin.....1859
Evans, Henry Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.1861
Erchelberger, Peter, Germany, Hopedale
Erchelberger, Peter, Mrs., Germany, Hopedale
Edworthy, J. W., Illinois, Manito...1844
Ehrlicher, Joanna, Mrs.....1850
Fisher, Nathan C., Taz., Ill., Dillon.
Fisher Stephen, Taz., Ill., Hopedale1834
Fanning, Michael, Ireland, Boynton.1837 1900
Finney, M. E., Maryland, Peoria....1871
Finney, Michael E. Mrs., Ohio, Peoria1847
Frank, J. J., Germany, Delavan....1850
Fossett, J. B., Illinois, Armington..1833
Forbes, John S., Ohio, Armington...1842
Forbes, John S. Mrs., Ohio, Armington1860
Fisher Stephen, Mrs., Taz., Ill., Hopedale
Fisher, Sarah A. Mrs. Illinois, Manito1838
Franks, Wm., Kentucky, Pekin1834
Frazee, Almeda, New Jersey, Green Valley1851
Frazee, Edwin, New Jersey, Green Valley1850
Frazee, Edwin, Mrs., New Jersey, Green Valley1850
Foreman, John, Ohio, San Jose....1850
Frey, John, Germany, Pekin.....1851
Frey, John Mrs. Germany, Pekin....1855
Fisher, F. L., Pennsylvania, Pekin..1850
Fisher, F. L. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin
Fitzgerald, John, Taz., Ill., Pekin..1857
Fitzgerald, John Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin1875
Flixenheir, Michael, Germany, Delavan1857
Flixenheir, Michael Mrs., Germany, Delavan1857
Fisher, A. A., Mrs., Hopedale...1850 1901
Fisher, A. A. Hopedale.....1850
Fisher, A., New Jersey, Green Valley1850
Fisher, A. Mrs., New Jersey, Green Valley1855
Fleming, Wm., Illinois, Delavan....1856
Gaither, Wm., Maryland, Pekin....1836 1892
Gaither, Wm. Mrs., Maryland, Pekin.1836
Grant, C. H., Massaschusetts, Delavan1837
Gainer, Martin, Germany, Minier...1849

Gainer, Martin Mrs., Illinois, Minier.	1849	
Greeley, Geo. W., New Hampshire, Groveland	1836	1897
Griffin, J. A., Illinois, Armington...	1844	
Griffin, J. A. Mrs., Michigan, Arming- ton	1837	
Gilchrist, J., Illinois, Lincoln.....	1857	
Gardner, Daniel, Ohio, McLean Sta.	1841	
Griffin, Wilson, Illinois, San Jose...	1835	
Griffin, J. S., Taz., Ill., Green Valley	1851	
Griffin, J. S. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green Valley		
Gordon, John, Taz., Ill., Minier,....	1843	
Gordon, John Mrs. Taz., Ill., Minier,.		
Gearien, D. F., Illinois, Tremont...	1848	1900
Griffin, Wilson Mrs., Illinois, Mason City	1850	
Gamberlin, J. A., Pennsylvania, Ar- mington	1853	
Gamberlin, J. A., Mrs., Illinois, Ar- mington	1855	
Garber, Samuel, Pennsylvania, Em- den,	1843	
Gathercole, John, England, Pekin...	1854	
Gathercole, John Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin	1834	
Gebhardt, A. M. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green Valley	1839	1901
Gebhardt, A. M., Taz., Ill., Green Valley	1848	
Goodwin, Isaac, Taz., Ill., Pekin...	1855	
Griffin, J. N., Tennessee, Mason City	1845	
Griffin, J. N. Mrs., Ohio, Mason City	1850	
Gray J. V., Ohio, Atlanta,	1850	
Hawley, N. C., Taz., Ill., Pekin...	1836	
Hawkins, John, C., Virginia, Pekin.	1837	
Hawkins, Jas. K., Taz., Ill., Dillon.	1837	
Hicks, Asa, Ohio, Hopedale.....	1837	
Holmes, Richard, England, Delavan.	1848	
Holmes, Richard. Mrs., England, Del- avan		
Hiner, George, Illinois, Stanford...	1831	
Haines, James, Ohio, Pekin.....	1827	
Haines, James, Mrs., Pennsylvania Pekin	1835	1889
Haines, Ansel, Ohio, Pekin.....	1827	1897
Hall, Ira B., Massachusetts, Dela- van	1835	
Hayward, J. L., Massachusetts, Tre- mont	1836	
Hayward, J. L., Mrs., Massachusetts Tremont	1836	1895
Heaton, Thos., Ohio, Delavan.....	1852	
Heaton, Thos. Mrs., Ohio, Delavan...	1844	1892
Hamson, John, Ohio, Pekin.....	1835	1904
Hafliger, John, Germany, Dillon....	1832	1898
Hays, Ela, Illinois, Green Valley		
Houchin, Benj. R., Mason City....	1850	
Houchin, Benj. R. Mrs., Iowa, Mason City	1856	
Houchin, John, Indiana, Mason City.	1850	
Harris, B. H. Dr., New York, Grove- land	1835	1895
Hodson, Wm., Virginia, Hopedale...	1826	
Hodson, Wm. Mrs., Virginia, Pekin.	1834	1899
Hodson, Ruben, Taz., Ill., Hopedale.	1844	
Hatfield, Stephen K., Peoria.....	1839	
Hatfield, Stephen, K. Mrs., Peoria..		
Harmon D. W., New York, Park- land	1843	
Harmon, D. W. Mrs., Germany, Park- land	1865	
Houchins, A. J., Illinois, Mason City.	1850	
Holmes Joseph, England, Delavan.	1848	
Holmes, Joseph, Mrs., England, Dela- van	1848	1893
Hight, Stewart, Ohio, San Jose....	1850	1900
Hight, Stewart, Mrs., Ohio, San Jose	1850	1900
Hiner, Mrs., M. A., Ohio, Delavan...	1852	
Hancock, J. M., Illinois, Groveland.	1852	
Hancock, J. M. Mrs., Illinois, Grove- land	1852	
Hall, Ira B. Mrs., Rhode Island, Dela- van	1840	
Holt, Wm., Ohio, Emden.....	1851	
Haflinger, John Jr., Illinois, Dillon.	1840	
Hawkins, John C., Mrs., Ohio, Pekin	1834	
Horn, Jacob, Germany, Dillon.	1856	
Horn, Jacob Mrs., Germany, Dillon..		
Hays, John, Ireland, Delavan.....	1851	1902
Hays, John, Ireland, Delavan.....	1851	
Hodson, W. R. Mrs. Kentucky, Hope- dale	1826	
Hainlein, S. B., Illinois, Hopedale...	1842	
Hild, Phillip, Germany, Sands.....	1852	
Hild, Phillip Mrs., Illinois, Sands....	1856	
Hess, James Mrs., Illinois, Delavan.	1849	
Heckel, John, Germany, Pekin.....	1864	
Heckel, John Mrs., Germany, Pekin.	1864	
Hicks, F. Q.,		
Hill, John, Rhode Island, Mason City	1852	

Hatcher, Henry, Illinois, Pekin....	1844	Kinsey, John, Taz., Ill., Dillon.....	1830
Hainline, P. B., Illinois, Natrona...	1840	Kinsey, John Mrs., Taz., Ill., Dillon.	1834 1900
Holmes, John, England, Delavan....	1850	Keefer, Wm., Taz., Ill., Green Val-	
How, R. V., New York, Pekin.....	1864	ley	1837
How, R. V. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin....	1860	Knott, Wm., Ireland, Delavan.....	1849 1900
Horn, George, Germany, Sands....	1857	Kingman, Cyrus M., Taz., Ill., Dela-	
Horn, George, Mrs., Illinois, Sands..	1860	van	1839
Horn, Fred, Illinois, Pekin.....	1860	Kingman, Lucy Mrs., Ohio, Delavan.	1844 1902
Hopkins, C. W., Rhode Island, Dela-		Kirchert, Louis, Poland, Delavan,..	1848
van	1856	Kingman, L. P., Virginia, Tremont.	1835 1896
Helman, Chrs., Germany, Tremont..	1857	Kingman, L. P., Mrs., Virginia, Tre-	
Helman, Chrs. Mrs., Germany, Tre-		mont	1840
mont	1859	Kinsey, Milton, Ohio, Dillon.....	1843
Herr, Jacob, Germany, Pekin.....	1843	Kinsey, Milton Mrs., Ohio, Dillon..	1853
Herr, Jacob Mrs., Ohio, Pekin.....		Kumpf, Peter, New York, Pekin....	1853
Hoffman, Phillip, Germany, Pekin..	1855	Kumpf, Peter Mrs., Ohio, Pekin....	
Houter, E. L., Germany, Boynton...	1862	Kraeger, John, Germany, Pekin....	1853
Houter, E. L. Mrs., Germany, Boyn-		Kennel, Louisa Mrs., Illinois,	1854
ton	1892	Kidder, Z. B., Maine, San Jose.....	1847
Hampson, Emma, Illinois, San Jose..	1850	Kraeger, John, Mrs., Germany, Pekin.	1862
Hawkins, Mary A, Illinois, Ohio....	1835	Keefer, Wm. Mrs., Green Valley....	
Howard, M. E., Pekin.....		Kettenring, John, Mrs., Illinois,	
Herget, Geo., Germany, Pekin.....	1853	Pekin	1854
Herget, Geo. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin..	1841	Kecks, Chas., Mrs., Pekin.....	
Inskipp, James, Ohio, Emden.....	1855	Kellogg, J. E., Ohio, Armington....	1855
Inskipp, James Mrs., Ohio, Emden..	1851	King, Nathan, Massachusetts, Har-	
Justin, E. L., Germany, San Jose....	1848 1901	ness	1860
Justin, E. L. Mrs., Germany, San		Kern, G. M., Illinois, Mason City,..	1848
Jose	1844	Kern, G. M. Mrs., Indiana, Mason	
Jacobs, A., San Jose.....	1904	City	1856
James, O. H. P., Delavan.....	1898	Kampf, W. H., Illinois, Armington..	1846
Judy, Ira J., Taz., Ill., Emden.....	1832	Kampf, W. H. Mrs., Illinois, Arming-	
Judy, Ira J. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Emden.	1836	ton	1862
Judy, Daniel H., Taz., Ill., Atlanta..	1829 1897	Lawler, Ira, New Jersey, Green Val-	
Judy Michael, Taz., Ill., Armington.	1837 1903	ley	1850 1895
Johnson, P. F., Sweden, San Jose..	1842	Lawler, Ira Mrs., Green Valley....	1857
Johnson, Ramer, Germany, Green		Leonard, Levi G., Taz., Ill., Tremont.	1836
Valley	1852	Leonard, Levi G. Mrs., Massachu-	
Johnson, Daniel, Ohio, Tremont....	1850	setts, Tremont	1855
Johnson, Daniel, Mrs., Iowa, Tre-		Lederer, Ignatz, Germany, Bloomig-	
mont	1853	ton	1849 1901
Johnson, Margaret Mrs., Massachu-		Lawler, Benj., New Jersey, Green	
setts, Tremont	1848 1896	Valley	1855 1895
Jacobs, A. Mrs., Germany, San Jose.	1851 1899	Levett, J. C., New Hampshire, San	
Judy, H. C. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Hope-		Jose	1849
dale	1854	Levett, J. C. Mrs., New Hampshire	
Johnson, Ramer, Mrs., Germany,		San Jose	1849
Green Valley	1855	Laton, Wm., Maine, Delavan.....	1846 1903
Ingoldsby, Mrs. N., Illinois, Delavan.	1832 1903	Laton, Wm. Mrs., Maine, Delavan ..	1829
Jaekel, Mrs. J., Germany, Pekin...		Lantz, Nancy Mrs., Kentucky, Pekin.	1833
Jaekel, Mary, Pekin		Landes, Geo., Taz., Ill., Groveland..	1831
		Lancaster, Thos., Taz., Ill., Arming-	
		ton	1849

Lancaster, Thos. Mrs., Kentucky, Arming- ton	1850		Larimore, Thomas Mrs., Ohio, Pekin.	1899
Lancaster, Mary Mrs., Kentucky, Arming- ton	1831		Lough, Noah, Mrs., Illinois, San Jose	1854
Lyons, Edward, Ireland, San Jose.	1849		Linberger, John, New Jersey, Dela- van	1855
Lyons, Edward Mrs., Taz., Ill., San Jose	1834	1893	Linberger, John Mrs., New York, Delavar	1863
Layman, Henry, Ohio, Green Val- ley	1837		Leonard, E. A., Ohio, Tremont....	1828
Landrith, John, Taz., Ill., Manito....	1827	1898	Leonard, E. A. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Tre- mont	1836
Larimore, Kate Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin	1842		Lohman, J. B., Taz., Ill., Pekin.....	1854
Layman, Henry, Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green Valley	1850		Lohman, J. B., Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin	1855
Leeds, E. S., Ill., Green Valley.....	1844		Lautz, Henry, Germany, Pekin.....	1855
Leeds, E. S., Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green Valley	1844		Lautz, Henry, Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin.	1854
Lee, Sarah, Iowa, Teheran.....	1850		Latham, George, Illinois, Green Val- ley	1866
Lancaster, J. M., Taz., Ill., Arming- ton	1849		Latham, George Mrs., Illinois, Green Valley	1858
Lancaster, J. M. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Ar- mington	1849		Lamphier, A. L., New York, Delavan.	1849 1900
Landes, Geo. Mrs., Scotland, Grove- land	1843		Laing, Almyra Mrs., New Jersey, Delavan	1854
Lester, Francis, Mrs., Virginia, Green Valley	1847	1895	Lawton, Mary B., Rhode Island Delavan	1833
Latham, H., New York, Manito....	1846		Lawton, Anna E., Illinois, Delavan.	1857
Lawler, Helen M. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Manito	1846		Lawton, Louis W., Delavan	1855
Lantz, F. D., Illinois, Pekin.....	1844		La Rash, Mrs., S. New York, Pekin	
La Rosh, S. D., New York, Pekin....	1851		Martin, S. S., New York, Delavan.	1843 1899
Luft, Catherine, Mrs., Germany, Dil- lon	1850		McMullen, Thos., Tremont.....	
Lawler, Benj. Mrs., New York, Green Valley	1855	1897	McMullen, Thos. Mrs., Tremont.....	
Laing, Wm. H., New Jersey, Dela- van	1854		McLean, David B., Ireland, Tre- mont	1837
Luppen, Conrad, Taz., Co., Pekin....	1851		Meigs, J. B. Dr., Manito.....	1835
Luppen, Conrad Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.			Morehead, Jas., Ohio, Delavan.....	1854
Lutz, Frederick, Germany, Sands..	1852		Morehead, Jas., Mrs., Delavan.....	
Lutz, Frederick Mrs., Taz., Co., Sands	1853		Morse, E. G., New Hampshire, Tre- mont	1835
Laing, Wm. H. Mrs., Indiana, De- lavan	1857		Morse, E. G., Mrs., Illinois, Tre- mont	1846
Lock, Mary Mrs., Taz., Ill., Peoria..	1853		Meeker, D. B., New Jersey, Delavan.	1903
Leister, Sarah Mrs., Maryland, Green Valley	1854		Meeker, D. B., Mrs., New Jersey, Del- avan	
Leonard, Allen, Mrs., Taz., Ill., Tre- mont	1830		McKinstry, John, Pennsylvania, Dela- van	1855 1893
Larimore, John W., Taz., Ill., Pekin.	1842		Mount, Jasper, Taz., Ill., Hopedale..	1844
Livesay, C. W., Taz., Ill., Minier.....	1845		Middleton, Elizabeth, Taz., Ill., Pekin.	1840
Lock, Milton, Indiana, Peoria.....	1838		Minier, Geo. W. Dr., Pennsylvania Minier	1837 1902
Larimore, Thomas, Virginia, Pekin.	1832		Minier, Geo. W. Mrs., Virginia, Min- ier	1836 1900
			Miller, Joseph, Taz., Ill., Circleville..	1835
			Milner, Wm., Pennsylvania, Delavan.	1828

Mount, Clayton, Kentucky, Delavan..1832		McKibben, E. C. Mrs., Virginia Groveland .....1853	
Miller, T. J., Ill., Armington.....1848		Mell, E. J., Ohio, San Jose.....1861	
Miller, Mary Mrs., Taz., Ill., Washing- ton .....1837		Mell, E. J. Mrs., Indiana, San Jose.1851	
Matthews, Wm., Virginia, Bloom- ington .....1837		Maus, Wm. Don, Pennsylvania, Pekin .....1847	1901
Meyers, Jacob, Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin .....1848	1900	McCoy, Wilson, Illinois, Delavan...1850	
Miller, I. W., Ohio, Delavan.....1852		McCoy, Wilson, Mrs., Illinois Dela- van .....1850	
Miller, I. W. Mrs., Indiana, Delavan.1852		Meeker, John, Illinois, Pekin.....	
McLaughlin, Walter, Pennsylvania, Pekin .....1850		Meeker, John Mrs., Illinois, Pekin..	
McLean, D. B. Mrs., Indiana, Tre- mont, .....1849		McMullen, R. A., Maryland, Hope- dale .....1847	
Meeker, Moses, New Jersey, Pekin..1846	1891	McMullen, R. A. Mrs., Illinois, Hope- dale .....1825	
Meeker, Moses, Mrs., Ohio, Pekin...1846	1892	McClure, A. B., Illinois, Hopedale...1845	
Meixell, Phares, Pennsylvania, Green Valley .....1845	1900	McLaughlin W. H., Illinois, Peoria.1856	1904
Mount, E. J. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Delavan.1840		Mefford, Geo. W., Pekin.....1903	
Mickle, John, Taz., Ill., Emden.....1834		Munson, I. N., New York, Pekin...1861	
Music, L. J., Iowa, Emden.....1846		Meyer, Jacob, Switzerland, Pekin..	
McGinnis, John W., Tennessee, Ar- mington .....1843		Meyer, Jacob L., Illinois.....	
McGinnis, John W. Mrs., Kentucky, Armington .....1843		Noffsinger, John, Germany, Minier..	
Miller, J. P., France, Washington.1852		Nichols, N. G., Massachusetts, Tre- mont .....1841	
Meyers, Lucy Mrs., Virginia, Pekin.1853	1900	Nichols, Edward F., Taz., Ill., Dela- van .....1840	
Murray, F. T., Maryland, Pekin...1879		Nicholas, Edward, F. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Delavan .....1846	
Murray, F. T. Mrs., New York, Pekin .....1853		Nieukirk, M. H., Taz., Ill., Pekin...1840	
McKinstry, J. H., Pennsylvania, Dela- lavan .....1852	1895	Noffsinger, Peter, Germany, Hope- dale .....1837	
McDowell, Kitty Mrs., Kentucky, Hopedale .....1829	1894	Nieukirk, Nathan Mrs., Pennsylvania, San Jose .....1837	
McDowell, J. W., Taz., Ill., Hope- dale .....1841	1904	Niedermeyer, F. J., Germany, Tre- mont .....1854	1901
McCoy, A. Dr., Kentucky, Pekin...1851	1902	Neff, Mrs., Pekin .....1841	
Moneymaker, S. Mrs., Ohio, Allen- town .....1850		Nine, F., Illinois, Emden.....1862	
Meyers, Wm. Mrs., Illinois, Dillon..1840		Nine, F. Mrs., Indiana, Emden.....1852	
McLaughlin, W. Mrs., Pekin.....		Nemeyer, Catharine, Illinois, Pekin..	
Mussleman, John, Ohio, Pekin.....1851		Nine, Daniel, Ireland, Delavan....1846	
Mussleman, John Mrs., New York, Pekin .....1851		Neimeyer, Sam'l, Illinois, Pekin...1863	
Miller, Wm., Taz., Ill., Pekin.....1857		Orendorff, D. W., Taz., Ill., Hope- dale .....1828	
Miller, Wm. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin..1861		Orendorff, D. W. Mrs., Ohio, Hope- dale .....1900	
Mount, Jno. D., Taz., Ill., Delavan..1859		Orendorff, Quintus, Taz., Ill., Dela- van .....1828	1904
Mount, Jno., D. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Dela- van .....1865		Orendorff, Quintus Mrs., Rhode Island, Delavan .....1852	1891
Morgan, A. R. Rev., Illinois.....		Orendorff, J. B., Illinois, Bloom- ington .....1827	1901
Morgan, A. R. Rev. Mrs., Illinois....		Oswald, Wm., Maryland, Pekin.....1854	1898
McKibben, E. C., Ohio, Groveland..1849		Orendorff, Jno. L., Illinois, Delavan..1840	

Orendorff, Jno. L. Mrs., Rhode Island Delavan			
Oswald, Julia Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin	1855		
Orendorff, Levi, Delavan.....		1899	
Orr, Wm., Virginia, Pekin.....	1835		
Orr, Wm. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.....	1834		
Orr, D. C., Virginia, Soldiers' Home.	1835		
Penfield, F. W., Taz., Ill., Wallace....	1843		
Penfield, F. W. Mrs., Wallace.....			
Phillips, J. B., Rhode Island, Dela- van	1846		
Phillips Joseph, Taz., Ill., Green Valley	1840		
Phillips, Joseph Mrs., Taz., Ill., Green Valley	1846		
Puterbaugh, Jake, Taz., Ill., Macki- naw			
Puterbaugh, Jake, Taz., Ill., Macki- naw			
Preston, James, Ohio, Pekin.....	1852	1904	
Priddy, Benj., Virginia, Manito....	1829	1899	
Puterbaugh, D. W., Ohio, Mackinaw.	1839	1903	
Puterbaugh, D. W. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Mackinaw	1828		
Prunty, J. Mrs., Kentucky, Delavan.	1840	1903	
Prunty, Thos., Virginia, Tremont....	1843	1899	
Phillips, Catherine, France, Pekin....	1832	1901	
Priddy, Frank, Taz., Ill., Manito....	1855		
Powell, John E., Illinois, Armington.	1834		
Prettyman, Benj. S., Delaware, Pekin	1831	1895	
Prettyman, Benj. S. Mrs., Ohio, Pekin	1827	1893	
Patterson, Jos., Emden.....		1896	
Paterson, Jos. Mrs., Emden.....		1901	
Probasco, Sam'l, Mrs., Virginia, Hopedale	1840	1894	
Peek, John Mrs., Ohio, Armington....	1850	1900	
Peek, John, Kentucky, Armington....	1850		
Philips, John, Rhode Island, Delavan.	1844	1903	
Purill, Mr., Virginia, Armington....	1844		
Purill, Mrs., Ohio, Armington.....	1855		
Prunty, Sarah Mrs., Taz., Ill., Tre- mont	1824	1901	
Pickernell, M. Mrs., Massachusetts Tremont	1850		
Pugh, W. D., Illinois, Peoria.....	1855		
Pugh, W. D. Mrs., Illinois, Peoria....			
Pugh, O. W., Ohio, Green Valley....	1849		
Pepper, Jno. W., Indiana.....			
Pepper, Jno. W. Mrs., Taz., Ill.,....	1854		
Petty, Aaron, Illinois, Green Valley.	1830	1897	
Preston, S. C., Ohio, Minier.....	1868		
Preston, S. C. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Minier.	1849		
Potts, John, Illinois, Pekin.....	1849		
Potts, John Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin....	1864		
Parker, Algie, Illinois, Groveland....		1900	
Paul, H. A. J., Tennessee, Boynton..	1850		
Pettett, Wm., Illinois, Lincoln.....	1830		
Petty Anderson, Illinois, Hopedale....	1860		
Peyton, E. A. Mrs., Maine, Pekin....	1840		
Prettyman, R. M., Canada, Pekin....	1860		
Pettett, J., Pekin.....			
Prettyman, W. L., Pekin.....	1855		
Plackett, Theo., Illinois, Green Val- ley	1845		
Plackett, Theo. Mrs., Illinois, Green Valley	1850		
Quisenberry, Allen, Kentucky, Ar- mington	1835		
Rollins, Louis, Taz., Ill., Tremont....	1851		
Reed, Ephraim, Pennsylvania, Circle- ville	1850	1904	
Runyan, Enoch, New Jersey, Green- Valley	1850		
Runyan, Enoch Mrs., New Jersey Green Valley.....	1850		
Reed, Levi, Illinois, Pekin.....	1829		
Reed, Levi Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.....			
Randolph, Ira, New Jersey, Green Valley	1856		
Randolph, Ira Mrs., Illinois, Green Valley	1829		
Rummel, Wm., Illinois, Emden.....	1837		
Robinson, Josiah, San Jose.....			
Robinson, Josiah Mrs., San Jose....	1837	1896	
Ruple, Martin, Virginia, Delavan....	1839	1904	
Roof, Wm. H., Ohio, Tremont	1855		
Roof, Wm. H. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Tre- mont	1843		
Reed, W. W., Ohio, Delavan.....	1839	1904	
Rulow, Caleb, Illinois, Delavan....	1830		
Rulow, Caleb Mrs., Delavan.....			
Ranney, John, Rhode Island Hope- dale	1843		
Reed, M. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Delavan....	1830		
Roos, John, Pekin.....	1839	1902	
Roos, John Mrs., Pekin.....			
Rolfson, W. A., Taz., Ill., Tremont.	1822		
Rolfson, W. A. Mrs., Tremont.....	1836	1904	
Richmond, John A., Ohio, Mackinaw.	1830		
Rollins, Luke, Taz., Ill., Green Val- ley	1851		
Rollins, Luke Mrs., Green Valley....			
Reed, Mary Mrs., Illinois, Green Val- ley	1845		

Roney, S. Mrs., Ohio, Pekin.....1837	1897	Stansberry, Wm. Mrs., Connecticut Pekin .....1847	1891
Richards, M. S., Wisconsin, Delavan 1840		Steinmetz, Peter, Germany, Pekin...1857	
Richards, M. S. Mrs., Indiana, Dela- van .....1845		Sage, Abigail Mrs., Delavan.....1837	
Ruple, Martin Mrs., Pennsylvania, Delavan .....1858		Smith, Fred, Germany, San Jose...1853	1901
Richmond, Wilson, Armington.....	1903	Smith, Fred Mrs., Germany, San.... Jose .....1853	1897
Richmond, Wilson Mrs., Armington.		Shotwell, Anna Mrs., Kentucky, De- lavan .....1857	
Rider, Geo. C. Mrs., Pekin.....		Short, John, Virginia, Dillon.....1854	1896
Ripper, Peter, Germany, Pekin.....1863		Samples, W. W., Illinois, Delavan...1831	
Ripper, Peter Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin.1853		Suttor, Charles, Germany Hopedale.	1899
Rupert, F. E., Taz., Ill., Pekin.....1840		Sparrow, F. G. Mrs., Hopedale....1834	
Rupert, F. E., Mrs., Indiana, Pekin.1860	1903	Short, John Mrs., Indiana, Dillon...1834	1899
Rider, Geo. C., New York, Pekin...1870		Smith, Mary B. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Chi- cago .....1840	
Randolph, Caroline Mrs., New Jersey Green Valley .....1850		Sturdyvin, Mrs. Abraham, Illinois,.. Pekin .....1840	
Roels, J. P., Pennsylvania, Boynton.1853		Scriven, Schuyler, Illinois, Grove- land .....1838	1890
Roos, Helry, Germany, Pekin.....1848		Shade, T. B., Taz., Ill., Delavan....1850	
Roos, Henry Mrs., Missouri, Pekin.1856		Shade, M., Delavan.....	
Reardon, Bryan, Ireland, Delavan...		Stubbs, Arthur, England, Delavan...1848	1904
Reuling, Nicholas, Germany, Pekin.1851		Stubbs, Arthur Mrs., Kentucky, Dela- van .....1858	
Reuling, Nicholas Mrs., Germany, Pekin .....1852		Stiller, J. D., Maryland, Armington.1835	
Rhodes, Erastus, New Jersey Pekin1856	1901	Stiller, J. D. Mrs. Taz., Ill., Arming- ton .....1850	
Rhodes, Erastus Mrs., Illinois, Pekin.1833	1904	Sniffin, Nat., Taz., Ill., .....1841	
Rapp, Jacob, Germany, Pekin.....1860		Sniffin, Nat., Taz., Ill., Peoria.....1845	
Rapp, Jacob Mrs., Ireland, Pekin..1840		Short, James H., Virginia, Emden..1852	
Reifenstahl, Chas., Germany, Pekin.1857		Smalley, E. F., New York, Hopedale.1853	
Richie, A., Virginia, Stanford.....1857		Smalley, E. F. Mrs., New York, Hope- dale .....1853	
Randle, T. E., Illinois, Green Val- ley .....1845		Sniffin, Geo. W., Illinois, Morton...1844	1899
Randle, T. E. Mrs., Virginia, Green Valley .....1860	1890	Sniffin, Geo. W. Mrs., Illinois, Morton.1851	1898
Runner, Catherine, Illinois, Delavan.1855		Summers, V. A., Emden.....1851	
Schureman, Samuel, New Jersey, Normal .....1860	1897	Shulley, Michael, Ireland, Delavan..1848	1903
Summers, Samuel, Taz., Ill., Iowa..		Stout, Isaac, Pekin .....1829	1900
Shanklin, M. Mrs., Germany, Pekin.1842		Smith, D. C., Germany, Pekin.....1853	
Smallwood, J. A., New Jersey Boyn- ton .....1832	1902	Short, Thos., Ohio, Boynton.....1853	
Smallwood, J. A. Mrs., Illinois, Boyn- ton .....1823		Slyter, C. W., Illinois, Green Valley.1852	
Sherman, Mary, Ohio, Delavan.....1844	1903	Scott, Geo., Delaware, Boynton....1850	
Sparrow, F. G., Kentucky, Hopedale.1826	1898	Seicrist, Christ, Pennsylvania, Dela- van .....1855	1900
Smith, H. M., Taz., Ill., Hopedale..1837		Seicrist, Christ, Mrs., Pennsylvania, Delavan .....1855	
Smith, H. M. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Hope- dale .....1840	1895	Shotwell, J. D., New Jersey Delavan.1853	
Soday, Zeph, Pekin.....		Stuart, Henry, Taz., Ill., San Jose..	
Soday, Zeph Mrs., Pekin.....		Stuart, Henry, Taz., Ill., San Jose..	1897
Scott, John, England, Delavan .....1843		Schenck, Wm. E., New Jersey, Pekin .....1864	
Scott, John, England, Delavan.....1843			
Stansberry, Wm., Ohio, Pekin .....1847	1896		

Schenck, Emily Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin .....1846	1904	Taylor, B. W. Mrs., Illinois, Mason City .....1845	
Schaefer, Fred, Germany, Pekin.....1854		Turner, Andrew, Indiana, Atlanta...1830	
Slyter, E. W. Mrs., New Jersey, Green Valley .....1856		Thomas, Lee, Ohio, Green Valley...1852	
Sturdyvia, Allen, Illinois, Tremont.1839		Thomas, Lee Mrs., Indiana.....1852	
Sipe, J. H., Pennsylvania, Tremont.1885		Teft, E. C., Rhode Island, Delavan..1841	
Slagel, W. P. Mrs., Delavan.....		Tompkins J. Q., Ohio, Hopedale....1848	
Sapp, Dan, Kentucky, Pekin.....1850		Tollinger, Levi, Delavan.....	
Sapp, Dan, Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin....		Tuttle, James, Wisconsin, Delavan..1855	
Stout, J. E., Taz., Ill., Pekin.....1857		Tripp, B. P., Rhode Island, Pekin...1851	1902
Stout, J. E. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin....1858	1901	Tripp, B. P. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin....1860	
Schantz, Adam, Taz., Ill., Pekin.....		Tuttle, Jesse, Ohio, Hopedale.....1841	
Schantz, Adam Mrs.,.....		Turner, C. H., Illinois, Pekin.....1859	
Short, Paterson, Ohio, Emden.....1854		Tharp, Lacy Mrs., Vermont, Pekin..1850	
Short, Paterson Mrs., Indiana, Em- den .....1852		Unland, E. F., Germany, Pekin.....1845	
Sage, A. N., New York, Pekin.....1855	1904	Unland, E. F. Mrs., Germany, Pekin.1845	
Sparks, J. D., Illinois, Deer Creek...1838		Upham, J. H., New York, Delavan...1833	
Sparks, J. D. Mrs., Illinois, Deer Creek .....1853		Upham, J. H. Mrs., New York, Dela- van .....1860	
Storms, Mary, Massachusetts, Dela- van .....1856		Unzicker, Jacob, Taz., Ill., Hopedale.1842	
Shurtleff, Lot, Illinois, Groveland...1830		Volk, Geo. P., Germany, Pekin.....1842	
Shurtleff, Lot Mrs., Ohio, Grove- land .....1846		Van Deventer, D., Tennessee, Dela- van .....1831	1892
Slagle, N. P., New Jersey, San Jose.1857		Van Deventer, D. Mrs., Delavan....	
Slagle, N. P. Mrs., Missouri, San Jose .....1860		Varney, N. Mrs., Kentucky, Delavan.1830	
Scott, Frank, Mrs., Illinois, Dillon..1856		Volk, Nicholas, Germany, Pekin....1842	1901
Scott, Frank, Illinois, Dillon.....1856		Volk, Nicholas, Germany, Pekin....1830	
Smith, J. S., Kentucky, Dillon.....1855		Varner, Wm. H., Ohio, Groveland...1855	
Smith, J. S., Mrs., Kentucky, Dillon.		Viox, Ambrose, New York, Delavan.1852	1895
Swartz, Henry, France, Pekin.....1855		Voth, Mrs. H., Germany, Pekin.....1852	1902
Swartz, Henry Mrs., Germany, Pekin.1850		Vaughn, Susan Mrs., Kentucky, Delavan .....1837	
Seibert, Wm., Pennsylvania, Pekin...1847		Vetter, Geo., Germany, Pekin, .....1852	
Stickley, R. F., Virginia, Pekin.....1849		Vetter, Geo., Mrs., Germany, Pekin..1852	
Skelley, Catherine, New York, Pekin .....1850	1903	Velde, John, Germany, Pekin.....1849	
Sweitzer, Peter, Illinois, Morton....1849		Velde, John Mrs., Germany, Pekin..1850	
Sweitzer, Peter, Mrs., Ohio, Morton.1849		Vaupel, Christ, Germany, Pekin....1857	
Trowbridge, John, Pennsylvania, Green Valley .....1833	1903	Vaupel, Christ Mrs., Germany, Pekin.1867	
Thomas, I., Ohio, San Jose.....1852		Voth, Henry, Germany, Pekin.....	1902
Taggart, M. D. Mrs., Ohio, Pekin....1824	1900	Van Biper, Edwin, New Jersey, San Jose .....1853	
Taylor, Wm., Ohio, San Jose.....1860		Volk, Baltz, Germany, Pekin.....1842	
Trent, P. S., Kentucky, Manito.....1830	1893	Vogelsang, Christian, Germany, Washington .....1852	
Trinibal, Thos., Ireland, Tremont...1850	1893	Vogelsang, Christian, New York, Washington .....1873	
Trinibal, Thos. Mrs., Tremont.....1850		Woodrow, S. M., Taz., Ill., Green Val- ley .....1838	
Tyson, Thos., New York, McLean Sta .....1850		Woodrow, S. M. Mrs., Ill., Green Val- ley .....1898	
Taylor, B. W., Kentucky, Mason City .....1851		Williams, James S., Virginia, Dela- van .....1898	



V. G. Guierich,

Wildhack, John, Germany, Pekin...	1849	Woodrow, Hugh, Illinois, Green Val-	
Whitmore, D. L., Delavan.....	1904	ley	1850
Whitmore, D. L. Mrs., Taz., Ill., Dela-		Woodrow, Hugh Mrs., Taz., Ill.,	
van	1834	Green Valley	1856
Waltmire, C. W., Taz., Ill., Green		Wyman, L. New York, Mason City..	1856
Valley		Watts, Thos. J., New Jersey, Green	
Waltmire, C. W. Mrs., Green Valley	1903	Valley	1849
Woodruff, Jos., New York, Green		Wilson, H. L., New Jersey, San Jose..	1855
Valley	1850	Weber, Nic., Germany, Pekin.....	1851
Wolford, M. P., Virginia, San Jose..	1856	Weber, Nic. Mrs., Germany, Pekin....	1853
Worstell, E. D., Ohio, Green Valley..	1851	Weyrich, Adam, Germany, Sands....	1852
Worstell, E. D. Mrs., Virginia,	1892	Weyrich, Adam Mrs., Illinois, Sands..	
Green Valley	1851	Weyrich, Peter W., Germany, Sands..	1852
Waltmire, Jerome, Switzerland, Dela-		Weyrich, Peter W. Mrs., Germany,	
van	1840	Sands	1896
Watkins, Watkin, Ohio, Delavan...	1903	Weyrich, Phillip, Germany, Sands....	1852
White, Louis, Pennsylvania, Pekin....	1851	Weyrich, Phillip Mrs., Illinois, Sands..	1841
Wilson, M. Mrs., Indiana, San Jose..	1849	Wildhack, John Mrs., Germany	
Woodruff, Jos. Mrs., Ohio, Green		Pekin	1847
Valley	1860	Wilson, Stewart, Ohio, Green Valley..	1855
Wisemau, Abraham, Illinois, Dela-	1895	Wilson, Stewart, Illinois, Green Val-	1902
van	1833	ley	1865
Wiseman, Abraham Mrs., Taz., Ill.,		Whiteford, Edw., Ohio, Manito.....	1857
Delavan	1832	Waldron, James, Illinois, Pekin.....	1840
Wagner, Cornelius, Taz., Ill., San		Waldron, James Mrs., Ohio, Pekin..	1860
Jose	1845	Warner, E. G., Illinois, Manito.....	1861
Wakefield, Clark, Pennsylvania, San		Warner, E. G. Mrs., Manito.....	1867
Jose		Woost, W. H. C., Germany, Pekin....	1856
Wakefield, Clark, Illinois, San Jose.		Woost, W. H. C. Mrs., Germany,	1903
Waltmire, Jerome Mrs., Ohio, Dela-		Pekin	1859
van	1829	Worley, New Jersey, Pekin.....	
Wilson, Rebecca, Mrs., Ohio, Mason		White, W. H., Pennsylvania, Pekin..	1851
City	1826	Wines, J. W., New Jersey, Green	
Wilson, Nathan T., Taz., Ill., Pekin..	1829	Valley	1857
Wakefield, James, Pennsylvania, Lin-	1893	Wagler, Isaac, Ohio, Groveland.....	1848
coln	1840	Wagler, Isaac Mrs., Illinois, Grove-	
Waugler, Joe, Ohio, Tremont.....	1848	land	
Wagoner, Wm., New Jersey, Manito..	1837	Worley, R. M., Ohio, Pekin.....	1853
Wyatt, Sarah E. Mrs., Taz., Ill.,	1904	Worley, R. M. Mrs., Illinois, Pekin..	1848
Pekin	1851	Whiteford, J. H., Ohio, Pekin.....	1857
Watts, Mary, Kentucky, Delavan....	1904	Whiteford, J. H., Illinois, Pekin....	1860
Westendorff, Wm., Germany, Hope-		Whitemore, D. L., New Jersey, Dela-	
dale	1852	van	
Westendorff, Wm., Mrs., Indiana,		Wilson, W. T., Kentucky, Deer	
Hopedale	1851	Creek	1850
Williams, W. J., Taz., Ill., Delavan..	1852	Wilson, W. T. Mrs., Illinois, Deer	
Waters, Susan Mrs., Virginia, Pekin..	1840	Creek	1840
Wood, James, England, Pekin.....	1852	Williams, S. M. Mrs., Ohio, Hopedale..	1843
Williams, J. S. Mrs., New Jersey, Del-	1902	Young, John S., Mrs., Ohio, Pekin....	1818
avan	1852	Yeazell, Wm., Ill., Hopedale.....	1849
Wilcox, Clara Mrs., Ohio, Towanda	1900	Young, Theo. S., Taz., Ill., Pekin....	
Kan.	1853	Young, Theo. S., Mrs., Pekin.....	
		Young, David, Taz., Ill., Pekin.....	

Young, David, Mrs., Taz., Ill., Pekin
 Zerwekh, G. J., Ger., Pekin.....1854
 Ziprich, Henry, Ill., Pekin.....1852
 Zinger, Louis, Ger., Pekin.....1855

At the annual meeting held in 1904 at the Delavan Fair grounds, the secretary read the list of members who are entitled to the "Deep Snow", or white badge, namely—those who came to Tazewell county, or were born here, prior to 1830. The list follows:

Mrs. Rebecca Brown, Pekin, 1827.
 Joseph Barr, Pekin, 1830.
 W. F. Copes, Pekin, 1828.
 Mrs. T. H. Dills, Armington, 1828.
 Anna J. Dillon, Delavan, 1828.
 A. J. Davis, Delavan, 1830.
 James Haines, Pekin, 1827.
 E. D. Davis, Mackinaw, 1830.
 John Kinsey, Dillon, 1830.
 Mrs. William Layton, Delavan, 1829.
 Mrs. Allen Leonard, Tremont, 1830.
 Mrs. A. C. Leonard, Tremont, 1828.
 R. A. McMullen, Hopedale, 1830.
 Quine Orendorff, Peoria, 1828.
 Mrs. D. W. Puterbaugh, Mackinaw, 1828.
 Caleb Bulong, Delavan, 1830.
 W. A. Roelfsen, Tremont, 1822.
 Mrs. J. A. Smallwood, Boynton, 1823.
 Andrew Turner, Atlanta, 1830.
 D. J. Bennett, Tremont, 1827.

From an address delivered on this occasion by Rev. Wm. Pitt McVey, pastor of the English Methodist Episcopal church in Pekin, the following extracts are taken:

"Behind me on this platform are two thousand years of experience; time enough, if set end on end, to embrace all the hopeful progress of mankind. For it is only within the last nineteen hundred years that humanity has begun its upward march.

"With so much experience around me, I feel no hesitation in carrying your thoughts backward for a period of three hundred years. The idea of liberty is the fundamental conception and basal element in our American civilization: we see it making our history, through five distinct periods. The first of these began when the desire for religious liberty sent the Pilgrim Fathers across the stormy Atlantic. Impelled by the same desire came the Huguenots from France. Thus the past pio-

neer stock among the founders of the country was derived from the instinct of liberty.

"The second period centers in the revolutionary times; when the fathers declared that all men are created free and equal; that taxation without representation was tyranny. After seven long years of war, three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty proved that they were invincible by any force that their enemies could send against them.

"Then the American people entered upon the third phase of their history, which more intimately concerns the old settlers. It was that marvelous floodtide of emigration which swept over the crested Alleghanies, across the fertile lands of these central states; surged beyond the great plains to the west against the foothills of the Rockies, and gathering itself for a mighty movement over-topped their lofty peaks, and at last mingled its tide with the mighty waters of the Pacific.

"Consider the hardships of these pioneers across almost trackless wilds, exposed to dangers from savage beasts and more savage men—the toil with which they built their homes, cleared the fields which now blossom with stately mansions and fair cities.

"Consider also the elements of character which were involved in this movement. First of all physical stamina to endure the toilsome, arduous life; secondly, courage and will to break home ties and venture into the unknown. Again, they possessed splendid confidence in themselves, for they relied only upon their strong right arms and clear brains to win again all that they had relinquished. They carried in themselves the elements of civilization; each man was to be his own farmer, mechanic, tradesman, doctor and schoolmaster. A picked race, I say—so that it is not wonderful that, within a radius of five hundred miles of this spot, dwells, all in all, the greatest people that have ever trod the planet.

"But we pass on to consider the fourth period of liberty—the great civil war; the Titanic struggle for the emancipation of a race, for the maintenance of the republic, to prove to all the world that a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal had in it the elements of long life. Well do we know the story of that great struggle and greater

victory, for it is written on the tablets of the nation's heart.

"We are living in the fifth period of our national life, when those burdened of existence are urging the question of liberty, of home and a reasonable freedom from overwork and anxiety. However wrong in method, they are indubitably right in the substance of their demand. I do not presume to say how this problem will be solved, but of this I am persuaded: that the spirit of liberty, which has won the victories of the past and has never flinched from the great problems, will some day find the answer, and the spirit of peace and freedom shall fill the land from end to end."

We are pleased to make the following extracts from an address by Mr. James Haines, of Pekin, delivered on Old Settlers' Day, in August, 1899, at their annual meeting on the Delavan Fair Grounds. This address breathes so much of lofty sentiment, and is so replete with the spirit of reminiscence with which our old settlers today are so richly endowed, that we think the selection will be highly appreciated, by old and young alike:

"Old Settlers' Day is mainly devoted to recalling the scenes of pioneer times. The period of arrival and location in the new country closely allied with vivid events of the tedious journey accomplished by old fashioned and nearly forgotten means of transportation, stands first on memory's page.

"Strong and roughly-built wagons, surmounted by Pennsylvania-fashioned beds, closely covered by heavy tow-linen cloth, woven from flax, home-grown and manufactured entirely by members of the family in Ohio, composed the ark, car or moving house or home, that transported the 'new-comers' to the 'Dillon Settlement,' Tazewell County, Illinois.

"These wagons so equipped were drawn by horses or oxen, and sometimes by both, jointly, when heavily loaded—a span or pair of horses being used in the lead, and a yoke of oxen being hitched next the wagon; and sometimes two or three yokes of oxen were required to draw a very heavy wagon and its load. Traveled roads and bridges were unknown to the first comers, of course, and for many years after only wagon tracks left in the spongy soil guided 'movers' to the unbridged fords or best crossing of streams, sloughs or swamps. Plentiful and continuous

rains of spring and fall, thawing out the frozen ground, or when only slightly frozen, made conditions of travel quite impossible to imagine now, with our graded and graveled roads, with iron and stone bridges wherever needed; and the memory of mud, slough, swamp and impassable stream, seem like fables or unreliable dreams to us now. All difficulties of the trip from the starting point, (in our case Butler County, Ohio), to the destination or accepted location, (Dillon Settlement with us), being endured and overcome, next followed a choice of a new home in the newly found promised land.

"We seek a new home. 'But,' says some tenderfoot traveler of this palace-car by day, and sleeping-coach by night railroad-time, 'had you no troubles, accidents, sufferings and pains, during this long six weeks' struggle with the wilderness, swamps and streams and cold of the bleak, frosty autumn running far into the cheerless blasts of November?'

"But we had bidden farewell to the old home, we must find a new one.

"Some bright flashes of memory lighten the gloom of that long, toilsome journey. Boy of only five years old then, I well remember the first wild deer brought into camp for food! It was a fine fat buck of four prongs. Camp had been made and November twilight was gathering fast, but rashers of venison from that buck's saddle soon smoked and sputtered on the coals, and joined their appetizing odors with the boiling coffee pot, and the feast that followed in that forest bivouac far outranked in joy and gladness Belshazzar's royal banquet, and no fateful handwriting marred its progress or paralyzed all guests with fear at its conclusion.

"Impassable sloughs and more treacherous swamps compelled long detours to circumvent their impediment to a direct route. Swollen, ferryless, bridgeless streams barred our passage except by waiting until they fell to a fordable stage, or by constructing dugouts or rafts of dry logs to transport ourselves and goods over them, dragging the empty wagons through the raging floods and compelling the live stock to swim.

"Arrived on the hither shore, wagons reloaded and the caravan reorganized, forward march was sounded; or, if too late in the day, camp was made, stock corralled in some way,

and all sought rest, with hooting owl for lullaby, or howling wolf to frighten the timid. O, tenderfoot man, or too softly nurtured woman of our present effeminate civilization and comfort, do you shudder at this picture and fear for the safety of our repose? Possibly the winds howled, too, and the rain and sleet "froze as they fell" and

"The trees, their giant branches tossed
Against a dark and frowning sky,"

above our tents and covered wagons, but peace and trust reigned therein.

"We find a new home. Our long journey came to a close just as winter began to set in. Fortunately for us, a vacant cabin in the Dillion Settlement afforded temporary shelter till the February following. By that time my father had located a claim and built a cabin on it by help of all the male members of the family old enough to work.

"This was (and is) situated three miles southeast of 'Town Site' then, Pekin now. About this log cabin, its wild vicinity and incidents connected therewith, cluster all the sweet memories of my childhood, youth and early manhood; and in common with all present, as to these mornings of life, come as their fullest, sweetest, expression of recall the words of an early American poet:

"How dear to our hearts are the scenes of our childhood,

As fond recollection presents them to view;
The prairie, the hilltop, the deep tangled wild-wood,

And every loved spot that our infancy
knew."

"The cabin—our home—was rude in construction, as all buildings of that period necessarily had to be. There was not a nail, or screw, or bolt, or scrap of iron used in any part of it, or any tin or metal attached to it. No glass could be obtained for window, door or transom, or sky light. Containing only one room below, of 16 by 18 feet, an upstairs room, loft or garret, of more limited dimensions, as the sloping roof greatly curtailed the area of height sufficient for erect occupation and use. Within these two rooms, father, mother and eight children, then at home, found ample accommodation and happy entertainment throughout the circling year of

summer's heat and winter's cold. Within these two rooms of circumscribed size and height we found all the pleasures and joys now distributed by modern civilization, refinement and the best society over habitable house-territory designated in part by hospitable fashion as: Hall, reception room, sitting-room, parlor, double parlor, music room, bed room, guest room, chambers, ad libitum, library, — generally small, and few books—dining room, store room, china closet, kitchen, laundry, lavatory, bath room, servant's room, etc., etc.

"In fact, memory supplies no limit to the capacity of the old settlers' cabins, to give room and hospitality to all friendly comers, and would-be guests. Not for a few brief minutes of hasty inquiry and question as to results of the last card party, dance or ball, and if baby slept well during its mother's necessary attendance on these functions of fashion in the present time. No; bless the memory of visiting and hospitality of good old log-cabin days, time was the essence of enjoyment, jollity and fun; and a visit meant nothing short of a whole day, including the night, when story and song and game could be shared in by all, after the day's work or hunt brought the entire family and guests together.

"So flowed on this simple, happy life in the new-comers' homes, till many years greatly multiplied their number throughout this "Prairie Land," as our part of Illinois had then won that name.

"Call to mind the many quilting, carpet-rag sewing, apple-paring, pumpkin-peeling frolics, made by the girls and matrons; the corn shuckings, wood choppings, rail splittings, house and barn raisings by boys and men; wild berrying, nutting and many other parties made and joined in by male and female of all ages—and sparking opportunities were plenty.

"And then, over and above all, and better than all other opportunities for sparking, love-making and falling in love with each other, came the annual Methodist camp meeting. Blessings on the memory of these rude, wild, exciting camp meetings! Organized by the religious element in good men and women of that illiterate period, when nearly all the books known to us were summed up in the scant list of Bible, Hymn Book, Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe and "The Indian Book," for

spiritual culture and comfort. All classes and conditions, far and near, attended and were made hospitably and socially welcome to tent and table, mourners' bench and family circle. Preachers, elders and heads of families gave devout, inspired attention and labor to the spiritual demands and needs of the miscellaneous congregation and looked after the interests of the Methodist church organization. The younger persons present of both sexes gave more attention to worldly interests, and affairs of the heart were in the ascendant. Getting married meant something practical then. A log cabin soon followed on a claim made by the husband. Corn bread, hominy, wild game, bacon, eggs and butter were the main articles of living, all cooked and served by the new wife. No hired girls, no boarding house life then, as is so general now. Husband and wife both joined at once in bread winning, left no fear of the wolf of want. Health and happiness, crowned with parentage and frequent use of the sugar-trough cradle, won the highest position ever attained by man and woman, makers of a virtuous, happy home; helpers to make a patriotic nation. The sugar-trough was fashion's baby home then.

"Scattered settlements in a new country traversed by Indians and wild beasts, made friendly association and frequent visits among distant neighbors necessary and pleasant. Friendship then was warm and true, not merely

"A name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep."

"Needs of mutual help bound old settlers in fraternal bonds of closest, tenderest ties. None knew when the savage Indian warwhoop might rouse the midnight slumber of the cradle, and the burning cabin force them to flee by its light for safety to the forest and hills.

"Mutual dependence for help in raising their cabins and barns, for aid in time of sickness, accident and misfortune, incident to pioneer life, kept alive and active all the better instincts of our nature.

"Many practical demonstrations of true friendship, uninfluenced by hope of financial gain, can be recalled of these early times.

"Horse stealing was held the highest crime

against property rights. Next after this came 'jumping' a new-comer's claim; that is, taking forcible or other unfair possession of a claim to a homestead or location for a home.

"One of the most noted old settlers in this region felt himself aggrieved in this way. Not having money enough to enter at the beginning of the 'land sale' all the pieces he had made claim to, he was compelled to leave one eighty exposed to the claim jumper. Time passed, and he could not secure the one hundred dollars in cash (silver was all our money then) to enter the coveted tract. Rumor came to him that a neighbor had entered it away from him—'Jumped it.'

"He sought the offender at once and charged him with the great wrong. 'Yes,' replied the great transgressor, 'I have entered thy favorite eighty of timber, because thee said thee could not get the money, and I feared somebody else would enter it away from thee. But, friend Martin, I entered it in thy name, and it is thine now, forever—and not mine. Thee need not worry about payment for it. Whenever thee gets a hundred dollars, thee can give it to me. There will be no interest to pay. The land is thine.' And lo! his lineal offspring occupies the land to this day, and it blooms as the Garden of Eden, yielding an hundred fold.

"This was the act of the good old Quaker friend, Dr. Griffith. Personal test compels the declaration that his dose of 'Peruvian barks' for 'fever 'n ager' were large, frequent and very bitter; but his words, when, he said: 'James, these will make thee better,' were sweet as the fabled honey of Hymettus, and his gentle hand, when he pressed the fevered brow, was soft and cool as the leaves that fall in Vallambrosa's Vale.

"The 'laws of the land' were not much in evidence then. Justices of the Peace only administered them aided by constables. The Sheriff and his deputies were seldom seen in early days. But good order and peace prevailed generally. Differences of opinions were discussed at house-raising and like gatherings. Serious quarrels were settled at elections by personal combat. Social intercourse was frank to a degree, and devotees of fashion today would declare it rude and vulgar. Whatever form of words used, they declared their meaning plainly and did not hide

or stimulate impure thoughts, or lead to improper conduct.

"Early in our pioneer life came the Black Hawk Indian war. This brought days of fear and nights of terror from Springfield to Chicago—Fort Dearborn. Captain Adams raised a company of volunteers in this neighborhood and went at once to the front, meeting defeat with General Stillman in command at "Stillman's Run", and his own death while fighting desperately hand-to-hand with the main force of the Indians, striving in vain to form and protect his surprised and panic-stricken men. Majors Bailey and Perkins, by their bravery and coolness, saved many lives also at this time. Eleven of this command were killed in the battle and flight, and many more wounded. This bloody disaster covered the whole country round with grief and foreboding as to the future. It was some time feared all our homes and property would have to be abandoned in flight south for safety. Though temporarily victorious, the Indians feared a return of the white settlers and fled toward the north, and, were soon overwhelmed and practically destroyed at the battle of the 'Bad Ax.' We were left to mourn our dead, and bring home the wounded and nurse them back to health and strength. To comfort our sorrow we remembered and sung the immortal song for the fallen brave:

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest;
When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

"Time had but little softened grief for those slain by Indians when the cholera spread a funeral pall over the same territory, lately stricken by war. The swift-flying messengers on horseback, in pursuit of a doctor wherever to be found, dotted the prairies with omens of dread. For when the fell disease struck its victim, no time could be lost before active remedies were applied. Death was the quick result if potent relief was not found within the early hours of attack.

"The earliest noted writer to praise our 'Prairie Land' says of it: 'I have loved the West, and it still claims my preference over all other portions of the earth. Its magnitude, its fertility, the kindliness of the climate, the variety and excellence of its productions are unrivalled in our own country, if not on the globe. In these characteristics it presents itself to my mind, in the light of a strong and generous parent, whose arms are spread to extend protection, happiness and life to throngs who seek them from other and less favored climes. The magnificent freedom and beauty of the country form, as it were, a common element in which all varieties of character, education and prejudice are resolved into simple and harmonious relation. Living near to nature, artificial distinctions lose much of their force. Humanity is valued mainly for its intrinsic worth—not for its appurtenances or outward belongings. The writing of these sketches,' the writer continues, 'has heretofore been a labor of love. While engaged upon them I have lived again in the land of my heart. I have seen the grasses wave, and felt the winds, and listened to the birds, and watched the springing flowers, and exulted in something of the old sense of freedom which these conferred upon me. Visions prophetic of the glory and greatness which are to be developed here, have dwelt in my mind and exalted it above the narrow personal cares of life.'

"Today, as I said in the beginning, the State of Illinois stands third in rank of population, in a sisterhood of forty-five States, forming the grandest union of political states, in every worthy sense, known to legend or history of our world.

"Old Settlers of Tazewell County present: Shall we take all praise of this grand result to ourselves? Oh, no, no; a thousand times, No! But let us ask—nay, claim—some share in all this good, great result; and ask one boon of our beloved, worthy descendants—the actors on the stage today—that they do their part in the grand, glorious living present we bequeath to them, as well as we did our part in the lowly, humble days of the old settlers of Tazewell County."

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—EARLY METHODS—STATISTICS FOR 1903—TAZEVELL COUNTY POOR FARM—EARLY CARE OF PAUPERS—FIRST POOR HOUSE—ADDITIONS TO PRESENT BUILDING—NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

The school system of Tazewell county has kept pace with its growth and improvement in other respects. Three-quarters of a century has witnessed the entire disappearance of the log school-house, in which the great grand parents of the boys and girls of today obtained the elements of a common-school education. In their stead have come the modern frame and brick building supplied with all the latest educational appliances known to the most modern methods of school work. In the early days, reading, spelling, arithmetic, and writing, were the only branches taught. The books used were crudely elementary. Such thing as a steel pen was scarcely known prior to 1840. The school master was an adept in making pens from goose-quills. The ink was made from poke-berry juice, and quite frequently from Indigo dissolved in water. The chemical inks, however, were known and used in our pioneer schools in this county in the thirties. The penmanship of the early pioneers was one of their accomplishments, and there are now in existence legal documents and letters, written with the old goose quill pen, that are marvels of chirographical skill, and even elegance. In those days, ordinary writing paper was unruled, and so thick that the marker used in polite correspondence today, would be utterly useless. Nevertheless, among accomplished penman in pioneer days, the lines across the page were as straight as if written upon ruled paper. While comparisons may be odious, it is true that a mis-spelled word among those who had devoted a reasonable time to school attendance was rarer than among many of the products of modern education. The pioneer schoolmaster, it must be remembered, knew nothing of fads, and his scholarship was not broad, nor had he gained worldly knowledge from extensive travel, but he could spell any word in Webster's Elementary Spelling

Book; he could cipher through the "Rule of Three," and could read the Declaration of Independence at a Fourth of July celebration so that those who listened could gather something of the spirit of that document.

With due respect to ancestral methods of education, to claim superiority for the conditions existing fifty years ago over those of today, would be absurd, but it is true that what our fathers and mothers knew, they knew well, and the hardships they endured to accomplish what they did, would be looked upon as absolute impossibilities to the school-going youth of the present. The lapse of time, and change of conditions, have necessarily largely altered the nature and requirements of the public school system. While our pioneers may not have paid attention enough to the early development of educational ideas, and may not have succeeded in accomplishing what they should, yet many thoughtful people of today are raising the question as to whether our present educators and the methods they employ, are not overtaxing the child capacity and attempting to do too much.

The funds for the support of the public schools are derived from four different sources, namely: Interest on the township fund, the county's portion of the state fund of one million dollars annually appropriated by the legislature, direct taxation, and interest on the county fund. The township fund was derived from the sale of the 16th section of land in each township, the proceeds thereof to be placed at interest by the trustees, said interest to be annually distributed by them among the several school districts of the township, in proportion to the number of persons under 21 years of age in the respective districts. The county's portion of the state fund is \$6,201.78. This fund remains the same from one government census to another. It is re-distributed at the end of every ten years among the several counties in the state upon the basis of population under twenty-one years of age.

The total receipts from all sources and balance on hand for the year closing July, 1903, were \$170,285.63. This includes \$1,490.01 received for tuition; \$10,569.75 levied for building purposes, and \$535.89 received from other counties on account of union districts. The

total amount paid out for all purposes for the same year was \$126,776.40.

The total number of persons in the county under 21 years of age was 14,321. Of this number, 7,110 were males, and 7,121 females. The total number of persons of school age, or between 6 and 21 years, was 9,999. Of this number, 5,020 were males and 4,979 were females.

The total number of school districts is one hundred and twenty, and no district in the county had less than six months' school. There were eighteen graded schools and 112 ungraded schools. The number of rooms used in graded schools is 103. The total number of pupils enrolled in graded schools was 3,964; 1,972 were males and 1,992 were females. There were 1,678 males and 1,579 females enrolled in the ungraded schools. It will be seen, therefore, that of the 9,999 persons of school age in the county, there were 7,221 attending the public schools.

One hundred and one teachers taught in the graded schools, of which number eighty-eight were females and nineteen males. One hundred and twelve teachers taught in the ungraded schools, of which number eighty-eight were males and seventy-three were females.

There are 130 school houses in the county, fourteen of which are built of brick, and there are 116 frame school houses.

In the last few years there has been quite an interest created in the establishment of school libraries in the various school districts in the county. Seventy-one districts have libraries containing 7,655 volumes. Of these 769 volumes were purchased during the year ending June 30, 1903.

The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher in the county was \$161.10 per month, for nine months. The highest wages paid any female teacher was \$75.00. The lowest wages paid any male teacher was \$30.00. The lowest wages paid any female teacher was \$25.00. The total amount paid male teachers was \$27,947.61. The total amount paid females teachers was \$56,953.85. The average monthly wages for males was \$58.40; for females, \$42.03.

The estimated value of school buildings was \$348,997.13; of school libraries, \$6,073.50; of school apparatus, \$11,042.75. The amount of bonded school debt in the entire county was \$21,400.00

The total amount of the township funds before referred to was \$82,330.64, the income from which was \$4,278.20. By way of showing how interest rates have decreased, it may be of interest to note that the principal of the township fund at the close of the school year Oct. 1, 1865, was \$49,777.35, not all of the school lands having been sold at that time, and the interest received on that principal was \$4,701.35, or \$563.15 more than was received during the year of 1903 on a principal sum of \$82,330.64.

Comparing further the statistics for the two school years—namely, the one closing June 30, 1903, and that closing Sept. 30, 1866—we find that in thirty-eight years the number of persons of school age has increased 1,199. The number enrolled shows an increase of 458. The amount received for school purposes, 1866, was \$71,852.42. Of this amount \$31,477.93 was paid for teachers; \$23,328.68 was expended for building purposes, and the total amount expended for all school purposes was \$69,663.91. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher was \$110.00; to any female teacher, \$50.00. The lowest sum paid any male teacher was \$20.00; the lowest paid any female teacher was \$12.00. The average monthly wages paid male teachers was \$46.57; the average monthly wages paid female teachers was \$39.65.

Some interesting deductions might be made from the difference shown between some items as indicated by the records of the two years mentioned. The receipts in 1903 were \$98,433.21 in excess of those thirty-one years ago, and the expenditures \$57,112.49. It is gratifying to note the value placed upon education by the willingness of the people to contribute such a large excess of funds for the support of the public schools over and above the amount furnished thirty-eight years ago. It is further gratifying to know that a large proportion of this increase has gone to the credit of teachers' wages; the purchase of libraries; better furnished buildings; improved sanitary conditions, and to afford the children of this county opportunities in keeping with modern educational progress.

The country schools of Tazewell county are up to the standard of those elsewhere, and their value should not be underestimated, as the tendency among some modern educators

is to do this. The concentrated effort of the pupil in the country school leads to thoroughness. Not so many branches of study are taught, fads are not encouraged to any harmful extent. The fundamental branches of an English education receive paramount attention. As a consequence the pupils in the country schools take high rank when they enter the high school department of our graded system.

Herewith, through the courtesy of the County Superintendent of Schools, W. P. Mavity, we are enabled to give the names of all the teachers who taught in the ungraded schools of the county during the school year of 1903-04, with the postoffice address of each:

Allentown—Susan McDonald, Nellie Gish.

Armington—R. S. Wynd, Prin.; J. R. Small. Fern McIntyre, Marguerite Dempsey, Bessie Martin, Bessie Stroud.

Atlanta—Nellie Lindsay.

Cooper—Nina Hurlburt.

Deer Creek—Grace Schertz, Bertha Von Tromp, Lou Yates.

Delavan—Ina Mulcahy, Irene Phillips, Grace Pawson, J. W. Barnes, Mellie B. Ireland, Maude M. Watkins, Ella F. Kennedy, Nellie Meers, Eunice Viox, Etta B. Sanford, Grace Tenneswood, Josephine Briggs, Loy Grissom, Alice Musick, Margetta Doud.

East Peoria—S. A. Dennis, Prin.; C. Nora Kinsey, Edith Yale, Margaret Mauschbaugh, Mary E. Blake, Franc Hampton, Ada E. Arnold.

Emden—Bert Shaub.

Farmdale—Myrtle Houghton, Bertha Herm.

Green Valley—T. B. Duncanson, F. M. Leaman, Metta Crosby, Runnion Graffis, W. F. Graffis, R. F. Barton, Mary Black, Rebecca Warner.

Hopedale—Ella F. Morrissey, Ella M. Morrissey, Anna Morrissey, Francis Roberts, Jas. McDowell, Augusta Naffziger, Zella Osborn, Minnie Garlick.

Groveland—Caton Hiernonymous, Luella Rollins, Ora Dille.

Lilly—Mary W. Allen, Lu Lindsay, Elmer W. Powers.

Mackinaw—L. B. Green, Bertha Musick, Alberta Long.

Manito—Edwin Jones, A. F. Butters, Letta Baldwin, Maggie Kiesling, Cora Vancil, F. E. Adams.

Minier—Lucy E. Meyers, Harry Davis, Cora Brants, Emma Pyle, Roy W. Kinsey, Myrtle Dennis.

Morton—Marie Wittmer, Lulu Stout, John Kennel, Laura Poppenhaus, Carrie Lindenfelder, J. E. Murphy, F. C. Rahlman.

Pekin—Emma Ruhaak, Phoebe Alexander, Jennie G. Scott, Minnie Hawkins, Mary Ross, Ida Smith, Grace Kettenring, Mary P. Kettenring, May Champion, Minnie Mace, Mary Anschick, Chas. Williams, Elmon Hodgson, Marie Strickfadden, Geo. Strickfadden.

Peoria—J. H. English.

Tazewell—Gertrude Neff, Clara Fischer, Minnie White.

Tremont—Ed. M. Matthews, Bessie Ott, Minnie Black, J. H. Sipe, Nellie Jeanpert.

Washington—Fannie Watson, D. H. Rich, August Fesser, Bessie Minch, Anna Haas, Lena Haas, Eunice Zaneis, Alice Pifer, Emma Krull, Hattie Carlsson, Regie Sencenbaugh, Laura Kice, F. B. Zwally, H. E. Graham.

TAZEVELL COUNTY POOR FARM.

Prior to the purchase of the present Poor Farm site and the erection of the buildings thereon, the paupers of the county had been "let out" for their "keep" to the lowest bidder in the respective townships where they resided. It occurred to the authorities that the expense was greater than it would be should the county itself provide a home for its unfortunate poor. The feeling at this time was expressed by a resolution offered at the January term of the Board of Supervisors, in 1864, when Mr. Wenger presented the following preamble which was received, read and adopted:

"Whereas, the present system of supporting the poor of the townships of Tazewell county is very expensive and inefficient, and only tends to make pauperism fashionable; therefore,

"Resolved, that the chairman of the Board of Supervisors appoint a committee of three, to take into consideration the subject of purchasing a Poor Farm for the use of the county poor, and report to the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors."

Whereupon Messrs. Elias Wenger, W. S. Maus and Dillon were appointed said committee.

Nothing more seems to have been done until August 14, 1866, when at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, a special committee reported as follows: "The special committee to whom was referred the matter of the County Poor Farm make their report recommending that the County establish such farm, and procure for that purpose the farm now owned by Mr. Lemuel Allen," which report, on motion of Mr. Greely was received, and the roll being called, upon motion of Mr. Pomfret, the matter was carried over until the annual meeting of the Board which was carried 18 to 1, and at which meeting Mr. Daugherty offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a committee on Poor Farm be authorized hereby to purchase from L. Allen, for the use of the County as a Poor Farm, said Allen farm near Pekin for the sum of \$7,000.00; (that coal be reserved by said Allen, with a small plot of ground on the road) and that they be authorized to make the best terms with him in regard to the payment therefor that they can," which resolution was adopted.

The proposition fell through, and a committee was appointed at the February meeting, 1871, after the Board had decided upon the purchase of a Poor Farm, and a resolution was presented by Mr. Monroe, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of assuming control and oversight of such Poor Farm when purchased by the purchasing committee, and were vested with authority over and care of, the paupers, and to draw county orders to pay the necessary expenses incurred; which committee was to continue in office until their successors were appointed. Messrs. Greigg, Stout and Monroe were appointed as such special committee.

At the May meeting, 1871, a committee previously appointed to purchase a site for a Poor Farm advised the Board that, in accordance with their instructions, they had selected the farm of James Smith, containing 211½ acres in the township of Elm Grove, paying therefor \$65.00 per acre, which action of the committee was approved by the Board. The sum paid for such farm was to be due in one, two and three years from date of contract. The report was signed by Mr. Monroe and Richard Holmes as committee for the pur-

chase of a Poor Farm. This farm was taken possession of by the visiting committee, who made a report to the effect that they had fitted out a residence for the Poor House, by the addition of two stories and brick basement, and furnished the house with necessary articles of furniture, and had bought farming utensils and stock for the farm, all at a cost of \$4,660.10. There were at that time nineteen paupers in the house in the care of Mrs. E. Hall, who had been engaged as matron, with Dr. Bumstead as physician. The total expenditure up to that time was \$18,407.60. Not all the paupers in the County were lodged at the Poor Farm. In 1872, at a May meeting of the Board, it was shown that since the building of the Poor House, the sum of \$1,624.07 had been paid out by the county on account of the poor. For the same time—that is, from the August term, 1871, to the February term, 1872—the county had paid the current expenses of the Poor Farm \$5,997.31, and had sold property from the farm to the amount of \$1,097.85. The net expense of the Poor Farm was, therefore, \$4,899.46, from which cost must be deducted the improvements made, making a net cost of the paupers at the Poor Farm \$2,344.56.

The Superintendency of the Poor Farm at the March session of the Board, in 1873, was let to J. B. Cooper of Washington, Ill. At that time the superintendency was let to the lowest bidder, and as Mr. Cooper's bid, everything considered, was the best, he was elected. At the July meeting, 1873, we find the committee on Poor Farm making substantially the following report: That they had visited the Poor Farm and, by observation and conversation with the paupers, they found the inmates without exception as happy and well contented as any class of like persons could be expected to be.

At the February meeting, 1874, there were several applications for the superintendency. Patrick Ryan offered to superintend the Poor Farm for \$1,000; James Largent for \$1,400; Eli Enos would superintend the farm, furnish self and wife, and one team, the County to furnish the remainder, for \$1,000; J. E. and S. C. Hall proposed to do everything in the way of labor except what would be obtained from the inmates, for \$1,200; J. B. Cooper proposed to superintend the house, farm, do all the work

on farm and in the house, and in addition grub and clear off 25 acres of new land, for the sum of \$2,000, and he was awarded the contract.

It seems that at the same meeting the Board had selected Dr. Carter as County physician, agreeing to pay him \$400 for his services. The resolution making the appointment was reconsidered and Dr. R. D. Bradley, whose bid was \$275, received the appointment of the Board. At April of this year, the number of inmates was 50—45 adults and 5 infants. At the April meeting in 1876, Mr. Cummings offered a resolution providing that a pest-house should be erected at a cost not exceeding \$400.00.

The education of the minor inmates of the Poor Farm has been constantly a source of agitation since the beginning of the institution. Some of the resident patrons of the school district object to the presence of the pauper children in the public school, and it became a matter of some importance to the school district on the ground that the school quite frequently became overcrowded; and it was held by some that a sufficient amount was not paid as tuition for these children, as they were not recognized as being legally entitled to the privileges of the school. Forty-two dollars was at first appropriated, but the resolution fixing this amount was rescinded in December, 1882. The County Clerk was ordered to destroy the order and another drawn for \$25 as pro rata school-tax for Poor Farm, the matter still continuing to be one of disagreement.

In September, 1886, the chairman of the Poor Farm Committee was authorized to purchase the necessary books and make arrangement to teach the children at said farm by any of the inmates or otherwise, as in his judgment might be for the best interests of the County. For a number of years after, the county donated \$50 annually for the tuition of the pauper children until 1899, when the County Board resolved that they would pay no more tuition on account of pauper children to the school district.

On the 30th day of January, 1889, an inventory of the Poor Farm belonging to Tazewell County showed the value thereof, with all its appurtenances, to be \$25,615.85. The annual report for the year ending February 14, 1889, was quite full and complete, and showed

the entire expense, after deducting the amount paid for permanent improvements, to have been \$6,159.64. The cost per inmate per year, after deducting total receipts from the total net cost, was \$83.51 for the year, or a weekly cost of \$1.60½.

At the September meeting of the Board, 1898, the committee appointed to purchase additional land for the Poor Farm, reported that they had bought of R. Becker 15.788-1000 acres, for which they agreed to pay \$107 per acre. It will be seen how land had advanced in price between the original purchase of the Poor Farm and the time of this purchase.

At the September meeting, 1898, it was decided to present to the voters of Tazewell County a proposition for an additional tax of \$20,000 to be levied for the erection of suitable buildings at the County Farm, and the chairman had authority to appoint a special committee to get plans and specifications and the costs thereof, to be submitted to the Board for their inspection at the next regular meeting. The chair appointed the following as such special committee: Supervisors Hodson, Guy, Studyvin, Birkett and Behrens.

At the March meeting, this committee reported that they had visited the various county farms in McLean, Ford, Logan and Peoria Counties, and stated that they found in Ford County a more modern building than in any of the others, and cheerfully recommended the plan of said building to the consideration of the Board. On the following day, Supervisor Phillips offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, the people of Tazewell County have signified their willingness to build a building at the County Farm; and whereas, the buildings that are already there are just as good as the buildings that some of us have to live in, and a great deal better than a great many of the buildings tax-payers of this county live in; therefore, be it resolved, that a committee of five members from the County Farm Committee be appointed by the chair as a building committee; and be it further resolved, that this committee be instructed by this Board to repair said old buildings, and to heat them with steam," etc., "and that the plans and specifications of the special committee be adopted, except that the wing provided for in said plans shall be left off, and that the said new building shall be practicably a

reproduction of the Ford County buildings from which these plans were taken."

The resolution was lost by a vote of eight to fourteen. A resolution was then presented by Supervisor Russell accepting the plans and specifications presented by the special building committee. This motion was carried by a vote of fifteen to seven. Supervisor Guy moved that a committee of five be appointed to receive bids on the new building, which motion was carried, and the Board also decided that the special building committee be instructed to locate a site for the new building not less than one hundred feet southwest of the building now occupied by the Superintendent.

The special committee to advertise for bids were J. M. Guy, B. N. Ewing, Charles F. Gehrig, Charles L. Birkett, J. E. Russell.

On April 26, 1900, the special committee organized by electing J. M. Guy, Chairman, and B. N. Ewing, Secretary; and, after examining all bids, awarded the contract to Messrs. Schmitt & Brown, of Tremont, for the sum of \$16,993, and in the construction of the building common brick were to be used, but it was afterwards concluded to use pressed brick in the outer course of the wall at an extra cost of \$500, making the contract price \$17,493. Various meetings of this committee were held from time to time, some changes were made in the original plan, but the buildings were completed on May 18, 1900. Mr. Henry Zimmer, of Pekin, was the supervising architect, and was paid one and one-half per cent for the cost of the building, amounting to \$271.10, with \$37 mileage, making a total of \$308.10. The total cost of building is as follows:

Original contract	\$17,493.00
Foundation and Cellar ..	492.90
Carpenter work	30.00
Extra plumbing	53.74
Supervising architect ...	308.10

Making a grand total of \$18,377.74

We have been unable to obtain the plans and specifications of the buildings erected, and it is probably enough to say that they are of substantial character, fully up to date, provided with all modern comforts, and constitute a monument to the charity shown to the poor of Tazewell County, and the care be-

stowed upon those who are meritoriously dependent upon the public for the ordinary comforts of life. In addition to the amount expended by the County for the support and maintenance of the Poor Farm, the pauper bills sometimes exceed the sum of \$10,000 annually. This help is given to those who have some slight means of support and who, perhaps, may own humble homes, yet have been overtaken by adversity and are found dependent in their old age.

The present Superintendent of the Poor Farm is J. I. Hollingsworth, who has had charge since February, 1898. The first Superintendent was Sarah C. Hall, who* was succeeded by a Mr. Brown, who had charge from March, 1873, when J. B. Cooper was elected Superintendent, and remained until March, 1882. Following him was Jefferson Ireland, who was succeeded in 1885 by Milton Kinsey. Mr. Kinsey died suddenly, after nearly two years at the farm, when S. H. Puterbaugh, of Mackinaw, was elected Superintendent, and held the position until February 13, 1898. This institution has, in the main, been well managed from the very start, and owes its prosperity almost altogether to Superintendents Cooper, Puterbaugh and Hollingsworth.

CHAPTER IX.

COUNTY AND CITY FAIRS.

PEKIN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—TAZEWELL COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION—POMONA FAIR—PEKIN STREET FAIRS, 1898, 1899, 1902 AND 1903.

On February 28, 1870, the Pekin Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized under the general law of the State, the society having for its object the development and encouragement of agriculture and mechanic arts, fixing its capital stock at \$50,000 divided into 2,000 shares, of \$25.00 each. B. S. Prettyman was elected President; Teis Smith, Vice-President; G. R. Cobleigh, Secretary; George Greigg, Treasurer; and Jas. W. Robinson, C. R. Cummings, J. H. Height, John Stolz, Peter Weyrich, H. P. Finnigan and W. W. Sellers, Trustees. Eighty acres of land were purchased, enclosed with a fence, and stalls, am-

phitheatres, etc., were erected. The first two or three years this enterprise was quite successful, but was finally abandoned on account of insufficient patronage, although it was one of the finest and best located fair grounds in the State.

TAZEWELL COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

By G. W. Patten.

The Tazewell County Agricultural Board of Delavan was organized July 12th, 1879, with the following officers elected: President, Ira B. Hall; Vice-president, Wm. Knott; Secretary, G. W. Patten; Treasurer, R. Frey; Directors, Jacob Brenneman, B. T. Railsback, E. D. Fuller, J. H. Burt, J. D. Mowrey, A. J. Paul, J. W. Crabb, H. C. Sutton, and A. W. Ball. The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$6,000.00, and the number of shares of stock at 600. The amount of stock issued was \$6,000.00, par value per share, \$10.00. They have had twenty-six successful fairs and have also continually made improvements on the grounds every year. In 1902, the cyclone, which swept over central Illinois and destroyed so much property, completely demolished the Agricultural Hall, the large Amphitheatre, and a great many stalls, as well as doing considerable damage to the stalls and other property, but the Board of Directors, ever having the interest of the fair at heart, started out and sold 150 more shares of stock for \$10.00 per share and rebuilt the Hall, Amphitheatre, and repaired the barn and stalls and placed everything in as good if not better condition than when destroyed.

The receipts, from all sources, for each year of the fair, are approximately \$3,500.00, and aside from the payment of the premiums of which a large share has been awarded to the citizens of Tazewell county, the money received at various fairs has practically all been paid out to the citizens of the county and vicinity.

In my judgment the Fair Association has done more in the twenty-five years just past to develop and put on a high plane and substantial basis, the agricultural interests of Tazewell county than all other agencies combined—especially in the live stock line. At the first exhibition I had to go to McLean, Woodford and Menard counties to get breeders to exhibit their stock, in order that the different

classes might be shown. Strange as it may seem, at this time, it is a fact that in 1879 there was not in Tazewell county a full blooded Norman, English Draft, Percheron, or other draft horse owned in the county, and only one stallion kept for breeding roadsters. There was not a sheep in the county. There were a few good short-horn cattle and some well bred hogs. Aside from these there was no first class stock in the county. Only by comparing these conditions with those existing to-day can a correct estimate be made of what has been accomplished by this Association the past quarter of a century.

It seems true that the farmers and other citizens of the county do not fully appreciate what the Tazewell County Agricultural Board is worth to them. The same conservative management has been continued that caused the great agricultural authority of 25 years ago, "The Prairie Farmer," to name the first exhibition "The Model Fair of the Whole West."

The present very efficient Board of officers are: J. W. Crabb, President; Peter T. Johnson, Vice-president; J. O. Jones, Secretary; Daniel Reardon, Treasurer.

The fair has had its good years and its bad years; but, taken altogether, its record is an enviable one when compared with similar associations in Illinois and other Western States.

THE POMONA FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The Patrons of Husbandry was an agricultural association organized and promoted in the interest of the farming community. It was first organized in this county about the year 1872, and there were a number of subsequent bodies known as granges, some thirteen or fourteen in number, located at various points in the county. These subsequent organizations were consolidated and, under this consolidation, were known as the Tazewell County Pomona Fair Association, which was organized about 1873. The principal promoters and organizers of the Association were P. E. Ripper, of Sand Prairie township, who was the first President; John L. Winters, of Mackinaw township, who was Secretary; Wm. Monroe of Morton, Geo. W. Patten of Delavan, D. G. A. Railsback of Mackinaw township, James L. Reed, of Delavan, and others who were more or less prominently connected with it. The first meeting of

the Pomona Association under its new organization was held in Minier in June, 1873. The attendance at this meeting was large and enthusiastic. The prominent features were an address by Walter Trott, of McLean County, and a reunion of the different granges throughout the county. Subsequent meetings were held every three months in different parts of the county. The district features of the fair association first materialized at a meeting held at Allentown in 1877. By previous arrangement each member was requested to bring some product of the farm for exhibition. The response was quite general and the articles on exhibition gave promise of the success afterwards realized by this association.

In 1878 a meeting was held at what was known as the "Four Corners" school house, in little Mackinaw township, and the next year at what was known as "Harris Range" in Hope-dale township. For some three or four years afterwards, or until about 1883, the permanent location was made at Mackinaw, at which place all subsequent meetings of the Association were held. By this time general interest was aroused and the exhibition of farm products, manufactures, and all articles usually found at a county fair, was quite extensive and complete and superior in character. One of the main features of the Pomona Fair, as of all County Fairs, was the opportunity it afforded for renewal of old acquaintance, and reunion of friends who had not met, perhaps, for many years. This feature of Pomona was emphasized largely by the fact that in Mackinaw and vicinity, there have been for many years a large number of quite elderly people. Many of them had been pioneers in the county, and scarcely any one could visit Pomona Fair to whom these old pioneers were not known. Among the Presidents of the association were William Sperry, of Allentown; Daniel Puterbaugh, of Mackinaw; W. S. Russell, of Allentown; L. H. Ogden, of Minier, and J. H. Puterbaugh, of Mackinaw. For a number of years, the Fair prospered and was looked upon as one of the events in county affairs.

In 1888 a very sad calamity occurred, which had its effect on the Fair. Among the exhibitors at this meeting were John Q. Darnell, of Hittle township, who had some valuable imported horses on exhibition. One night during the Fair, the sheds in which the horses were

stabled caught fire and Mr. Darnell, who was sleeping in one of the adjoining sheds, was so severely burned that he died a day or two afterwards. This calamity cast a gloom over the entire county. Mr. Darnell had been a Supervisor from Hittle township, and was known by the majority of the people in Tazewell County, either personally or by reputation. He was a man of high standing and beloved by all who knew him. From this time on the interest in the association seemed gradually to decrease, yet for several years after this occurrence the meetings were ordinarily well attended and the exhibition of products had lessened but little, but the decrease in interest seemed to grow until it became merely a race meeting, and it was felt by its originators that the end was not far off. The fairs were finally discontinued.

Out of the Pomona Fair Association, however, has grown a Farmers' Insurance Company in this county, which was first chartered in 1874. The first President of the company was J. S. Reed of Delavan. Following him in the presidency was J. B. Allen, of Dillon township, and he was succeeded by P. E. Ripper, of Sand Prairie township, who is still in office. This is a mutual company, and insures only farm property, and the losses are paid by assessment. The insurance in force at this time is about \$1,500,000. This company has been a success from the very beginning, and its members claim that the cost is about one half of what they would have to pay for the same amount of liability in regular old-line companies. There have been several large losses and a number of smaller ones which have been promptly paid.

(This item is given in this connection, because of the fact that it had its origin in the grange movement.—Ed.)

PEKIN STREET FAIRS.

The history of the City of Pekin would be materially incomplete without an account of the Street Fairs, which were held in 1898-99 and 1903. These entertainments were eminently successful, and will long be remembered by the citizens, of Pekin, as well as by those residing within a radius of fifty miles from the city.

The Street Fair had its origin in Germany and landed in the United States in 1893, and the first Fair of which we have any account

was held at Newark, N. J. It then came to Indiana and became something of a fad in the States of Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan. To people who had lived in Germany it will be sufficient to say that the Street Fair was no novelty. It is simply the old time country fair moved from the shady ground to the city streets. The most striking difference between the two was the absence of the old time race-track.

The plan of the Street Fair was to erect booths in the middle of the street, by business houses on either side, the length of these booths to correspond with the street frontage of the houses erecting them. Herein the merchants made display of their goods, and any one who did not desire to utilize the space in front of his place of business, would be required to turn such space over to the association.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Woodward Hotel the evening of Sept. 7, 1898, in which it was resolved to hold a Street Fair about the middle of October. W. J. Conzelman was made chairman of the committee and John Shade, Secretary. M. Schradzki, who had been active in promoting the enterprise, delivered a short address in explanation of a Street Fair and showing how they had been uniformly successful. Ex-Mayor Duisdieker and John H. Shade, who had both been in attendance at a Street Fair given at Mattoon, gave a brief and comprehensive outline of the methods followed at that place. On motion of Wells Corey it was decided to hold a Street Fair. M. Schradzki, A. H. Albertsen, Henry Schnellbacher, Charles Duisdieker and Jacob Hoff were appointed as a committee of five to devise ways and means. On the next evening a meeting was called at the City Hall, and it was definitely decided to take the matter up in a business like way and proceed with all necessary preparation. Some discussion was held as to the length of time the exhibition should be in progress, and it was finally decided to hold the Fair in the second week of October, commencing Wednesday and continuing until Saturday night. The original committee on ways and means was enlarged to ten members, and this committee was empowered to appoint sub-committees. Chairman Conzelman announced that Phillip Welty, D. F. Velde, Otto Koch, Al. Zerwekh and Henry Birkenbusch

would act as additional members to the committee on ways and means.

At a meeting held September 9th, the committee announced sub-committees as follows:

Railroad Committee.—Chas. Duisdieker, Otto Koch, Henry Birkenbusch and Jacob Hoff.

Printing Committee.—Henry Schnellbacher, Henry Peyton, A. H. Albertsen, Geo. Himmelheber and Ed. Reuling.

Advertising Committee. — P. H. Welty, Charles Duisdieker, Al. Zerwekh, Fred Velde and Tracy Smith.

Building Committee.—A. H. Albertsen, Mayor Sapp, Henry Roos, D. F. Velde, and Aug. Weyrich.

Amusement Committee.—M. Schradzki, Albert Weiss, Harry Bross, C. F. Dittmer, and Charles Morgenstern.

Exhibit Committee.—D. F. Velde, Ed. Kraeger, L. J. Albertsen, Fred Johannes, Ed. Harnish and Jacob Trinkhaus.

Entertainment Committee.—Thos. Cooper, T. N. Green, W. J. Conzelman, O. F. Weber, C. G. Herget, Henry Ehrlicher, Jno. L. Smith, E. F. Unland, G. A. Kuhl, Heilo Rust, M. Bower, Chas. Turner, H. C. Frings, C. Luppen, B. P. Schenck, C. V. Coggeshell, J. M. James, Geo. Steinmetz, Jas. A. Edds, H. W. Toenigs.

Awarding Committee.—Dan Sapp, J. M. James, Jno. L. Smith, V. P. Turner, W. L. Prettyman.

At a subsequent meeting a committee was selected on a Floral Parade, which had been decided upon as one of the features of the Fair. Mesdames W. E. Schenck, S. D. Low, Otto Koch, E. W. Wilson, W. J. Conzelman, and Miss Ella Hippen were named as such committee. Mrs. Henry Schnellbacher, Misses Ella Harnish and Minnie Kuhl, Thos. Smith, Fred Kaylor and V. P. Turner were appointed to have charge of the bicycle parade.

The free exhibitions given by various troupes were on platforms erected in a line with the booths, and averaged about two exhibitions on each business block from Fifth street down Court to Second street, near the river.

The premium list prepared by the committee was as follows:

Best general display from any township
in Tazewell County\$20.00

Second premium	10.00
Third premium	5.00
Best decorated vehicle in Flower Parade	10.00
Second premium	7.00
Third premium	5.00
Best costume worn on Carnival Day....	5.00
Second premium	3.00
Third premium	2.00
Best decorated Bicycle in Parade.....	5.00
Second premium	3.00
Third premium	2.00
Best Needle Work	5.00
Second premium	3.00
Third premium	2.00
Best Pony and Vehicle in Flower Parade..	5.00
Second premium	3.00

Opening of Fair.—On Wednesday morning, October 12th, preparations were completed and the fair opened under most favorable auspices. The business section of the city was a mass of flags, bunting and other decorations. Court street presented a spectacle similar to a huge show ground. There were over eighty distinct booths erected in the center of the street and the decorations were beautiful in the extreme, some being pronounced finer than ever seen in the history of Street Fairs.

At 10 o'clock Gehrig's Seventh Regiment and Bauer's Military Bands, the services of both having been engaged for the entire fair, took up their position in the square and the beginning of the concert announced that the exhibition had begun.

The free shows began shortly after 10 o'clock,—bands escorting the crowd to each stand where the performances were in progress.

The attraction having been extensively advertised, large crowds poured in from every direction, and were met at the several trains by the officers of the Association and escorted to the business part of the town. People visiting from Peoria, Canton and Galesburg frankly admitted that the fairs held in those places were not equal to the attractiveness and the beauty of the Street Fair in Pekin.

The principal event during the Fair this year was the flower parade which occurred October 13th. It was one of the most exquisitely beautiful spectacles in the way of floral decoration ever seen in central Illinois. The people who had witnessed similar parades at other fairs did not hesitate to say that the effort made by

the ladies in Pekin had not been equaled. There were 24 vehicles, all told, and the decorations were not only remarkable for their beauty, but for the taste which they exhibited in their preparation. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Floats—First, The Litta Society, represented by Misses Lottie Ruhaak and Froebe, Master Schotts and Master Teis Smith. Second, Turner Society, represented by Miss Louise Saal. Third prize, Misses Eliza Hodgson, Nellie Bush, Linna Daviess, Georgia Rider and Louise Leonard.

Pony Traps—First, Henry Schnellbacher, Jean Schnellbacher and Fannie Green. Second, Mrs. G. Z. Barnes, Fred Barnes and May Donnelly. Third, Miss Hinsey, and Bessie Case.

Carriages—First, Mrs. E. W. Wilson, T. N. Green, Miss Cora Saltonstall. Second, Mrs. Steinmetz, Miss Mary Conklin, Miss Jennie Schenck, Misses Anna and Emma Steinmetz. Third, divided between Mrs. A. H. Albertsen, Miss Mary Albertsen, Louise Flynn and Clara Koch; Mrs. C. Luppen, Miss Mary Luppen, Minnie Weyrich, Louise Rider and Jessie Craft.

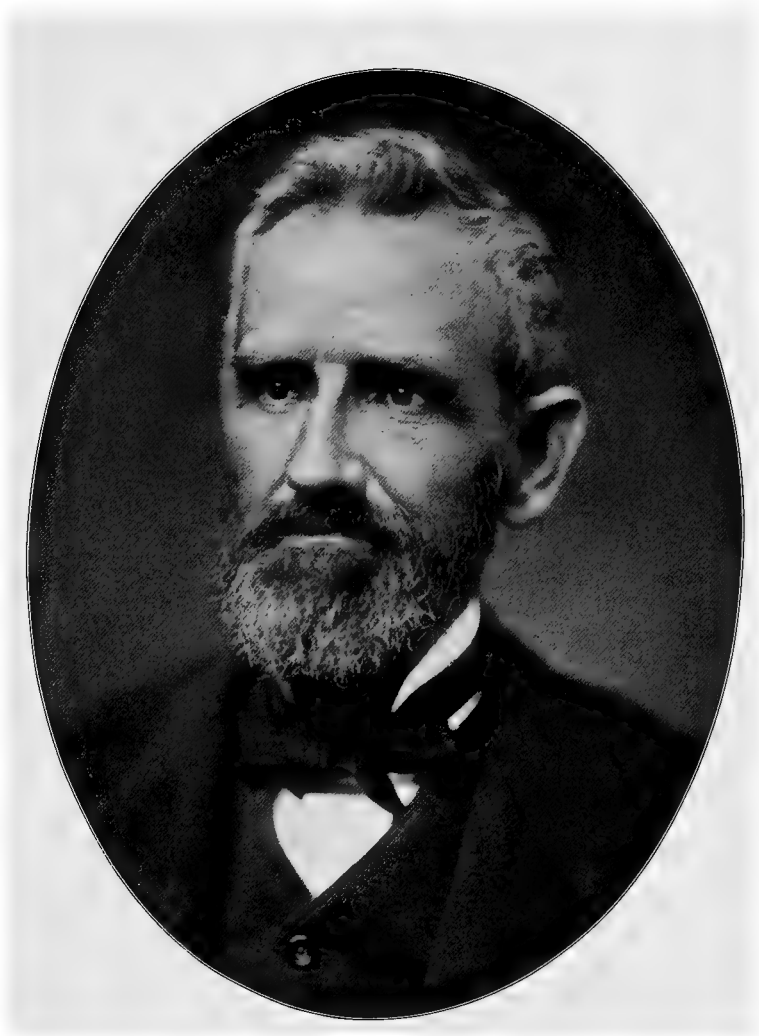
Single Carriages—First, Mrs. J. W. Conzelman, Mrs. M. Schradzki, Mrs. W. J. Conzelman. Second, divided between Mrs. Fred. Wilkinson, Misses Hippen Wright, Roos; Miss G. Herget.

A large delegation from Canton, led by the Woodmen band, and Mayor Lewis and the officers of the Canton Street Fair Association, were met about 11 o'clock by Gehrig's Band and escorted up Court Street. The delegation from that place numbered over 200.

In the bicycle parade at 7:30, Mayor Sapp, V. P. Turner, J. L. Smith and Thos. Cooper were judges, and awarded the first prize to Miss Mabel James; second, to Miss Ruth Lautz, and third, to Walter Frey. The decorations were beautiful and costly. The fair closed on Saturday night with a feeling of unbounded satisfaction throughout the vicinity. The business men and merchants enjoyed a week's trade never before equalled.

The aim of the management was to satisfy, amuse and benefit the people. General agreement was that a grand success had been achieved, through the earnest efforts of live and active business men.

Quite a sum remained in the treasury after all indebtedness was paid. There was general



Edw. Greeley

agreement among all classes that the fair should be repeated the following year.

SECOND FREE STREET FAIR.

The success of the first fair encouraged everybody in the preparation for the second which began on Wednesday, October 11, 1899.

Early in August an executive committee had been appointed to canvass the business interests of the city and to secure the necessary funds. Adolph Fehrman was appointed to wait upon the business men to ascertain how much could be raised for that purpose. Mr. Fehrman's report, later on, was to the effect that there was some reluctance upon the part of many who formerly contributed to subscribe again. However, the effort was continued and and was finally successful. At a meeting held at the City Hall on September 4th, President Conzelman of the Fair Association presiding, it was decided to add to the number of free shows given the last year, and the floral parade was discussed. It was decided to do away with prizes of money and use so much money toward the purchase of fancy paper to trim the vehicles. It was also decided to have a contest among young people throughout the county to decide who should be Queen of the Carnival. On September 12, Mr. Fehrman reported that \$2,432.50 had been subscribed, and A. Weiss, of the amusement committee, reported that there would be twelve attractions in the way of free shows.

A number of young ladies had entered the voting contest for Queen of the Carnival, and this event was looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

Each newspaper in the County printed a ballot in blank, and the friends of the different candidates did the voting by inserting the name of the respective favorites and forwarding the ballot to the proper committee in Pekin. The City of Pekin was limited to four candidates, and each township outside to two candidates. The contest was very spirited throughout. The young ladies in the smaller towns polled an exceedingly large vote. The total number of votes cast was 4,901 which, at 5 cents per vote, netted the committee the snug sum of \$245.05, this amount to be used in the decoration of a float for the Queen on Carnival Day. The contest finally ended and herewith is given the detailed votes:

Essie Daviess, Pekin,.....	2,002
Mary Unland, Pekin	1,272
Leva Crane, Washington	554
Julia Sunderland, Delavan,	497
Gertrude Davis, Deer Creek,	216
Minnie Weyrich, Pekin,	191
Mary Conaghan, Pekin,	155
Martha Nichols, Delavan	14

The exhibition opened October 11th. The weather was quite threatening and a drizzling rain fell during the first part of the day, but later in the forenoon the rain ceased, and by the time the band struck up at 10 o'clock, the streets were fairly crowded. On Thursday there was the largest crowd ever seen in the city. It was estimated that the Illinois Central Railroad alone brought in 800 people, and the other roads did equally well. At least 2,000 people were present from Peoria, and there were at least that many more who tried to come, but the railroad facilities were not equal to the occasion. Every car on the Terminal would pass crowds of people at nearly every street crossing in Peoria, looking for an opportunity to ride. The Peoria and Pekin Union Railroad ran extra trains, and still the people who wanted to come from Peoria could not get here.

The view on Court Street at the time of the carnival was one never witnessed before. Many who had seen large crowds estimated the number at 25,000, but it is quite likely that 18,000 would be a more correct estimate.

Of course, the event of the day was the flower parade which formed a 3 o'clock at the corner of Park avenue and Fifth street and moved east to Eighth, then north to Court street, then west to the river, and counter-marched over the same road. The procession was headed by Gehrig's Band, and the vehicles were more elaborately decorated than the year before, if such a thing were possible. The Queen's float was the center of attraction and presented a charming appearance. The Queen of the Carnival, Miss Estelle Daviess, was attended by Misses Mary Unland, Leva Crane, Gertrude Davis, Mary Conaghan, Minnie Weyrich and Julia Sunderland.

It is also to be remembered that the crowds on the streets in the evenings almost equalled the numbers that were present during the day, but as the fair did not close each evening until

11 o'clock, it will be seen that the evenings were duly enjoyed.

The appearance of the streets in the evening was much more brilliant than during the day. All the booths were illuminated with electricity. Festoons and arches of electric lights were in evidence for some six blocks or more on the business street. The free shows this year were of high character and afforded many pleasant hours of amusement, especially to the country people. There were no objectionable features whatever connected with the fair, and it proved a great advertisement for Pekin and her citizens.

FAIR OF 1902.

Three years having elapsed since the Fair in '99, and remembering the success of the former exhibitions of this character, the matter was again taken up at a meeting of citizens, and Hon. Thomas Cooper was selected President of the Association. An executive committee, consisting of W. J. Conzelman, Chas. Duisdieker, C. G. Herget, George Ehrlicher, E. W. Wilson, E. R. Peyton, L. Kraeger and A. H. Albertsen was appointed to have the matter in general charge. Sufficient funds were raised to defray the expenses, and preliminary preparations were much the same as in previous years.

The principal attraction, however, was a baby flower parade. This was placed under the charge of W. H. Bates, and was to consist of a parade of children, little girls between the ages of five and seven, and boys from five to ten years. Interest centered about the selection of a Queen of the parade. The selection of the Queen took place on October 9th. A number of names were placed in a hat, and the first name drawn was to be Queen of the parade, and the next twelve names drawn were to be maids of honor. Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Koch, was chosen Queen of this parade. A golden chariot, made expressly for the Queen, was placed on exhibition and attracted much attention.

On Wednesday, October 15th, President Thos. Cooper touched the button promptly at nine o'clock, and the fair was begun. A number of free shows gave performances during the day. This part of the entertainment was

as highly appreciated as were former exhibitions of this character.

The handsome booths were a marvel to all those who visited them and exceeded in number those of any previous year.

On Thursday, the occasion of the children's parade, it was said that the show attracted a larger crowd than had ever been in the city. All previous records were broken. Profiting by the experience of 1899, the railways between Peoria and Pekin increased their facilities to such an extent that, by actual count, over 12,000 Peoria people were in Pekin on that day. The parade, of course, was the principal feature, and the Queen in her golden chariot, drawn by 60 little boys and girls, all dressed in white, was the center of attraction. There were two pages as guard, and 12 maids of honor, baby buggies, carriages, bicycles, etc. The parade was led by Gehrig's Seventh Regiment Band, city officials, the Queen's gendarmes and the trumpeters. The beautiful children, artistically trimmed baby carriages, pony and go-carts, certainly formed a most unique spectacle. It was something inspiring, and the finest thing of all its kind ever given in Central Illinois. Much praise was accorded W. H. Bates for the care, skill and good taste everywhere shown in this feature of the fair.

One feature of the exhibition on Friday was a parade of about 1,000 members of the different labor unions. On Friday afternoon a wedding was performed uniting Howard J. Oliver and Miss Cora Hoy, colored people. The ceremony took place on the band-stand, and was performed by Squire W. F. Copes, in his usual happy manner. It is probably true that no greater assembly ever saw a wedding ceremony in Central Illinois than the one which witnessed this marriage. There was some trouble in getting the parties to the band-stand, so great was the crowd. The groom was six years in the United States Regular army, and was at El Caney, where his regiment relieved Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" at San Juan, during the Spanish-American War. He was one of six survivors of his company. President Cooper was master of ceremonies and best man. The question as to whether he saluted the bride in the usual manner allowable at weddings, is an open one. There are thousands who declare that he did, but the testimony of those nearest to the stand goes to show that "Uncle Tom,"

as he was called, did not avail himself of this pleasure.

This fair closed with the reputation of having been even more successful than the ones which had preceded it.

THE FOURTH STREET FAIR.

The fair of 1903 was begun on Wednesday, October 7th, and continued for four days. It was much the same as previous exhibitions. The principal attraction was a baby parade, which took place on Thursday, and the crowd on this day was the largest of any day of the fair.

An award was made on farm products this year, which seems to be the first and only award made during the history of the association.

One of the features of these fairs was the closing of each on Saturday night. Everything was given over to mirth and fun-making which, at times, became boisterous, and so given up to the spirit of license were the crowds, old and young, on the closing night of the fair, that timid people were afraid to venture upon the streets. Those who were elderly were inclined to frown on these manifestations of youthful spirit, but the motto seemed to be that anything not actually criminal had "right of way."

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY HISTORY.

WAR OF 1812—BLACK HAWK WAR—STILLMAN'S DEFEAT—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—COMPANY G OF PEKIN—COMPANY K OF DELAVAN—RETURN OF COMPANY G.

During the war of 1812 this county was the scene of an Indian battle between troops under Gov. Edwards and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians near Peoria Lake, in Fond du Lac Township. The Governor had collected an army of about 400 men in the southern part of the State, expecting to cooperate with 2,000 mounted Kentucky riflemen under General Hopkins. The latter's command, however, after penetrating Illinois about 90 miles, refused to go further and returned home.

Edwards continued his march up through Sangamon and Logan counties, striking Tazewell at the point in Hittle Township where Sugar Creek makes its exit. At this point an old deserted Kickapoo village was destroyed, and the course of the army was continued northward through Hittle, Little Mackinaw, Mackinaw, Deer Creek, Morton and Washington, to the Black Partridge village of Pottawatomies, located at the upper end of the lake on the bluffs opposite what is now Averyville. The army camped in the western border of Washington township and Thomas Carlin, Benjamin Stephenson and John D. Whiteside, all of whom were afterwards prominent in public life, were sent out as a reconnoitering party. They found the town situated on a bluff separated in part from the high lands by a swamp, through which ran what is now known as Ten Mile creek. This party returned, and after reporting the position of the enemy the army took up its line of march. Captain Judy, with his spies, was in advance. The story is told that they came up to an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian was immediately shot by Captain Judy, but before he expired raised his gun and shot and mortally wounded one of the soldiers. His squaw was taken prisoner and subsequently restored to her nation. The Indians fled upon the approach of the army and the village was burned. Some of the troops were wounded in this action. Failing to hear from the larger force of General Hopkins, and fearing the Indians would concentrate and make an attack upon him, Governor Edwards concluded to make a hasty retreat, and a few days sufficed for them to pass the limits of this county on their homeward march.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1831 Black Hawk had negotiated a treaty with the white men, and promising he would never return, had crossed again to the west side of the Mississippi River. But, on April 6, 1832, he again came to Illinois territory. Historians disagree as to the motive that prompted his return. Some say that he came to spend the summer with his friend, a chief, named Pittawak. Others claim that it is a well-known fact in all treaties ever made with the Indians, the Indian traders dictated the terms and received a large share of the annuities in payment for debts due them. It is said

that Black Hawk's tribe became largely indebted to one George Davenport, who had a trading post at Fort Armstrong. It is claimed that Davenport acted upon the theory that, if Black Hawk could be induced to return to this side of the river, the alarm among the people would be so great that a military force would be sent in pursuit of him and another treaty made, the terms of which could be dictated in such way that he might get his pay out of the payments the government would make. Mr. Amos Farrar, who was Davenport's partner for some years, and who died in Galena during the war, is said to have declared while on his death bed, that the "Indians were not to be blamed; that if they had been let alone there would have been no trouble—that the band was owing Mr. Davenport, and he wanted to get his pay, and would, if another treaty had been made."

It seems that Black Hawk was accompanied by his old men, women and children. No Indian warrior ever went on the war path incumbered in this way. The Indians under his command committed no depredations of any character. There were no thefts committed, and any supplies taken from the settlers were paid for; the evidence seems to prove that they had no intention of fighting unless they were attacked. W. S. Rankin, afterwards of Pekin, who was a participant in that war, testifies that in his judgment Black Hawk's coming was entirely peaceable, and that he would not have molested the whites had the military not attacked him. From all reliable accounts it is fair to conclude that no serious acts of hostility were intended or committed by the Sacs and Foxes, until the choice between war or extermination was presented to the whites.

Active preparations for defense were made by the settlers all along the frontier. Forts and stockades were built in every settlement. A picket fort was built around the Snell School house, in Pekin, and was called Fort Doolittle, and a palisade around Perkin's Mill, near Circleville, and a fort at Washington.

Responding to the call for volunteers, Captain Adams started to the seat of war with a company recruited in Pekin. Benjamin Briggs and Alexander McNaughton were Lieutenants, and J. M. Roberts, musician. They were accompanied by Col. Daniel and Major Isaac Perkins. They were soon joined by companies

from McLean, Peoria and Fulton counties. There was a dispute as to whether Col. Bailey or Major Stillman should have chief command. On reporting to Gen. Gaines at Dixon, he decided that they should hold equal right and both command.

STILLMAN'S DEFEAT.

From Chapman's History of this county we quote the following account of the engagement known as Stillman's Defeat:

"Dixon was the point where the regular and volunteer troops were to meet. Major Stillman, with his men, reached Dixon, May 10th. The steady, careful movements of the regulars made the volunteers very impatient, and the latter were also exceedingly anxious to obtain the laurels to be won. The men under command of Major Stillman were particularly anxious to 'ketch the Indians' before the latter could get away. They said the regulars would come crawling along stuffing themselves with beef, and the Indians would never be 'ketched'. The officers yielded to the impatience and jealousy of the men, and requested Governor Reynolds to let them go out and reconnoitre the country and find the Indians. Captain Eads, from Peoria, insisted very strongly that they should be allowed to go. The other captains all volunteered, for they did not wish to be termed cowards. The question with them was not whether the matter was prudent and necessary, but whether they dared to go. Major Stillman consented to go against his better judgment. He asked Mr. John Dixon's opinion, and the latter told him very decidedly that the business of 'ketching the Indians' would prove very disastrous for a little force of less than three hundred men. Major Stillman then said that, as all of his officers and men were determined to go, he must lead them if it cost him his life. Stillman's force started, and just before night on the 12th of May, 1832, they encamped at White Grove, in the eastern part of Marion township, Ogle county, near what is now called Stillman's creek. He was in close proximity to Black Hawk's encampment, but did not know it. Soon after becoming aware of the immediate presence of an armed force, Black Hawk sent a small party of his braves to Stillman's camp with a flag of truce. On their approach they were soon discovered by some of the men, who, without reporting to their

commander, and without orders, hastily mounted and dashed down upon the approaching Indians. These, not understanding this sudden movement, and apparently suspicious, all, save two who claimed to be Pottawatomies, retreated toward the camp of their chief. The whites killed two as they further pursued the retreating Indians. The two Indians who refused to run were brought into camp. They said: 'Me good Pottawatomies,' but pointed over the hill and said 'heap of Sac.' John W. Caldwell claimed that they were spies from the Sacs and Foxes. Mr. Caldwell and Joseph Landes, of Groveland township, J. M. Roberts, of Morton, and Elmore Shumaker, of Washington, are the only Black Hawk war soldiers who went from this county now living (1879). W. S. Rankin, of Pekin, was in the war, but he did not enlist from this county, although his home was here. The two captured Indians proposed to trade for a gun belonging to David Alexander, of Pekin. While they were poking their fingers into the barrel, some of the men who chased the retreating foe returned and said: 'Parade! parade!' They declared the Indians were thick over the hill. When Black Hawk and his war chief, Neopope, saw the volunteers dashing down upon their camp, their flag of truce disregarded, and believing their overtures for peace had been rejected, they raised the terrible war-whoop and prepared for the fray.

"At this juncture the volunteers formed and moved forward. Before going far, an Indian prisoner was brought into the camp and sent to the rear. The men moved on and made a halt near a slough. Here the officers went ahead and some kind of a parley was held with the Indians. The latter swung a red flag in defiance. Orders were then given to march forward, when Captain Eads of Peoria came riding back, and said he was not easily fooled, and that there was not less than a thousand Indians coming. The men were then marched back in some confusion across the slough to high ground. There they formed, or tried to form, but were in bad order. The Indians then poured out of the timber, to the front right and left, and both parties commenced firing. But the whites were in such bad order that those in the rear were in danger of shooting those in front. The Indians came on whooping, yelling and firing, and encircled around on

both sides. Major Stillman ordered his men to mount and retreat and form a line across the creek, and also ordered them to break the line of the Indians on the left. Here was confusion, and one veteran says they did not go to the right or to the left, but right straight for home. When they arrived at the creek, great effort was made by the officers to halt their men and fight. The brave Captain Adams cried out to his men, 'Come back, you cowards, and we will whip them.' With eight men he made a stand and repulsed a squad of Indians each time, who made eight separate and distinct charges upon them. At last, seeing that with that little force, he could do nothing, he told his men they would have to look out for themselves. Elmore Shumaker and Jonathan Haines were with him at this time and soon saw him fall. He sold his life dearly, though. He had his horse shot from under him when the retreat began. He bore a deadly hatred towards the Indians, as they had killed many of his relatives. Major Perkins was overtaken and killed about a mile and a half from the creek, and his body terribly mangled. The loss at this disastrous engagement fell most heavily upon this county. Of thirteen sturdy pioneers who fell at this, the battle of the Sycamore, nine were from Tazewell county.

"The main force scampered off to Dixon as fast as they could. David Wright, in speaking of the hardships incident to this retreat, would often say, he was three days and nights in the howling wilderness with nothing to eat and nothing to cook it in."

MEXICAN WAR.

Tazewell County bore a fair share of the burden of the Mexican War, and won her portion of the honor.

In 1846 a full company of militia, know as Company "G", of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, were mustered in at Alton. This Company returned to Pekin on June 7, 1847. The regimental commander was Col. Edward Baker. The commissioned officers of this company were Edward Jones, Captain; Leonard A. Knoll, First Lieutenant; Wm. A. Tinney, Second Lieutenant; Benj. F. Perry, Third Lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were Samuel Rhodes, First Sergeant; John M. Gill, Second Sergeant; George Burton, Third Ser-

geant; Wm. Campbell, transferred to N. C. staff; John W. Page, discharged on Surgeon's certificate; Henry J. Heath, First Corporal; John G. Hammer, Second Corporal; Jessie A. Nason, Third Corporal; John Chandler, Fourth Corporal; Richard S. Updyke discharged on Surgeon's certificate; Wm. Moore, deserted at Tampico; Jos. Turner, Musician, died in hospital at Matamoras.

Out of a full company, three died in hospital, one died of wounds received at Cerro Gordo. Lieutenant Knott died of yellow-fever, and his remains were brought home for burial. Ten were discharged for disability, one left sick in hospital and one deserted.

A convent bell was captured at Vera Cruz, brought to Pekin, and for many years, did service in the old Methodist church, which stood on the corner of Capitol and Margaret Street. When this building was sold, the bell became the property of the Catholic denomination, and up to 1900, hung in the tower of St. Joseph's church, when it was taken down. It is now in the attic of the church, and will probably be donated to the State Historical Society. Sergeant John M. Gill, of Company "G", captured Santa Anna's wooden leg, which remained in his possession for a number of years, when it was presented to the State Museum at Springfield.

THE CIVIL WAR.

During the civil war, which burst upon the country April 12, 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and Major Anderson, then in command, was forced to surrender, no county responded more loyally to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops than did old Tazewell. Recruiting stations for volunteers were found in every village. With fife and drum, and exhortations to "rally round the flag", the people were stirred to an enthusiasm never equalled in the history of the nation. The scenes witnessed by those who lived from '61 to '65 are indelibly impressed upon the memory of the present and the passing generations. Everywhere, without regard to political party, men were stirred to patriotic duty, and incited to loyal devotion to home and country. That the "Union must and shall be preserved," was the one conviction which took deepest and most lasting root in every American heart north of Mason and Dixon's line. Excitement was at

fever heat. Fathers, brothers, husbands, lovers were leaving all most dear to them and joining the ranks of those who were marching to the field of battle. Through all this tense period, when more than three million of the flower of American youth and manhood were arrayed upon the Union side under the Stars and Stripes, Tazewell County's devotion to the preservation and perpetuation of national life was exemplified by a contribution of nearly three thousand of her citizens to the country's cause.

It may be well in this connection, and to show the state of feeling among the people at this time, to reproduce some expressions of that period as voiced in resolutions passed at some of the public gatherings held during this period. At a meeting in Pekin the following resolution was offered by John McDonald, editor of the "Tazewell Register:"

"That our faith is as fixed and abiding as that we repose in God, that our cause is just, and that a people battling for life, for liberty and for the sancity of homes and firesides, must ever and will triumph.

"That, if this Government, the noblest fabric ever reared for the worship of human liberty, must go down in a fratricidal conflict, we of the North, appealing to history, may, before the world, charge, without fear of contradiction, that the responsibility rests upon our Southern brethren. That it is the result of a wanton repudiation by them of the covenants of the constitution, and whether or not we shall be able to preserve it as the great heart and only bond of union. May the God of battles be our shield and strong defense."

"Resolved, That patriotism prompts a ready and willing response to the President's call for men and means to aid the general Government in the present crisis; and that the people of Tazewell will not prove laggard in following where duty points the way."

Hon. B. S. Prettyman, after a most eloquent address, closed with the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That, in view of the present threatening aspect of a portion of our country toward the general Government, it is the duty of all men who owe allegiance to the nation, to offer themselves and their lives and their fortunes to the powers that be, in support of the Union and the Laws.

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Pekin and vicinity, hereby tender to the State and nation our united support, and pledge ourselves to them in every emergency and at all times, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

A meeting was held at Tremont on the 20th of April, 1861. Speeches were made by J. H. Harris, J. K. Kellogg, Dr. Cole, Isaac Stout, H. Shaw, W. R. Lackland, and others and the following resolution offered by H. R. Brown, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we keep step to the music of the Union, and stand by our Government and the Stars and Stripes, first, last and all the time."

At a meeting held at Mackinaw, April 22, 1861, Wm. Watson was made chairman and J. B. Mathews secretary. As an example of the strenuous feeling of the time we reproduce the following resolution offered by Dr. J. P. Terrell:

"Resolved, That Jeff. Davis & Co., are the biggest devils among ten thousand, and the ones altogether devilish."

The above extracts show, to a limited extent, the spirit of the people at the beginning of the most momentous conflict in the world's history. But a few days were required to raise a company of one hundred men, and but little difficulty was experienced during the first years of the war in keeping the ranks filled. Those who enlisted from western and eastern Tazewell during the earlier years were quartered at Peoria, and thence sent to Springfield for drill and equipment.

The almost daily departure of these soldiers from their homes furnished many touching scenes of sorrow, as they started on a mission, the dangers of which could not be measured nor the results foretold. It was frequently the custom to present each company with a stand of colors, with the prayerful admonition to guard it most sacredly, for it represented American sovereignty and national union. Such a presentation was made to the "Pekin Invincibles," on Saturday, April 27, 1861, by Mrs. H. P. Westerman, on behalf of the ladies of Pekin. Herewith is given the address made by Mrs. Westerman at that time:

"Captain Montgomery: You and your company have done well thus promptly to respond to your country's call. As you are about to march to her defense, we, your sisters and

wives, have thought it fitting to present to you some kind memento of our love. We honor you for your patriotism; we trust in your valor, and though sad to lose you, yet we freely bid you go. As you go, take this flag of our Union, the work of our hands, which we now entrust to your care. May it never trail in the dust. Protect it, defend it, and fight for it as you would for your country, your homes and the graves of those you hold dear. 'Liberty and Union,'—let that be your motto, and let its sentiments be deeply engraven on your hearts. The Union, we love it, and the more now that it is in peril.

"Sail on, oh Union, strong and great!

Humanity with all its fears,

With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,

Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;

'Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,

Are all with thee, are all with thee.'

"Love the Union, and see to it that, so far as your actions are concerned, none of its stars shall be stricken out. As freemen, do valiant service in its defense. Be true to yourselves and to us. Disappoint not our hopes. Accept this banner: with calm unfaltering purpose, ever bear it aloft."

James Roberts, on behalf of the company, responded in an appropriate manner, when Captain Montgomery placed the flag in charge of Leonard Martin, the standard-bearer, and the company gave three hearty cheers for the Union, the flag and the ladies.

Thus it was that the boys in blue went to the front—the last memory of home and loved ones sanctified by patriotic utterances from the lips of those they left behind.

During their absence in the army many measures of relief and aid were set on foot, not only for the soldiers in the field but for the families who were left at home. Various public bodies in the county donated sums of money, and associations were formed for the purpose of receiving and forwarding supplies, from time to time, to the soldiers in the field, and to look after the comfort of those dependent upon them at home.

At the Council meeting in the City of Pekin on April 20, 1861, Alderman Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating

\$300.00 to the volunteers, which amount was put in the shape of a loan to the state, as it was advanced by the City for State purposes. And the sum of \$1000.00 was appropriated to assist the families of those who had gone to the front.

Various means were used to raise money to defray the expenses of this work. Large sums were donated, but the chief reliance was upon entertainments given at various points. When any great battle had been fought or any other pressing emergency arose, appeals were made through the press. And the responses thereto were always of generous character. The most notable event that took place in this county, having for its object the alleviating of the suffering among the soldiers and of assisting their families at home, was under the auspices of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Pekin. A meeting was called at the Court House, August 6, 1864, to make arrangements to hold a County Sanitary Fair. Henry Riblet was chairman of this meeting. W. W. Clemens, secretary.

The following named persons were elected officers of the Fair:

President—Joshua Wagenseller; Vice Presidents—Joshua Sawyer, Tremont; Maj. R. N. Cullom, Deer Creek; William Dixon, Sand Prairie; Joshua Brown, Dillon; I. B. Hall, Delavan; Daniel Reid, Boynton; Samuel Woodrow, Cincinnati; Gordon Nichols, Elm Grove; A. S. Cole, Fond du Lac; Michael Hittle, Mackinaw; S. R. Crosby, Malone; Dr. G. W. Minier, Little Mackinaw; Daniel Albright, Hittle; Jacob Keyser, Spring Lake; Dr. B. H. Harris, Groveland; Peter Weyrich, William S. Rankin, Teis Smith, I. E. Leonard, Pekin.

Recording Secretary—B. F. Blossom; Assistant, Lemuel Allen.

Corresponding Secretary—George H. Harlow.

Treasurer—George Greigg.

Executive Committee—Henry P. Westerman, William P. Chain, George Tomm, Reuben Bergstresser, George W. Ingalls, David Keyes, William Grant, Mrs. H. P. Westerman, Mrs. W. S. Rankin, Mrs. G. H. Harlow, Mrs. E. Rhodes, Mrs. T. D. Vincent, Mrs. Abram Haas, Mrs. Thomas King, Mrs. Daniel Harlow, Mrs. Samuel P. Higginson, Mrs. W. Amsbury, Mrs. Robert Briggs, Mrs. Brearley, Mrs. W. W. Sellers, Mrs. G. W. Athens, Mrs. William P. Chain.

A building was erected on Court Street for

this special purpose, and the several departments of the fair were placed under able management. The people throughout the County took a lively interest in its success, and, during three days of its duration, the proceeds were over five thousand dollars (\$5000).

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, May 2, 1861, Supervisor Pratt introduced a resolution declaring that,

"Whereas, our forts, arsenals and government stores had been seized," and, "whereas, many of our children have volunteered in defense of our country, and have come forward with the same spirit that actuated our sires in the days of '76, leaving their wives and children, homes and firesides, with their lives in their hands, periling their all at their country's call, and many of them without money or means to pay a single day's board, and their families entirely unprovided for, trusting to the God of mercies for the means of their sustenance,"—therefore,

"Resolved, that the Board pay their board and expense while and before being mustered into service; also maintain their families during their absence."

The resolution was tabled, and a substitute offered by Supervisor Maus, and passed, to the effect that a committee be appointed to examine all accounts and expenses incurred in raising volunteers, as well as such relief as may be necessary for the support of the families of such married men during their absence, and report the result to the Board. Said Committee was appointed, and at the next meeting reported claims "for the support of women and children where husbands and fathers have volunteered," to the amount of \$1,100. The whole matter was turned over to the Board, when \$132.75 of the amount was allowed.

Again Supervisor Pratt attempted to get aid for the volunteers by making a motion that \$2.50 per week be allowed on all bills for boarding volunteers while being organized. This motion was also rejected.

While the Board was not as liberal in this respect as some would have had it, yet it paid out considerable money for the support of families of soldiers. In September, 1864, the Board decided to give a bounty of \$150 to each volunteer under the first call of that year for 500,000 men. In January, 1865, a bounty of \$300 was offered. The sum of \$128,000 was appropri-

ated to pay said bounty. This was based on the quota of the county being 400; but in February it was found to exceed that number by 144, and a further sum of \$53,000 was appropriated. To raise this a tax of three cents on the dollar was levied. A special assessment was made, and the tax collected in short order. The levy was made upon the property of soldiers, which was unavoidable, but the Board subsequently refunded such tax.

A complete roster of Tazewell County volunteers in the war of the Rebellion forms a separate chapter in this work.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Tazewell County furnished 200 soldiers for the Spanish-American war. April 27, 1898, Company K of Delavan, and Company G of Pekin, both of the Fifth Illinois Regiment, left their respective homes for the Rendezvous Station, Springfield. Company K in charge of Captain Watkins and First and Second Lieutenants C. H. Ball and Dickinson, respectively; Company G being in charge of Capt. E. L. Conklin and First and Second Lieutenants E. H. Mullen and W. W. Sellers. These companies were mustered into United States service May 4th, with J. S. Culver as Colonel and Frank Wells as Lieutenant-Colonel, and left Springfield for Chickamauga Park Camp on May 17th, being the first volunteer regiment to arrive there. The Fifth Illinois Volunteer Regiment was packed up for embarking for war on July 4th, but this order from Washington was rescinded in favor of an Ohio regiment. Along about July 20th another order to move was given. The regiment marched to Rossville, Tenn., to embark for Porto Rico. While there a telegraph order was received by Colonel Culver to turn the transportation and travel rations over to the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and return to camp, which was done in a justly moody manner. This regiment was then given a new camp in the Park, and brigaded with the First Georgia and Thirty-first Michigan under General Roe. On August 3d, the regiment again received orders to move. The regiment marched to Ringgold, Ga., and there boarded cars for Newport News. On arriving there a second time they were put in General Fred Grant's brigade. On August 10th, the reg-

iment completely boarded the Obdam to go to Porto Rico, but fate seemed to have decreed otherwise. While on board the Colonel received an order from the Adjutant-General to disembark and form camp. This order was the result of the final consummation of the peace protocol on that date. After camping there about two weeks, this regiment moved by railroad transportation to Lexington, Ky., from which camp it left for Springfield, Illinois, arriving September 10th.

The number and names of all those who enlisted from this county outside of Pekin have been difficult to secure. However, George Young, Dudley Brown, and Ben Pierce went from Washington; Ray Smith, J. L. McQueen, Guy, R. Smith, Frank Wood, Dod Kunce, William Sciple, Ira. W. Fisher, Nathaniel Beal, William Beal, Charles Nolder, and Leslie Hobson went from Hopedale; Jacob Hoffman, Jr., William Reaugh from Mackinaw; Albert Bradley, George Copeland, and Charles Riddle went from Minier.

On Saturday, September 10th, 1898, a telegram was received by Major Conklin, in this city, stating that Company G would arrive home on Monday morning, the 12th inst. The committee, having in charge the reception of Company G, were immediately notified, and citizens generally, to be on hand at the Court House square at 11 o'clock that morning, to welcome the return of the soldier boys. The day was proclaimed a holiday, and about 11 o'clock the train bearing the returning company pulled into the city, and whistles and bells all over town announced their coming. As they clambered out of the coaches a mighty cheer went up from the enormous crowd, and for the time being the general public took them in hand. A procession was formed and upon arrival at the Court House they were welcomed by Mayor Sapp in the following address:

"Members of Company G, Fifth Regiment:— I will not delay you with a long address of welcome, for I see too many good looking ladies awaiting to deliver the addresses themselves, and I think that their welcome will be more agreeable to you. I will merely say, that it was my painful duty five months ago to say 'good-bye' to one hundred of our bravest and best young men, and it gives me great pleasure to see you back amongst us while I am still in

to welcome you to the city."

Mayor Sapp was followed by a very appropriate address from Judge W. R. Curran.

Long tables had been prepared in the Court House yard, and seats for one hundred and fifty had been provided. Tables were loaded with good things to eat and beautifully decorated, while over them floated numerous suspended flags and streamers. Dinner consisted of one hundred chickens, roast beef, veal loaf, spiced eggs, coffee, ice cream, with other delicious edibles too numerous to mention. The boys enjoyed the whole thing exceedingly, and at the end of thirty days at home they returned to Springfield and were mustered out October 16, 1898.

The boys were disappointed that they had not been able to get to the front, but it was not their fault. James Arnold Washington Lincoln Jackson Gibson was a little darkey, and Company G's mascot, and attracted quite as much attention as any one individual connected with the organization.

The following were members of Company G:

OFFICERS.

Captain E. L. Conklin,
First Lieutenant, E. H. Mullen,
Second Lieutenant, W. W. Sellers.

PRIVATES.

F. K. Peyton,	C. E. Cooper,
J. C. Boling,	C. Sackenreuther,
U. E. Abrahams,	A. Fullgraff,
Herman Bleeker,	A. Duffin,
A. L. Dhonau,	G. Jerger,
C. Ayres,	J. Eldridge,
W. A. Koch,	W. J. Schneider,
H. T. Mattheessen,	J. St. Cerny,
J. T. Nedderman,	C. L. May,
L. Wieburg.	S. W. Clark,
D. Pressley,	L. Strubble,
C. H. Orr,	W. H. Weinheimer,

M. E. Spafford,	J. Ziegler,
A. Kittner,	M. H. Kaufman,
C. Heberer,	A. Hartley,
H. S. Brink,	R. Holehan,
H. Heren,	F. J. Neef,
S. Miller,	O. J. Albertsen,
T. J. Edwards,	E. P. Ross,
T. Bevans,	J. E. McCoy,
G. Fisher,	F. Spencer,
F. Weber,	F. M. Price,
T. Heffner,	S. Shilling,
T. Fuller,	M. Remmers,
G. C. Frazier,	A. Gebhardt,
A. Hofferbert,	W. E. Stropes,
F. D. Hyers,	G. Vogelsang,
C. A. Wright,	C. Breidigham,
F. M. Miller,	H. Aldridge,
S. Alexander,	G. Munson,
E. T. Conaghan,	A. Lindsay,
W. G. Fair,	H. E. Washburn,
O. Jacobs,	W. S. Castleman,
E. A. Knoll,	A. E. Hecker,
J. Morris,	C. Breidigham,
C. Schaefer,	E. H. Smith,
T. O. Kitchner,	B. W. Purdy,
J. Pressley,	E. E. Thompson,
J. B. Feldman,	E. Heck.

Those who were afterwards recruited, and left here June 15th with Sergeant Wright, were:—

Wm. F. Cowel,	James J. Slater,
Otto Weyrich,	Henry Huebner,
Fred Dooley,	Charles
Henry Johns,	Louis Kreigsman,
John Brady,	Oscar Van Boening,
Justin V. Smith,	Earl Robinson,
Hugo Hardt,	Fred G. Kraft,
George Seeley,	Wm. Albee,
Wm. Staudinger,	Percy McWhorter,
Charles Van Dyke,	James McLees,
Wm. Freiday,	Richard Neef.
John P. McMullen,	

CHAPTER XI.

TAZEWELL COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH LIST OF OFFICERS
AND MEN ENLISTED FROM TAZEWELL COUNTY DURING
CIVIL WAR.

Abbreviations.

abs.	Absent	inf	Infantry
art	Artillery	kld	Killed
Col	Colonel	Lieut	Lieutenant
Capt	Captain	m. o.	Mustered out
corpl	Corporal	pris	Prisoner
com	Commissioned	pro	Promoted
cav	Cavalry	regt	Regiment
capd	Captured	res	resigned
dis	Disability	sergt	Sergeant
d	Discharged	tr.	Transferred
e	Enlisted	v	Veteran
hos	Hospital	wnd	Wounded

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventh was mustered in at Camp Yates, April 25, 1861, and claims to be the first regiment organized in the State under the first call of the President for ninety-day troops. It was re-organized and mustered in for three-years' service, July 25, 1861, and went into winter quarters at Fort Holt, in Kentucky. It took part in the siege and investment of Fort Donelson under command of Lieut.-Col. Babcock, and lost three men killed and nineteen wounded. On April 6th and 7th, at the battle of Shiloh, it lost two officers and fifteen men killed and seventy-nine wounded. October 3 and 4, 1862, at the Battle of Corinth, two officers and six men were killed, 46 wounded and 21 taken prisoners.

December 22, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and started to Springfield, Ill., on January 7, 1864, for veteran furlough. It was mustered out July 9, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and paid off and discharged at Camp Butler July 12th.

Colonel—

A. J. Babcock, e., July 21, '61, res. Feb. 20, '63.

Privates—

Hoffman, Theo., e. Feb. 22, '65, in Co. B, m. o. May 23, '65.

Divine, M., e. July 25, '61, in Co. C. v., m. o. July 8, '65.

Company E.

Second Lieutenants—

Mark V. Miller, e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 25, '64.

W. V. Judy, e., July 25, '61, m. o. July 25, '64.

First Sergeant—

W. H. Miller, e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 16, '65.

Privates—

Barnes, L. D., e. July 25, '61, v. d. for pro. in 3rd U. S. Col. Inf.

Burwell, J. A.

Burwell A. W., e. Feb. 10, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.

Burwell, W. H., e. Aug. 12, '62, kld. Oct. 5, '64.

Brown, L., e. Sept. 1, '61, tr. to V. R. C.

Bertlitt, Homer M., e. Oct. 1, '61, v., tr. V. R. C.

Carr, S. P., e. Aug. 12, '62, died April 26, '64.

Forbes, A. W., e. Aug. 12, '62, pro. capt. in 3rd U. S. Col. Inf.

Forbes, John B.

Forbes, John S., e. Aug. 12, '62.

Gardiner, Thos., e. Feb. '64, wnd.

Gardiner, Hiram, died Dec. 1, '61.

Gardiner, A., v., m. o. July 9, '65.

Hickey, Edward, v., pro. sergt., wnd.

Hainline, T. B., v., m. o. July 9, '65.

Hainline, S., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. June 2, '65.

Hainline, J. F., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. June 2, '65.

Hainline, O., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. July 2, '65.

Hainline, A., e. Feb. 2, '64, m. o. June 29, '65.

Hainline, E., e. Feb. 12, '64, kld. Feb. 1, '65.

Huston, C., e. Feb. 18, '64, m. o., July 9, '65.

Ewing, S. H., e. Feb. 18, '64, in hos. at m. o.

Jones, W. R., e. Sept. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 9, '65, sergt.

Jones, S. H., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. June 2, '62.

Kampf, Wm. H., e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.

Kampf, M. R., e. Feb. 2, '64, kld. Oct. 5, '64.

Kelley, Wm. H., e. Jan. 30, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.

Keates, Wm. S.

Leise, John L., e. Sept. 28, '64, d. June 2, '65.

Lancaster, R., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. July 25, '64.

Lancaster, J., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. June 2, '65.

Miller, G. L.

Paugh, H. H., e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.

Paugh, Peter, e. Feb. 2, '64, died Jan. 21, '65.

Robinson, S., e. Sept. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 9, '65.

Roberts, D. C., e. Feb. 2, '64, kld. Oct. 5, '64.

Roles, J. P., e. Dec. 21, '61, v., m. o. July 9, '65.

Stafford, W. G., e. Sept. 15, '61, m. o. Nov. 12, '64.

Sullivan, G., e. Feb. 10, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.

Smith, Wm., v., res. Oct. 5, '64.

Thompkins, J. Q., e. Feb. 25, '64, m. o. July 1, '65.

Thornton, A. W., died Nov. 26, '61.

Verry, Wm. E., e. Feb. 2, '64, wnd.

Watt, T. H., e. Aug. 12, '64, d. June 2, '65.

Watt, S., e. Aug. 78, '64, d. June 2, '65.

Watt, J. W., e. Feb. 2, '64, kld. Oct. 5, '64.

Wood, W., e. July 25, '61, died Nov. 12, '61.
 Allen, L. E., e. Sept. 15, '61, v., kld. Oct. 5, '64.
 Allen J. B., e. Oct. 1, '64, pris.
 Barnes, Lor. D. (No. 2), e. Oct. 1, '61, v., m. o.
 July 9, '65.
 Brooks, F. M., e. Sept. '61, died June 3, '62,
 Sergt.
 Brooks, G. G., e. Feb. 5, '64, m. o. June 22, '65.
 Booher, T. J., e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Burk, J. T., e. Oct. 31, '63, kld. Oct. 5, '64.
 Burk, L. A., e. Feb. 10, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Coffman, Peter, e. Sept. 29, '64, d. June 2, '65.
 Decker, Joel, e. Feb. 5, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Decker, D., e. Sept. 1, '63, d. April 20, '65.
 Dillon, Aaron, e. Sept. 28, '64, d. June 2, '65.
 Friend, H. B., e. Feb. 9, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Gardner, J., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. July 9, '65.
 Roelefson, A. N., e. Oct. 31, '63, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Reed, J. C., e. Feb. 15, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Stroud, L. C., e. Mar. 22, '64, kld. Oct. 5, '64.
 Scates, J. W., e. Feb. 25, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Warfield, J. H., e. Sept. 28, '64, d. June 2, '65.
 Warfield, P. B., e. Sept. 28, '64, d. June 2, '65.
 Ambrose, M. H., e. Feb. 14, '65, in Co. H, m. o.
 July 9, '65.

Company K.

Privates—

Brooks, Geo., e. Feb. 5, '64.
 Brooks, Wm.
 Barnes, Wm.
 Barnes, Lorenzo
 Decker, John.
 Friend, Henry.
 Robinson, Geo.
 Robinson, Wm.
 Left, John.
 Hainline, John.
 Galbraith, Michael.
 Thornton, Watson.
 Gillroy, T.
 Beal, Jesse, e. July 25, '61.
 Nolan, John.

Company D.

Privates—

Burk, James.
 Cratty, David.
 Landan, L., e. July 25, '61, d. Nov. 6, '61.
 Morman, L. J., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. July
 9, '65.
 Ralson, John.
 Ralson, A.
 Roberts, D. C., e. April 14, '61, m. o. May 11, '65.

Sparrow, J. M., e. July 25, '61, d. Oct. 24, '61.
 Tomblin, W. H., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 9, '65.
 Ward, M. T.
 Williamson, Thos. A.
 Turner, John D.
 Garrety, Albert.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized April 12, 1861, for the three-months' service with Col. Richard J. Oglesby in command; it served its three-months' term at Cairo, and on July 25, 1861, it was reorganized for the three-years' service. After remaining at Cairo until October, it was stationed at Bird's Point, Mo., until Feb. 2, 1862; it was engaged in the attack on Fort Donelson, Lieut.-Col. Rhoads being in command, Col. Oglesby commanding the brigade. On the 15th the enemy attempted to cut their way out of the fort, and for three hours and a half the Eighth engaged them in battle with a loss of 57 killed, 191 wounded and 10 missing.

In the battle of Pittsburg Landing, towards the close of the second day, the regiment charged a rebel battery. The loss here was 26 killed, 95 wounded and 11 missing.

It was engaged at the siege of Corinth and Thence went to Jackson, Tenn., thence to La Grange, and in November as far into Mississippi as Water Valley, returning to Tallahatchie river, where it broke camp January 4, 1863, and arrived at Memphis on the 19th of January. On February 22, it embarked for Lake Providence, and in April moved to Milliken's Bend. Shortly after it struck the river at Perkin's Landing and crossed over on the night of the 39th; on the next day in the fight on Thompson's Hill, Capt. Jones was severely wounded, and Capt. Frank Leeper, Company A, was killed in a severe battle near Raymond. After participating in several fights the regiment arrived at Vicksburg on the 19th of May, and on the 22nd engaged in the assault on Fort Hill. It remained at Vicksburg until Feb. 3, 1864, when it joined the Meridian campaign under Gen. Sherman. It reinlisted as veterans March 24, 1864, and went to Camp Butler, Ill., on veteran furlough. It was afterwards transferred to Mississippi, and on July 7th, engaged in a severe skirmish with the enemy three miles from Jackson, suffering a loss of three killed, 21 wounded and two missing.

After being stationed at several different points, on January 1, 1865, it left Memphis for New Orleans, where it arrived on the 4th and was stationed 15 miles above the city. In this vicinity it engaged in several encounters and in a charge on the enemy's works, on April 9th, lost 10 killed and 54 wounded.

The regiment was mustered out May 4, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., and paid off and discharged at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

Colonel—

Frank L. Rhoads, e. April 25, '61, res., Oct. 7, '62.
Josiah A. Sheets, e. July 25, '61, to bvt. brig.-gen., res. Feb. 9, '66.

Quartermaster—

Samuel Rhoads, e. July 25, '61., v., m. o. May 4, '66.

Sergeant-Major—

Wm. Jones, e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.

Company D.

Privates—

Brich, C. N., e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
Rodgers, D. B., e. Jan. 25, '65, m. o. Jan. 4, '66.
Woodland, W., e. Jan. 25, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Hawley, J. B., e. July 17, '61, d. July 16, '64.

Company E.

Sergeants—

Jos. E. Harbin, e. July 25, '61, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

B. F. Lawson, e. July 25, '61, d. Mar. 14, '64.

Privates—

Beathan, D., e. July 25, '61, m. o. Aug. 27, '64.
Thompson, E. H., e. July 25, '61, kld. Feb. 15, '62.
Mananville, F. K., e. Mar. 8, '64, d. of wnd. July 27, '64.

Steward, Isaiah, e. Nov. 30, '63.

Brown, B. W., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.

Thompson, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.

Company F.

Privates—

Joseph M. Hanna, e. April 30, '61, kld at Fort Donelson.

Edwin L. Williams, e. July 25, '61, term exp'd July 28, '64.

Alexander Coleman, e. July 25, '61, v., hon. dis. July 9, '65.

J. S. Hight, e. July 25, '61, v., res. Aug. 18, '65.

W. S. Walters, e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.

First Lieutenants—

R. Brown, e. July 25, '61, term exp'd July 28, '64.

Jos. Groves, e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.

Second Lieutenants—

D. A. Sheets, e. July 25, '61, kld. in battle.

J. D. Handbury, e. July 25, '61, res. Aug. 31, '62.

Ketcham S. Conklin, e. July 25, '61, term ex. July 28, '64.

Matthew Harrington, e. July 25, '61, v., hon. dis. June 9, '65.

Sergeants—

F. M. Morgan, e. July 25, '61, kld. Ft. Donelson.

W. H. Howell, e. July 25, '61, kld. Mt. Donelson.
Corporals—

N. Thomas, e. July 25, '61, d. April 28, '62, dis.

J. C. Fitzgerald, e. July 25, '61, kld. Vicksburg.

J. Shilling, e. July 25, '61, kld. Ft. Donelson.

C. W. Tooker, e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
Musicians—

A. R. Morgan, e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
W. J. Breden, e. July 25, '61, d. Nov. 23, '63, dis.

Privates—

Aukey, J., e. July 25, '61, died Dec. 21, '61.

Ackerson, J. G., e. July 25, '61, died Jan. 26, '62.

Brunner, J. G., e. July 25, '61, dis. July 29, '63.

Brunes, J., e. July 25, '61, died June 4, '65.

Bensel, J., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.

Bryen, E., e. July 25, '61, d.

Casey, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. May 4, '66.

Carroll, M., e. July 25, '61, died April 10, '62.

Doolittle, I. B., e. July 25, '61, v., pro. sergt., m. o. May 4, '66.

Fumal, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. May 4, '66.

Grigsley, F. M., e. July 25, '61, c., d., dis. Aug. 31, '65.

Hill, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.

Hutchinson, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.

Hoffes, N., e. July 25, '61.

Hart, B. F., e. July 25, '61, d. dis. July 14, '62.

Hartshorn, C. E., e. July 25, '61, kld. at Ft. Donelson.

Hite, J. E., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.

Hite, Wm., e. July 25, '61.

Hite, T. V., e. July 25, '61.

Hungerford, R. M., e. July 25, '61, d., dis. April 28, '62.

Hunter, C., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.

Hohl, E., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.

Hanks, W., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.

Holmes, D., e. July 25, '61, kld. Ft. Donelson.

Hall, R., e. July 25, '61.

- Lappin, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Leesman, C., e. July 25, '61, died Sept. 1, '61.
 Longsmith, F. M., e. July 25, '61.
 Morris, H., e. July 25, '61, dis. Sept. 24, '62.
 Minty, C., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Multon, T., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 Miller, H., e. July 25, '61.
 Mulloane, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Miller, F., e. July 25, '61, v., d. dis. May 27, '65.
 McJunkin, A., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 McGrath, O., e. July 25, '61, d. dis. Feb. 28, '63.
 Murphy, J., e. July 25, '61, kld. Ft. Donelson.
 Mowery, S., e. July 25, '61.
 Moss, J. G., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66, sergt.
 McJunkins, R. H., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 McDaniel, A., e. July 25, '61, died Dec. 14, '61.
 O'Conner, John, e. July 25, '61.
 Owens, John, e. July 25, '61, kld. at Shiloh.
 Powell, John, e. July 25, '61, d. dis. July 4, '62.
 Platts, E., e. July 25, '61, kld. Ft. Donelson.
 Rummell, A., e. July 25, '61, died Dec. 1, '61.
 Reed, John, e. July 25, '61, v.
 Rich, S., e. July 25, '61.
 Schenck, Jos., e. July 25, '61, died of wnds. rec'd at Vicksburg.
 Squibbs, T., e. July 25, '61, died of wnds. rec'd at Jackson, Miss.
 Staher, Jos., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Scott, J. W., e. July 25, '61, pro. sergt.
 Skinner, L., e. July 25, '61, died Nov. 16, '61.
 Sweeney, W. H., e. July 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 Taylor, G., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Whetstone, Jos., e. July 25, '61.
 Whitefoot, J. B., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Ward, W. B., e. July 25, '61, tr. to gunboat.
 Ward, Alf., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Wilson, J. H., e. July 25, '61, d. dis. Oct. 24, '61.
 Warner, W. H., e. July 25, '61, d. dis. Mar. 17, '63.
 Watkins, J. W., e. July 25, '61.
 Walters, W. S., e. July 25, '61, v., pro. first lieut.
 Walters, T. B., e. July 25, '61, died Sept. 19, '63.
 Ziegler, A., e. July 25, '61, d. dis. Mar. 15, '63.
- Recruits—**
 Bush, Isaac, e. Jan. 6, '64, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Brushman, Dirk, e. July 28, '61.
- Carr, Benj., e. Feb. 13, '64.
 Coplen, W., e. Jan. 4, '64, m. o. May 4, '65.
 Colloway, Washington, m. o. Aug. 31, '65.
 Cohenoar, Wm., e. Jan. 4, '64, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Duffield, H. C., m. o. June 5, '65.
 Devore, N., e. Feb. 7, '64, died Nov. 26, '64.
 Davis, J. M., died Aug. 29, '65.
 Gilmore, Jas., m. o. May 4, '66.
 Hite, W., e. Nov. 6, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66, corp'l.
 Hughes, Andrew, m. o. Dec. 30, '65.
 Higgins, Jas., e. Feb. 25, '64, died Dec. 31, '64.
 Hart, David, died Jan. 22, '63.
 McKay, D., e. Feb. 15, '64, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Martin, E. S., e. Nov. 15, '61, d. dis. Aug. 15, '62.
 McJunkins, Wm., m. o. Aug. 22, '65.
 Peters, P., e. Feb. 18, '64, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Phillips, Louis, died Jan. 8, '63.
 Reed, H. B., d. dis. April 1, '63.
 Shearer, Julius, m. o. Aug. 12, '65.
 Shaw, Augustus, m. o. Feb. 16, '66.
 Stewart, Jas., e. Jan. 1, '64, died April 14, '64.
 Warnsley, Wm., Aug. 13, '65.
 Wilson, Haslip.
- Company I.**
 Wm. Schlag, e. July 25, '61, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Second Lieutenants—
 Deitrich Smith, e. July 25, '61, m. o. Sept. 3, '62.
 H. Barkmeyer, e. Aug. 2, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 Privates—
 Block, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64, sergt.
 Fluth, G., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Recruits—
 Ahrens, A., e. Feb. 6, '64, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Hopman, D., e. Aug. 2, '61, kld. Ft. Donelson.
 Hills, J., e. Aug. 19, '61, m. o. July 18, '64.
 Kalmbuch, R., e. Jan. 5, '64, tr. to hvy. art.
 Miller, H., e. Aug. 22, '61, d. dis. Oct. 22, '62.
 Petry, G., e. Aug. 2, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Roehm, T., e. Aug. 2, '61, died April 20, '62, of wnds.
 Renstmann, John, e. Aug. 19, '61.
 Lorrin, Otto, e. Jan. 25, '64, m. o. July 4, '66.
 Smith, B., e. Jan. 15, '61, m. o. July 14, '64.
- Company K.**
 Privates—
 Cloud, Wm., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.
 Cloud, G., e. July 25, '61, d. Oct. 17, '61.

Cloud, Geo.

Cloud, B., e. July 25, '61, d. dis. April 7, '63.

Smith, John O.

Chandler, S., e. May 28, '61, tr. to gunboat.

Maranville, F. A., e. Mar. 8, '64.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Sergeant—

John W. Keithly, e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Corporal—

C. T. Robinson, e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Privates—

Bryson, Jas., e. Mar. 1, '65.

Chapman, H. W., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. July 8, '65.

Eade, G. T., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. June 12, '65.

Farrell, J., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Griffen, P., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Howarth, T., e. Mar. 1, '65, abs. sick, m. o.

Haynes, M., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Mace, Jos., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Noble, Jas., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Noble, Wm. T., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Phillips, Isaac, e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Privates—

Learks, Horace, e. May 25, '61.

Carey, Michael, e. May 29, '61.

Howard, T., e. June 24, '61.

Hawley, J. B., e. July 17, '61, d. July 16, '64.

Hackett, B., e. May 29, '61, d. July 24, '61.

Quick, David, e. May 29, '61.

Company G.

Dennis, J. C., e. May 25, '61.

Kopp, Ferdinand, e. May 25, '61.

Lightcap, John F., e. May 25, '61.

Leonard, John J., e. May 25, '61, v.

Swartz, E. O., e. May 25, '61, d. wnd, Feb. 10, '62.

Stewart, Isaiah, e. May 25, '61, v.

Waughop, J. W., e. May 25, '61.

Waughop, J. L., e. May 25, '61, d. Sept. 6, '62, of wnds.

Glenns, G., e. Feb. 20, '62, m. o. Feb. 19, '65.

Jackquim, V., e. May 25, '61, d. May 16, '62.

Narni, E., e. May 25, '61, tr. to gunboat.

Hammond, Wm. M., e. May 25, '61, d. dis. Nov. 28, '61.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company K.

First Lieutenant—

David Harmon, e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Second Lieutenants—

Silas Biggerstaff, e. Mar. 4, '65, d. July 15, '65.

Richard Land, e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Corporals—

Chas. B. Johnson, e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

M. Buck, e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Philip Sutton, e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Musician—

Thomas Anderson, e. Mar. 4, '65.

Privates—

Fulford, Jas., e. Mar. 4, '65.

Gholstan, M. F., e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Garrison, Alex., e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Nance, J., e. Mar. 4, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65, corpl.

Wallace, Mathew, e. Mar. 10, '65, in Co. D, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Prosser, Daniel W., e. Mar. 30, '65, in Co. D, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company K.

First Sergeant—

Lorenzo N. Perry, e. Dec. 13, '61, appointed hospital steward U. S. A.

Sergeant—

Henry Allen, e. Dec. 21, '61, v., pro. second lieut.

Corporals—

Wm. N. Steers, e. Dec. 25, '61.

Jesse H. Fisher, e. Dec. 5, '61, d. dis. Feb. 10, '63.

Privates—

Burnell, J., e. Dec. 21, '61, d. dis. Oct. 6, '62.

Carr, D., e. Dec. 1, '61, dis. May 30, '62.

Darnell, V., e. Dec. 1, '61, v., pro. sergt.

Flenniken, H. C., e. Dec. 31, '61, v., m. o. July 20, '65.

Hill, P., e. Dec. 21, '61, wnd. both arms at Iuka, Miss., d. dis. June 30, '63.

McKay, J., e. Dec. 12, '61, v., died April 10, '64.

Long, W. A., e. Dec. 31, '61, v., m. o. July 20, '65.

McCormick, J., e. Dec. 1, '61, v., m. o. July 20, '65.

Sands, T., e. Jan. 17, '62, v., m. o. July 20, '65, wnd.

Staples, S., e. Jan. 17, '62, v., m. o. July 20, '65.

Wood, E. A., e. Dec. 28, '61, v., m. o. July 20, '65.

Recruits—

Baker, Robt. E., v., m. o. July 20, '65.

Berry, Emanuel, m. o. July 20, '65.

Darnell, Jas. F., died Mar. 10, '62.

Davis, John W.

Davidson, Carneralsy, m. o. July 20, '65.

Franklin, W. H., v., m. o. July 20, '65, corpl.

Lyons, Wm. B.

Mathews, M. L., e. Feb. 2, '62, v., m. o. July 20, '65.

Miller, T. M., m. o. July 20, '65.

Slack, Abraham, m. o. July 20, '65.

Spay, Isaiah, e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.

Nash, George, m. o. July 27, '65.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company E.

Privates—

Cowen, J. F., e. Aug. 12, '61, wnd. Chickamauga, died May 22, '64.

Pollard, J. S., e. Aug. 12, '61, wnd., m. o. Sept. 20, '64.

Pemberton, G. W., e. Aug. 12, '61, d. dis. '61.

Rochester, S., e. Aug. 12, '61, wnd., m. o. Sept. 20, '64.

Rankin, Marcellus, e. Aug. 12, '61, wnd., m. o. Sept. 20, '64.

Trent, John A., e. Aug. 12, '61, wnd., m. o. Sept. 20, '64.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Organized at Camp Butler, Aug. 18, '61. On February 15, 1862, at Little Bethel Church, near Ft. Henry, a detachment of 60 men repulsed a force of 500 of the enemy. In the battle of Pittsburg Landing early in the day of April 7, 1862, it supported Gen. Prentiss and held a position in the peach orchard under a destructive fire for seven hours, and was finally ordered by General Hurlbut to retire. During the two days of fighting at Pittsburg Landing, it suffered a loss of 229 killed and

wounded. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, 1862, and in that of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863. On the 12th of July near Jackson, Miss., the regiment was ordered to charge a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting twelve guns and defended by 2,000 men. The regiment numbering 128 men, swept bravely forward under a destructive fire of grape and cannister. They were attacked on both flanks by overwhelming numbers and compelled to fall back with 73 killed and wounded, and 16 taken prisoners. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans on the 4th of January, 1864, and participated in the advance on Spanish Fort, March 27, 1865.

Company A.

Privates—

Edwards, J., e. Aug. 1, '61, v., m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Readdinger, J., e. Aug. 1, '61, d. Aug. 26, '64.

Company B.

Privates—

Blair, Greenbury, e. Aug. 17, '61, v.

Hisel, Wm., e. Aug. 17, d. dis.

McGhee, W. T., e. Aug. 17, v., m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Williams, Forner, e. Aug. 17.

Williams, P. C., e. Jan. 5, '64, m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Pryor, Alfred S., Aug. 27, '61.

Company K.

Privates—

Estes, Wm., e. Aug. 12, '61, d. dis. Oct. 19, '62.

Fleming, T. J., e. Aug. 12, '61, m. o. Sept. 18, '64.

Gardner, Wm. W., e. Aug. 12, '61, wnd., died Jan. 19, '63.

Hurst, Merritt, e. Aug. 12, '61.

Hunter, J., e. Aug. 18, '61, wnd., pro. sergt.

Hunter, G. K., e. Aug. 12, '61, m. o. Oct. 10, '64.

Miller, S. J., e. Aug. 12, '61, v., wnd., m. o. Mar. 18 '66.

Scott, J. K., e. Aug. 12, '61, died Oct. 6, '62, wnd.

Stockard, C. E., e. Aug. 12, '61, died May 9, '62.

Wooders, Geo., e. Aug. 12, '61, died Mound City.

Duff, Jas., e. Mar. 6, '65, m. o. Mar. 6, '66.

Fleming, Thos. H., e. Mar. 22, '65.



George Herbert.

Jackson, Henry, e. Mar. 22, '65.
 Jarvis, J. W., e. Mar. 22, '65, m. o. Mar. 15, '66.
 Ryan, Michael, e. Mar. 22, '65.
 Samuels, Jas. S., e. Mar. 18, '65, pro. 2d lieutenant.
 Boyd, R. M., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. May 23, '65.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

On September 8, 1861, the Thirty-first was organized under command of John A. Logan, at Cairo, Ill.; was engaged in the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, at Ft. Donelson, February 13, 14 and 15, and in the siege of Corinth, May 18, 1862. In 1863 it was engaged in scouting through Mississippi and Tennessee. On May 2, 1863, the regiment engaged the enemy at Thomson's Hill, and was victorious; defeated the enemy the next day at Bayou Pierre and again at Jackson. It took part in the entire siege of Vicksburg, losing two officers, eight men killed and forty wounded in a charge on Ft. Hill.

On May 3, 1864, after having been in Illinois on veteran furlough, the regiment left Cairo and joined Sherman's Army at Ackworth, and on November 15th started with Sherman on his "March to the Sea." It was mustered out July 19, 1865, and were finally discharged and paid off July 31, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. Its muster roll included the following:

Colonel—

Edwin S. McCook, e. Aug. 10, '61, pro. bvt. brig.-gen.

Musicians—

John J. Fuller, m. o. July 19, '65.
 John Turrell, m. o. Sept., '64.

Company I.

Captain—

Isaac Wert, e. Aug. 25, '61, v., m. o. July 19, '65.

First Lieutenants—

John J. Currey, res. Dec. 26, '63.
 F. W. Stickney, e. Aug. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 19, '65.

Second Lieutenants—

Robert A. Bowman, e. Aug. 10, '61, res. Mar. 29, '62.
 David West, e. Aug. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 19, '65, sergt.

First Sergeant—

Alexander H. Sutton, e. Aug. 15, '61.

Sergeants—

Edwin D. Lampitt, e. Aug. 15, '61, d. May 10, '62.
 T. C. Murphy, e. Aug. 15, '61, m. o. Sept., 1864.

Corporals—

James H. Miller, e. Aug. 15, '61, died at Andersonville, grave No. 2157.
 Chas. Gheen, e. Aug. 15, '61.
 Chas. M. Emiltan, e. Aug. 15, '61, d. dis. Oct. 31, '61.
 John B. Reynolds, e. Aug. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 18, '65, sergt. wagoner.
 Wm. Parker, e. Aug. 15, '61.

Privates—

Adams, John, e. Aug. 15, '61, v.
 Barr, Hugh, e. Aug. 15, '61, pro. sergt.
 Benson, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '61.
 Beckwith, J. E., e. Aug. 15, '61, v., kld. July 21, '64.
 Blankton, T. J., e. Aug. 10, '61.
 Brown, C. W., e. Aug. 15, '61, died Nov. 16, '62.
 Dickey, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, '61.
 Drake, Ed., e. Aug. 15, '61.
 Edson, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '61.
 Hoffman, Thos., e. Aug. 15, '61.
 Jones, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '61.
 Kelley, John, e. Aug. 15, '61, d. May 10, '62.
 Marvin, H., e. Aug. 15, '61, d. Mar. 8, '62, wnd.
 Mathews, J., e. Aug. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 19, '65.
 Mickle, J., e. Aug. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 19, '65.
 O'Brien, J., e. Aug. 15, '61, d. Mar. 14, '62.
 Reardon, Jas., e. Aug. 15, '61, d. July 29, '64, wnds.
 Roney, Jas., e. Aug. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 19, '65.
 Shidler, John, e. Aug. 15, '61, kld. July 22, '64.
 Spillman, J., e. Aug. 15, '61, d. May 14, '62, wnds.
 Taylor, W., e. Aug. 15, '61, d. Dec. 6, '61.
 Van Kiper, E., e. Aug. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 19, '65.
 Eastland, M. J., e. Sept. 10, '61, v., m. o. June 17, '65.
 Fuller, F. G., e. Sept. 10, '61.
 Fuller, P. B., e. Sept. 10, '61, d. Mar. 17, '62.
 Orwin, Thos. P., e. Sept. 10, '61.
 Stevens, C., e. May 15, '62, m. o. May 31, '65.
 Nelson, A., e. Mar. 1, '65, d. at Camp Butler.

HISTORY OF TAZEWELL COUNTY.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Privates—

Moore, Wm. S., e. Sept. 23, '64, in Co. B., m. o. June 3, '65.
 Wood, J., e. Feb. 14, '65, in Co. B., m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Company I.

Privates—

McCormick, Thos., e. Oct. 14, '61.
 Abbott, Geo., e. Nov. 1, '61, dis. Aug. 18, '62.
 Calhoun, John A., e. Oct. 25, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Smith, Jacob, e. Nov. 17, '61.
 Straker, P. E., e. Dec. 24, '61.
 Sill, David, e. Dec. 26, '61.
 Sinus, W. J., e. Dec. 26, '61, died of wnds.
 Young, Peter, e. Nov. 17, '61.
 Griffey, Daniel, e. Jan. 16, '62.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Major—

Andrew Pollard, e. Aug. 15, '61, m. o. Mar. 20, '66.

Privates—

Beezley, John F., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., pro. 1st lieut. Co. F.
 Carpenter, Horace G., e. Aug. 16, '61, in Co. F, m. o. Mar. 14, '64, wnd.
 Richmond, Frank, e. Aug. 16, '61, in Co. F, m. o. Sept. 9, '64.

Company G.

Second Lieutenant—

A. J. Rankin, e. Aug. 15, '61, res. Feb. 8, '62.

First Sergeant—

V. Rector, e. Aug. 26, '61, d. dis. Aug. 20, '62.

Sergeants—

J. Murphy, e. Aug. 26, '61.
 Geo. H. Daniel, e. Aug. 26, '61, m. o. Sept. 26, '64.

Privates—

Bequeath, N., e. Aug. 26, '61, m. o. Sept. 16, '64.
 Howel, John, e. Aug. 26, '61, died May, '64.
 Howel, E., e. Aug. 26, '61, died Jan. 20, '62.
 Leonard, W., e. Aug. 26, '61, v., Mar. 20, '66.
 McNutcheon, Jas. A., e. Aug. 26, '61, died Dec. 8, '61.
 Whitaker, W. W., e. Aug. 26, '61, d. Nov. 7, '61, dis. sergt.
 Wiseman, J., e. Aug. 26, '61, m. o. Mar. 20, '66.

Patten, W. T., e. Aug. 26, '61, v., m. o. Mar. 20, '66.

Blizzard, T. T., died Jan. 12, '65, wnds.

Moore, D. K., d. dis. June 3, '63.

Harrison, J., e. Jan. 23, '64, m. o. Mar. 29, '66.

Unassigned Recruits—

Carey Patrick, e. Mar. 1, '64.
 Gerrety, Martin, e. Mar. 1, '64.
 O'Neil, James, e. Mar. 1, '64.
 Swift, John, e. Mar. 1, '64.
 Bruce, James, e. Oct. 19, '64.
 Clark, John, e. Oct. 20, '64.
 Callahan, John, e. Oct. 20, '64.
 Clark, Chas., e. Oct. 20, '64.
 Doyle, Frank, e. Oct. 20, '64.
 Greenham, James, e. Oct. 20, '64.
 Heoffman, Geo., e. Oct. 20, '64.
 Miller, John, e. Oct. 20, '64.
 Roberts, John, e. Oct. 20, '64.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The regiment was organized in August, 1861, at Camp Ellsworth, Chicago. On September 14th, it left for St. Louis. It received its arms there and left for Jefferson City, from there it went to Sedalia and was assigned to Gen. Sigel's division. It moved to Springfield, Mo., on October 13th and November 9th it took up quarters at Rolla, where it remained during the winter. On February 2, 1862, it took up the line of march towards Springfield, from whence it followed the rebel Gen. Price to Camp Halleck, Ark., where it remained until March 5th. On the next day the rear guard was attacked by the rebel forces under Van Dorn, Price and McCullough, who were repulsed. This was the beginning of the battle of Pea Ridge, in which the rebels were disastrously defeated, and in which the Forty-fourth took a prominent part. Following up the retreat of the enemy, this regiment took hundreds of prisoners. On the 8th of May they started to Little Rock, but changed their course to Cape Girardeau, Mo., two hundred miles distant, on the Mississippi River, and from there proceeded by water to Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was attached to Gen. Pope's army after the evacuation of Corinth, and soon after went into camp at Brenzo.

In September the regiment was transferred to Louisville, Ky., where it was reorganized

under Maj.-Gen. Buell and started on the memorable campaign after Bragg. It took part in the battle of Perryville under Gen. Sherman, after which it went to Bowling Green, where Gen. Rosecrans assumed command, and on November 4th it started for Nashville, remaining there till December 26th, when it moved against the rebels at Murfreesboro. In the bloody battle of Stone River the Forty-fourth took a prominent part, losing more than half its number in killed and wounded. It remained there till June, 1863, when it marched to meet the enemy; arrived at Cowan's Station, July 2d, then marched to Stevenson, Ala., driving the rebels. August 21st the movement against Chattanooga began, and the regiment took part in the bloody conflict September 19th and 20th. It was foremost in the desperate charge upon Mission Ridge, General Sherman giving it praise for having placed one of the first flags upon the rebel works. November 27th it set out on a forced march to Knoxville, one hundred and fifty miles distant; arriving three days after the siege had been raised by General Burnside. At Blain's Cross Roads, while in camp, the troops were on the point of starvation several times, having for days at a time, nothing but corn in the ear, and but a limited supply of that. Nothing could more fully prove the patriotism of the men than the fact that there, while on the point of starvation, and exposed to the most inclement weather (it being so cold that the ink would freeze to the pen as the men signed their names), over three-fourths of the men voluntarily consented to serve three years more. The regiment marched to Dandridge, Tenn., where it was attacked by the enemy January 16th and 17th, and after much hard fighting it became evident that the whole rebel army was advancing, it fell back to Knoxville. March 4, 1864, the men were furloughed, and started for home, having marched over five thousand miles. On April 14, 1864, the regiment reached Nashville on its way back to the field. It moved toward Atlanta, Ga., which it entered on the 8th of September. It participated in many battles during this memorable campaign, and was sent to Athens, Ala., but fell back to Nashville, followed by the rebels. At Franklin, Tenn., General Schofield determined to give

battle. The conflict was short and desperate. The Forty-fourth took part in the battle of Nashville, and on January 5, 1865, went into camp at Huntsville, Ala. In April it went to Nashville, where it was thought it would be mustered out, but instead it was ordered to New Orleans, and on July 16th proceeded to Texas, where it remained till September 25th, when it was mustered out.

Captains—

George Zelle, e. Aug. 14, '61, res. Mar. 31, '62.
Ahrend Behrends, e. July 1, '61, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

First Lieutenants—

Nicholas Davis, e. Aug. 14, '64, m. o. June 27, '62,
Henry Schmidt, e. July 1, '61, res. Nov. 18, '62.
Peter Weyrich, pro. adjt., died of wnds. July 7, '64.

J. Eberling, e. July 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Second Lieutenants—

Chas. J. Hulbig, e. Aug. 14, '61, m. o. May 23, '62.

John Fuchs, e. Aug. 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Sergeant-Majors—

H. Huhn, e. July 1, '61, died Jan. 28, '63, wnds.
John C. Friedrich, e. July 1, '61, m. o. July 15, '65, was pris.

Corporals—

Daniel C. Orr, e. July 20, '61.
Jacob Metzler, e. July 20, '61, v.
John Egler, e. July 20, '61, d. dis. Dec. 6, '62.
Henry Backer, e. Aug. 1, '61.
Franz Renz, e. July 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
Joseph Jackel, e. July 1, '61, d. dis. June 6, '63.
W. Recktenwald, e. July 1, '61, died Dec. 31, '62.
M. F. Heckman, e. July 1, '61, died Oct. 20, '63.

Musicians—

Philip Renter, e. July 1, '61, m. o. Sept. 13, '64.
George Lidle, e. Aug. 1, '61.

Privates—

Angstein, G., e. July 1, '61, kld. Sept. 20, '63.
Bartles, Fred, e. July 1, '61, v.
Conrad, Henry, e. July 1, '61, kld. June 27, '64.
Darchner, Joseph, e. Aug. 1, '61.
Ehrmannadrant, Joseph, e. July 1, '61.
Ehrhard, J., e. July 1, '61, died Jan. 8, '63, wnds.
Eisele, Wm. L., e. July 1, '61.
Eisner, M., e. Aug. 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
Frie, Henry, e. July 1, '61.

Fluth, Jacob, e. July 1, '61.
 Gucker, Geo., e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Greuel, Paul, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Grenetie, H., e. July 1, '61, c., kld. May 17, '64.
 Geit, Henry, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Hafner, J., e. July 1, '61, d. dis. Sept. 18, '62.
 Helmreich, P., e. July 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Jansen, Henry, e. July 1, '61.
 Jansen, W., e. July 1, '61, died May 5, '65, wnds.
 Jaeggi, John, e. July 1, '61, d. dis. Dec. 16, '62.
 Junker, Henry, e. Aug. 1, '61, kld. Dec. 31, '62.
 Koch, Charles, e. July 1, '61.
 Kirschner, Michael, e. July 1, '61, v., d. June 18, '65, wnd.
 Kessler, J., e. July 1, '61, died Dec. 31, '63, wnds.
 Kopp, Carl, e. July 1, '61, died Mar. 11, '64.
 Kielick, R., e. July 1, '61, died Dec. 31, '62.
 Miller, H., e. July 1, '61, kld. Dec. 31, '62.
 O'Brien, P., e. July 1, '61, died Jan. 28, '63, wnds.
 Oschmann, Henry, e. Aug. 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Ruebenkoenig, John, e. July 1, '61, v., d. May 3, '65, wnds.
 Suter, Jacob, e. July 1, '61.
 Schwab, F., e. July 1, '61, v., d. May 9, '65, wnds.
 Schachinger, John, e. July 1, '61, v., kld. Nov. 30, '64.
 Steinmetz, Fred., e. July 1, '61.
 Sturm, Christian, e. July 1, '61.
 Schroeder, John, e. July 1, '61, died Mar. 15, '63, wnds.
 Schmidt, Andrew, e. July 1, '61.
 Schmidt, F., e. Aug. 1, '61, d. dis. Dec. 16, '62.

Recruits—

Meer, M. W., e. Mar. 25, '64, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Schock, J., e. Jan. 25, '64, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Tochugy, Alovis, d. Sept. 28, '63, wnd.
 Tohms, I., v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65, as sergt.
 Taubert, August.
 Unkreig, Otto, d. Dec. 1, '62, wnd.
 Villhauer, John, m. o., Dec. 25, '65.
 Rehring, M., kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
 Wagner, Chas.
 Zimmer, Henry, died July 6, '64, wnd.

Company E.

Privates—

Altess, P., e. Aug. 1, '61, d. dis. Feb. 4, '62.
 Appenzeller, G., e. Aug. 1, '61, kld. Dec. 31, '62.
 Becker, M., e. Aug. 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Fluss, H., e. Aug. 1, '61, d. dis. Dec. 6, '62.
 Friend, Anton W., e. Aug. 1, '61, died May, '64.
 Pholmann, W., e. Aug. 1, '61, died Aug., '63.
 Schmidt, Peter, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Conrad, B., e. Sept. 22, '64, m. o. June 15, '65.
 Cash, S. H., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. June 15, '65.
 Jackson, W., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. June 16, '65.
 Oldmann, R.

Company K.

First Lieutenant—

M. Reininger, e. Aug. 14, '61, died Aug. 20, '62.

Sergeants—

Alle Bildhoff, e. Aug. 1, '61, m. o. July 15, '66, was pris.
 Udo Dirks, e. Aug. 1, '61, d. dis. April 1, '63.
 Philip Weber, e. Aug. 1, '61.

Corporals—

Fred Traeger, e. Sept. 1, '61.
 Julius Truehoff, e. Sept. 1, '61.

Privates—

Holkers, G., e. July 1, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Jacobs, C., e. July 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 5, '64.
 Sior, Jacob, e. Sept. 1, '61.
 Seaton, Israel J., e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Schwarz, B., e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Stanton, Anton, e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Tenzlinger, Michael, e. Sept. 1, '61.
 Neef, F., e. Jan. 1, '64, m. o. Sept. 25, '65, v.
 Bolpel, Wm., m. o. June 15, '65.
 Neef, J., e. Mar. 31, '61, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Corporal—

J. Mahood, e. Aug. 30, '61, d. July 12, '62, wnd.

Privates—

Frazer, Alex., e. Aug. 30, '61, died April 1, '62, wnd.
 Hardin, W. H., e. Oct. 15, '61, died June 15, '64.
 Kimmins, H., e. Aug. 30, '61, m. o. Sept. 3, '64, wnd.
 Patten, R., e. Aug. 30, '61, tr. to invalid corps.

Company D.

Privates—

Armstrong, F. M., e. Dec. 30, '63, d. Jan. 25, '65.
 Calvert, J., e. Dec. 30, '63, m. o. July 12, '65.
 George, L., e. Dec. 30, '63, m. o. July 3, '65.
 White, J., e. Dec. 30, '63, m. o. July 12, '65.
 Wilder, A. A., e. Dec. 30, '63, died Oct., '64.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

On the 16th day of August, 1861, this regiment was organized and mustered into government service at Peoria, Ill. They went to Benton Barracks where they received clothing, arms, etc., and left for the seat of war on the 9th of October. On the 9th of May, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Daniel L. Miles was killed while bravely leading his men in an engagement with the enemy at Farmington, Miss. The regiment took part in the battle of Corinth on the 3d and 4th of May, and Colonel W. A. Thrush, with 30 others, was killed and over 100 wounded. The regiment participated in the battle at Jackson, Miss., on the 14th of May, 1863, and took part in the charge on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, May 22d, losing 21 killed and a large number wounded, and assisted in the defeat at Mechanicsville, Miss.

The regiment was at the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864, arriving at Vicksburg, May 22d, with General Smith's command, after a campaign of nearly three months, in which they suffered almost unheard of fatigue and privations, many men dying from hardships.

The Forty-seventh met and defeated General Marmaduke, near Lake Chicot, in which engagement they lost 11 killed and a number wounded; among the latter was Major Miles, who received a shot in the neck, which came near proving fatal.

The original term of service having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where those who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out October 11, 1864.

The veterans and recruits of the regiment, numbering 196 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bonham and Royal Olmstead, accompanied General Mower's expedition up White river to Brownsville, Ark., and from there into Missouri after the rebel General Price's army, which was then raiding the State.

The regiment as re-organized was mustered out January 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and returned to Springfield, Ill., where it was discharged.

Lieutenant-Colonel—

Daniel L. Miles, e. Aug. 25, '61, kld. in battle May 9, '62.

Major—

John B. Miles, e. Aug. 25, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Sergeant-Major—

Jay G. Rupert, d. Aug. 17, '63.

Hospital Stewards—

Charles B. Cramer, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Thomas O. Brown, d. dis. June 11, '64.

Company A.

Privates—

Johnson, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. July 30, '62.

Nicholas, P., e. Aug. 16, died April 4, '62.

Company B.

Captains—

Benj. F. Biser, e. Aug. 25, '61, kid. June 6, '64.

Diego C. Ross, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '61.

Sergeants—

S. H. Tobias, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Oct. 12, '62.

George Eikelberner, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Sept. 2, '63.

Cary C. Wright, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Jos. B. Bradley, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Feb. 1, '62.

I. Kauffman, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

S. L. Ewing, e. Aug. 16, '61, kld. Oct. 3, '62.

Chas. A. Crane, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Jos. Means, e. Aug. 16, '61.

Dan'l Roberts, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

A. M. Crosby, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Aug. 22, '64.

Musician—

J. Ieterhaet, e. Aug. 16, '61, kld. Aug. 16, '64.

Privates—

Burton, W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Bateman, W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 22, '62.

Bliss, Jas., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. Mar. 11, '63, e. in M. M. Brig.

Bamber, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

Bowers, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

Barnum, T. J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Culbertson, Wm. E., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Culp, S., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Crosby, H. N., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

- Cutler Charles A., e. Aug. 16, '61.
- Cooper, W. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Dunley, W. A., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Drummond, J. M., e. Aug. 16, '61, died Jan. 12, '62.
- Evans, A., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Jan. 14, '63.
- Gross, C., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Holland, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Jan. 23, '63.
- Jones, C., e. Aug. 16, '61, died June 29, '63.
- Jewett, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., died Dec. 1, '64.
- Kingman, C., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Krater, J. A., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
- Lanson, R., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Lockwood, C., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Morgan, T., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Minch, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Powell, T. J., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., pro. Second Lieut.
- Parrell, R., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
- Phillips, J. M., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Phillips, Ed., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64, sergt.
- Roley, J. F., e. Aug. 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Roberts, T. C., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. July 9, '63.
- Roberts, E. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Nov. 25, '62.
- Seaman, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Smith, D., e. Aug. 16, '61, died Sept. 30, '64.
- Shultz, H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Shoemaker, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Sanders, G. W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Shoemaker, A., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Stiner, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '61.
- Turrell, A., e. Aug. 16, '61, kld. Oct. 3, '62.
- Thamer, C. G., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Thamer, H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Tobias, H. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64, corpl.
- VanMeter, W. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- VanMeter, W. C., e. Aug. 16, '61, kld. Oct. 3, '62.
- Wiley, T. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Waughop, M. H., e. Aug. 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Whitaker, H., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Oct. 12, '62.
- Wilson, A. J., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. Feb. 19, '62.
- Webster, J. L., e. Aug. 16, '61, dis. Oct. 24, '62.
- Weaver, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Zinser, G. W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Zinser, Sam C., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64, corpl.
- Recruits—
- Amsbary, A. A., e. Aug. 8, '62, d. July 20, '65.
- Avas, J., e. Aug. 4, '62, dis. Feb. 24, '63.
- Boughman, J. F., e. July 24, '62, d. July 20, '65.
- Bunn, A., e. Aug. 8, '62, d. July 20, '65.
- Bunn, D., e. Aug. 8, '62, died Nov. 12, '62.
- Frazier, Geo. W., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. July 13, '65.
- Hartman, H., e. Aug. 11, '62, kld. May 22, '63.
- Jewett, H., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
- Klingenberg, N., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
- Orr, Jas., e. July 29, '62, m. o. May 22, '65.
- Royce, C., e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. June, '64.
- Seaman, T. D., e. July 28, '62, d. July 20, '65.
- Sutton, A. B., e. Jan. 8, '64, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
- Thomas, W. E., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. July 20, '65, sergt.
- Zaneis, J., e. Aug. 4, '62, d. July 20, '65.
- McBride, D., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
- Phillips, M., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
- Company E.
- Captain—
- G. Puterbaugh, e. Aug. 26, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- First Lieutenant—
- W. M. Pierce, e. Aug. 25, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Second Lieutenant—
- Edgar Isbell, e. Aug. 25, '61, hon. d. Nov. 6, '63.
- Sergeants—
- Leander King, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- J. Puterbaugh, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- F. T. Bower, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Aug. 9, '62.
- Corporals—
- Sam A. Bradburn, e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
- Wm. H. Glorry, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- J. M. Allison, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Theo. L. Wagon seller, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- J. A. Little, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Aug. 6, '62.
- A. C. Miller, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Sept. 20, '62.

- S. R. Drake, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. Oct. 9, '63, wnd.
 Jacob M. Copes, e. Aug. 16, '61, v., pro. sergt-major.
- Musician—**
 Q. C. Burns, e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Aug. 23, '62.
- Wagoner—**
 Ralph P. Potter, e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
- Privates—**
 Brown, J., e. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Betcher, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Brison, M., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Bowman, J. H., Aug. 16, '61, v., pro. First Lieut.
 Baker, R., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Crosley, S. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Carman, C. D., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Carroli, Jas., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Cary, M., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Cohenour, W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Aug. 11, '64.
 Cohenour, R. M., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. April 17, '62.
 Cohenour, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis.
 Coffman, H. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, died Dec. 20, '63.
 Cooper, J. W., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Davis, H. W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Davis, B. F., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Darley, W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Dare, W. S., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. May 29, '63.
 Doman, Wm. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Drake, T. B., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Ekel, W. T., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Elsom, H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Fisher, P., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. July 24, '62.
 Graves, B., e. 16, '61, d. dis. April 20, '63.
 Gardner, DeW. C., e. Aug. 16, '61, v.
 Hay, D., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Hannagan, J. J., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Hatch, T. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 31, '66.
 Hamrick, J. P., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Harlow, J. B., e. Aug. 16, '61, pro. Second Lieut.
 Hinsey, C. C., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Hession, P., e. Aug. 16, '61, tr. to M. N. Brig.
 Hill, H. W., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Ingersoll, G., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. Nov. 25, '63, wnd.
 Koozer, J. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66, sergt.
- McCormack, R., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Moore, D., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. May 20, '62.
 Murphy, P., e. Aug. 16, '61, died July 22, '63.
 McVeagh, J., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Meckley, C., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Munroe, J., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Miller, J. Y., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Myers, P., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 McClellen, J. E., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 O'Brien, H. M., e. Aug. 16, '61, died July 4, '63.
 O'Brien, J. T., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 O'Brien, D., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., tr. to V. R. C.
 Patchin, H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Pettit, I., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Rose, A., e. Aug. 16, '61, died Sept. 9, '64.
 Robinson, M. V., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Ruble, J., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Ryan, G., e. Aug. 16, '61, pro. Capt.
 Shreve, E., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Sherman, J., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Smith, H. L., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., d. Sept. 19, '65.
 Stewart, T. E., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Specht, G., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Stuard, L., e. Aug. 16, '61, died Dec. 31, '61.
 Thornton, C. W., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Thummel, W. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 VadDoser, G., e. Aug. 16, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Vincent, F. E., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Wood, R., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '66.
 Woodruff, Theodore, e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Wagenseller, A. E., e. Aug. 16, '61, dis. May 20, '64.
 Williamson, Alex. H., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Wakefield, Wm., e. Aug. 16, '61, m. o. Oct. 1, '64.
 Sargent, Elijah D., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Dec. 17, '61.
 McKenzie, W. F., e. Aug. 16, '61, died Oct. 19, '61.
 Timbiell, B., e. Aug. 16, '61, died Dec. 1, '61.
 Tice, A., e. Aug. 16, '61, d. dis. Nov. 8, '63.
- Recruits—**
 Brock, O. P., e. Nov. 4, '61.
 Clay, W. H., e. Jan. 5, '64, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

Koozer, Fred, e. Mar. 16, '62.
 King, J. M., pro. Q. M. Sergt.
 Russell, F. M., e. Sept. 20, '61, died June 6, '63, wnds.

Company F.

Sergeant—

H. N. Ferguson, e. Aug. 21, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Privates—

Frisby, I. M., e. Aug. 21, '61, d. dis. Dec. 21, '61.
 Martin, A. L. S., e. Aug. 21, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Marshall, R. A., e. Aug. 21, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Twineham, R. O., e. Aug. 21, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

Company H.

Privates—

Stilcer, L., e. Sept. 1, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Kayser, M., e. Mar. 1, '61, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

Company I.

Privates—

Ashmore, R. B., e. Sept. 4, '61, died Dec. 26, '61.
 Bane, E., e. Sept. 4, '61, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Bennett, J., e. Sept. 4, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Chainey, A., e. Sept. 4, '61, kld. Oct. 3, '62.
 North, S. R., e. Sept. 4, '61, died July 16, '62.
 Poulton, Wm., e. Sept. 4, '61.
 Shompiert, J., e. Sept. 4, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Stormer J., e. Sept. 4, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Recruits—

Beekman, J., e. Jan. 25, '64, v., m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Bennett, A., e. Jan. 21, '64, died April 14, '64.
 Carson, T. N., e. July 30, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Camp, T., e. Feb. 1, '64, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Dodson, C., e. July 24, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Dillon, I., e. Jan. 21, '64, died Aug. 3, '64.
 Dane, Jos., e. Aug. 6, '64.
 Howard, J. F., e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
 McNutt, L., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
 McCulloch, J., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
 McNutt, J., e. Aug. 6, '62, died Dec. 28, '62.
 Rulon, H., e. Jan. 25, '64, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Roberts, W. H., e. Jan. 21, '64, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Sweet, L., Sept. 1, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Tantlinger, P., e. July 30, '62, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Vining, J., e. Aug. 8, '62, d. dis. Mar. 18, '63.
 Ward, P., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 20, '62.

Company K.

First Sergeant—

Henry Hill, e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

Privates—

Ankney, F., e. Sept. 17, '61, tr. V. R. C.
 Boshaw, J., e. Sept. 7, '61.
 Bradshaw, J., e. Sept. 12, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Brown, T. O., e. Sept. 6, '61, pro. Hosp. Stew.
 Hoffman, H., e. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Lowe, A., e. Sept. 18, '61, died Aug. 20, '63.
 Sharp, E., e. Sept. 11, '61, kld. May 22, '63.
 Hornback, D., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Hofer, C., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Hannon, A., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Maple, Albert, e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Maple, A., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Maple, J., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company K.

Privates—

Beard, J. E., Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Fairchild, J. G., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Odin, T. M., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Whitehead, E., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Hall, J. R., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Odin, M. G., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Sept. 9, '65.
 Thurmond, T., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 9, '65.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company D.

Privates—

Ellis, Thos., e. Jan. 22, '62.
 Egman, Augustus, e. Jan. 7, '62.
 Graham, A. J., e. Dec. 24, '63, v., m. o. Sept. 25, '65, Sergt.
 Gardner, Wm., e. Jan. 14, '62, v.
 Goffinett, Peter, e. Jan. 3, '62, died at Andersonville, June 15, '64, grave No. 2001.
 Lee, J. L., e. Jan. 7, '62, d. dis. Jan. 7, '62.
 Merchant, S. P., e. Jan. 21, '62, m. o. Apr. 1, '65.
 Ruble, B., e. Jan. 7, '62, tr. to V. R. C.
 Ruble, Wm., e. Jan. 14, '62, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company E.

Corporal—

T. H. Lamplin, e. Mar. 21, '65, m. o. Mar. 20, '66.

Wagoner—

Chas. Perry, e. Mar. 21, '65, m. o. Mar. 20, '66.

Privates—

Guthrie, S., e. Mar. 21, '65, m. o. Mar. 20, '65.
 Hickey, D., e. Mar. 21, '65, m. o. Mar. 20, '66.
 Rohm, D. F., e. Mar. 17, '65, m. o. Mar. 16, '66.

Company F.

Corporals—

J. W. Ricard, e. Mar. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 6, '66.
 W. D. Skelley, e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 27, '66.

Privates—

Allison, W. T., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 27, '66.
 Green, Hardin, e. Feb. 28, '65.
 Primm, J. J., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 27, '66.
 Richards, S. S., e. Mar. 17, '65.
 Skelly, W., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 27, '66.
 Tate, N. P., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. May 29, '65.
 Tucker, W. D., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 27, '66.
 Watson, H. E., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 27, '66.
 Watson, W., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Mar. 6, '66.

Company H.

First Lieutenant—

J. W. Smith, e. April 1, '65, res. Aug. 21, '65.

Company I.

Privates—

Gross, L. K., e. Mar. 25, '65.
 Hall J., e. Mar. 16, '65, died April 28, '65.
 Robinson, Geo., e. Mar. 22, '65.
 Wire, T. J., e. Mar. 25, '65, m. o. May 29, '65.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

The Sixty-first was organized at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 5, 1862. On April 6, 1862, 400 men at Pittsburg Landing stood the assault of the enemy for an hour and a quarter, and were highly complimented by Gen. Prentiss for their bravery. Its loss was 80 killed, wounded and missing, besides three commissioned officers. At Nashville, Tenn., September 8, 1865, the regiment was mustered out.

Company C.

Privates—

Adams, A., e. Oct. 10, '64, d. dis. June 27, '65.
 Hinson, S., e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.

Company G.

Privates—

Baldwin, J., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Cratchett, A., e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Crade, J. J., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.

Cratchett, W. C., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.

Clark, G. F., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Peavin, J., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Rhodes, J., e. Sept. 27, '64, died at Murfreesboro.

Robinette, J. R., Sept. 27, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Warren, W. S., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.
 Predemore, A. J., e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

VanArsdale, N., e. Sept. 26, '64, in Co. G, 58th.

Company I.

Recruit—

Adams, E. C., e. Sept. 30, '64, m. o. July 20, '65.

Company K.

Recruits—

Griffin, J. E., e. April 5, '65, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.
 Gates, J. W., e. Oct. 5, '64.
 Hauer, A., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.
 Louis, H. B., e. Sept. 28, '64.
 Simons, D. A., e. Sept. 27, '64.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Adjutant—

M. J. Haines, e. Feb. 2, '64, m. o. Mar. 6, '66.

Company H.

Privates—

Brauer, W. H., e. Feb. 1, '62, deserted at Covington, Ky.
 Hiscock, L. W., e. Feb. 1, '62, died Aug. 13, '64, corpl.
 Kellogg, F. A., e. Feb. 1, '62, v., died April 3, '65.
 Seelye, W. H., e. Feb. 1, '62, v., m. o. Mar. 6, '66.
 Smith, J., e. Jan. 23, '64, rej. and dis.

SIXTY-SEVENTH (3-MONTHS) INFANTRY.

Company G.

Privates—

Anthony, C. E., e. June 2, '62.
 Burton, F. M., e. June 2, '62.
 Crane, Wm., e. June 2, '62.
 Mishler, Sam'l, e. June 2, '62.
 Rodgers, D. A., e. June 4, '62.
 Riddle, Hamilton, e. June 4, '62.
 Rice, Dan'l, e. June 4, '62.
 Steel, J. A., e. June 4, '62.

Tobias, B. F., e. June 4, '62.
Cadwell, Wm., e. June 2, '62.

SIXTY-EIGHTH (3-MONTHS) INFANTRY.

Company K.

Captain—

Ed. J. Jones, e. June 23, '62, m. o. Sept. 26, '62.

First Lieutenant—

T. L. Masters, e. June 23, '62, m. o. Sept. 26, '62.

Second Lieutenant—

H. L. Dunn, e. June 23, '62, m. o. Sept. 26, '62.

Sergeants—

L. W. Coplin, e. June 2, '62.

L. G. Smith, e. June 2, '62.

R. J. Edwards, e. June 2, '62.

Corporals—

Geo. Jones, e. June 2, '62.

Lucius Smith, e. June 2, '62.

Musician—

Ira Sipes, e. June 2, '62.

Privates—

Barr, R. M., e. June 2, '62.

Burk, Jas, e. June 2, '62.

Demorest, J. H., e. June 2, '62.

Devore, Noah, e. June 29, '62.

Hailey, Wm., e. June 9, '62.

Hill, J. G., e. June 2, '62.

Hiner, Ira, e. June 23, '62.

Lockwood, Henry, e. June 15, '62.

McNeal, John, e. June 2, '62.

McFarlan, Ed., e. June 2, '62.

Mullen, Owen, e. June 2, '62.

Owens, E. M., e. June 2, '62.

Ogden, I. B., e. June 23, '62.

Putnam, John, e. June 30, '62.

rowers, Jas., e. June 2, '62.

Striker, David, e. June 2, '62.

Sams, Alexander, e. June 2, '62.

Striker, Henry, e. June 2, '62.

Turner, G. C., e. June 29, '62.

VanBuren, Ed., e. June 2, '62.

Vancil, J. P., e. June 2, '62.

Watson, John, e. June 2, '62.

Zimmer, Henry, e. June 2, '62.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

In August, 1862, this regiment was organized at Camp Butler and attached to Gen. Buell's army. It saw some of the hardest service that could fall to the lot of any military organization in time of war. It was a

part of the Army of the Cumberland, from October, 1862, and took part in every battle until General Hood was defeated at Nashville. It has been said of this regiment: "No greater eulogy can be pronounced on the patriotism, bravery and heroic devotion to a sacred principle than that silent language of their dead, speaking from the graves of every battlefield where they poured out their life's blood—at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, the gorges of East Tennessee, and in a succession of battles from Chattanooga to the fall of Atlanta."

When this regiment left Illinois it contained its full compliment of men and returned with but little more than one-third of the original number. No reliable data can be found as to its actual loss during its three years' service, but it had two Majors and two Adjutants killed, and nearly every officer wounded one or more times.

Company B.

Captain—

Harvey Pratt, e. Dec. 1, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

First Lieutenant—

Joshua Bailey, e. July 17, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Sergeants—

Jesse D. Kilpatrick, e. July 23, '62, pris. Sept. 20, '63.

A. A. Holmes, e. July 15, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Jos. S. Parke, e. July 14, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

David J. Reid, e. July 23, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Musicians—

T. A. Martin, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

N. D. Rodgers, e. July 12, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Privates—

Adams, H. H., e. July 31, '62, kld. Sept. 20, '63.

Ayers, J. M., c. Aug. 8, '62, d. dis. June 1, '63.

Allen, W. M., e. July 23, '62, died Dec. 23, '62.

Bailer, J. V., e. July 19, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Baldwin, A., e. July 22, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Buckman, J. H., e. July 21, '62, d. dis. May 3, '63.

Brown, J. A., e. Aug. 11, '62, died in Andersonville prison.

Davis, W. E., e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Murfreesboro, Mar. 23, '63.

Few, P. V., e. July 17, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Failor, G., e. July 23, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Fruman, L. L., e. July 23, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

Frazer, T. J., e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

- Gilcrest, E. W., e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Nashville, Dec. 6, '62.
- Gale, C. L., e. July 17, '62, tr. I. C. Aug. 1, '63.
- Glaze, C. M., e. July 22, '62, died at Delavan Jan. 7, '64.
- Gooch, DeWitt R., e. July 22, '62, tr. to I. C.
- Goodale, D. S., e. July 22, '62, died at Nashville, Jan. 8, '63.
- Gensett, J. M., e. July 23, '62, pro. Sergt-Maj.
- Gaskill, C. F., e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Nashville, Nov. 24, '62.
- Holt, Jesse, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 12, '65, corpl.
- Huntley, J. W., e. July 17, '62, died at Gallatin, Tenn.
- Hunt, J. A., e. July 17, '62, died at Murfreesboro, May 27, '63.
- Hanna, F. H., e. July 22, '62, tr. to I. C.
- Hatch, T. C., e. July 19, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Hilderbrand, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, '62, died Feb. 1, '63, wnds.
- Hamptman, E. A., e. July 31, '62, d. dis. Mar. 1, '63.
- Hill, L., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. dis. Jan. 6, '63.
- Isenberg, Joel, e. July 17, '62, died June 7, '64, wnds.
- Johnson, R. S., e. July 17, '62, kld. Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
- Jacobus, W. A. July 31, '62, d. dis. Jan. 15, '63.
- Jacobus, L. K., e. July 31, '62, died Nashville, Dec., '62.
- Kibby, G. R., e. July 19, '62, m. o. June 27, '65, was pris.
- Lawler, D. F., e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Long, J. H., e. July 23, '62, d. dis. Aug. 7, '62.
- Lamphier, I. L., e. July 21, '62, m. o. June 12, '65, corpl.
- Loyno, Reuben, e. Aug. 5, '62, died Nashville, Nov. 30, '62.
- Morris, J. W., e. Aug. 7, '62, died Murfreesboro, April 28, '63.
- Monday J. W., e. July 15, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Monday, E. R., e. July 15, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- McCormick, M., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. dis. Jan. 10, '63.
- Opdyke, Benj., e. July 22, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Patterson, R. H., e. July 19, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Palmer, D. H., e. July 22, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Reid, A. J., e. July 19, '62, died Oct. 8, '63, wnds.
- Robinson, R., e. July 19, '62, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
- Richards, C. C., e. Aug. 5, '62, tr. to I. C. Aug. 1, '63.
- Randolph, C. F., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 12, '65, corpl.
- Sherman, A., e. July 23, '62, m. o. May 20, '65.
- Ward, W. D., e. July 17, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Werts, J. C., e. July 22, '62, d. dis. April 23, '63.
- Recruits—
- Buckman, Joel, e. Sept. 29, '64, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Brown, M., e. Feb. 9, '64, tr. 44th Inf., wnd.
- Bailey, C. N., e. Feb. 13, '64, tr. 44th Inf.
- Drake, N., e. Oct. 4, '64, tr. 44th Inf.
- Hite, W. H., e. Oct. 4, '64, tr. U. S. V. E.
- Harbison, G., e. Oct. 4, '64, kld. at Franklin, Nov. 30, '64.
- Miller, G. A., e. Feb. 18, '64, tr. 44th Inf.
- Newman, B., e. Sept. 29, '64, m. o. June 12, '65.
- Provost, A., e. Sept. 29, '64, m. o. May 21, '65.
- Patten, G. W., e. July 9, '62, d. dis. Feb. 9, '65.
- Spruce, J. H., e. Oct. 6, '64, tr. 44th Inf.

Company I.

First Lieutenant—

G. W. Paten, e. July 15, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fifth was organized at Peoria in August, 1862, by Col. Robert S. Moore, and mustered into service August 27, 1862. It was ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 6, 1862, and assigned to the Thirty-sixth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Third Army Corps, Col. D. McCook commanding the brigade, General Sherman commanding the division, and General Gilbert commanding the corps. The Eighty-fifth marched in pursuit of the enemy under General Bragg, October 1, 1862, was engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, at Perryville, Ky., October 8th, and moved with the army to Nashville, Tenn., arriving Nov. 7, 1862. The regiment was mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington D. C., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., June 11, 1865, where they received their final discharge.

Company A.

Captain—

Thos. R. Roberts, e. July 11, '62, res. April 15, '64.

First Lieutenant—

Daniel Havens, e. July 18, '62, m. o. May 15, '65.

Sergeants—

J. K. Miller, e. July 18, '62, died in hands of enemy, Aug. 20, '64, wnds.

W. M. Landwith, e. July 18, '62, d. dis. Mar. 26, '63.

Jos. Stout, e. July 18, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, as reg. color bearer.

Corporals—

Benj. White, e. July 18, '62, kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

J. F. Rodgers, e. July 8, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, first sergt.

Alonzo McCain, e. July 8, '62, m. o. July 22, '65, was pris.

Privates—

Alyea, Y. W., e. July 8, '62, m. o. June 17, '65, was pris.

Albin, W. M., e. July 18, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Bartram, R. W., e. July 18, '62, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Boon, C. W., e. July 18, '62, died Chattanooga, July 14, '64, wnd., corpl.

Bradburn, J. M., e. July 18, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Bradburn, J. M., Jr., e. July 18, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Bradburn, J. W., e. July 18, '62, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 1, '62.

Bortzfield, Jacob, e. July 18, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Bortzfield, Wm., e. June 24, '62, died Aug. 14, '64, wnds.

Booth, J. W., e. July 24, '62, died Nov. 27, '63.

Blizzard, W. D., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Conley, A., e. Aug. 10, '62, died Nashville, Feb. 12, '63.

Charlton, W. P., e. Aug. 10, '62, m. o. May 30, '65.

Daniels, J. R., e. Aug. 10, '62, tr. I. C. Feb. 15, '64.

Howell, Geo., e. Aug. 10, '62, died Nashville, April 5, '63.

Howell, H., e. Aug. 10., '62, died at Louisville, in '62.

Jordan, B. F., e. July 18, '62, m. o. June 28, '65, was pris.

Koozer, Dan'l, e. July 24, '62, died at Goldsboro, Mar. 27, '65, wnds.

Kratzer, David, e. July 24, '62, died at Big Shanty, June 29, '64, wnds.

Layton, W., e. July 29, '62, died at Nashville, Dec. 1, '62.

Mason, H., e. July 30, '62, died at Louisville, Dec. 23, '62.

Maves, J. A., e. July 30, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.

Parks, Jacob, e. July 20, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Pemberton, B., e. July 29, '62, d. dis. Jan. 10, '63.

Pemberton, W. J., e. Aug. 10, '62, d. dis. Jan. 4, '63.

Shaw, R., e. July 18, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.

Saint, P., e. July 18, '62, kld. at Peach Creek, July 19, '64.

Streeter, H. R., e. July 18, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt., wnd.

Schmick, W. S., e. Aug. 10, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.

Trent, Thos., e. Aug. 10, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Van Dusen, J. P., e. July 18, '62, died at Nashville, Mar. 3, '63.

Wood, J. A., e. July 18, '62, d. dis. Feb. 10, '63.

Whitaker, W. J., e. July 18, '62, died Nashville, Dec. 20, '62.

White, M. L., e. July 18, '62, died at Nashville, Dec. 13, '62.

Company F.

Captains—

John Kennedy, e. Aug. 27, '62, died July 19, '64.

A. J. Mason, e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

First Lieutenants—

Robert J. Bowman, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Oct. 17, '63.

F. N. McColyon, e. June 16, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.

Second Lieutenants—

R. M. Tinney, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Jan. 13, '63.

E. D. Lampitt, e. June 16, '62, res. Oct. 10, '63.

First Sergeant—

Wm. Kelly, e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Sergeant—

Wm. Johnson, e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Corporals—

Ed. Scattergood, e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Nathan Kellog, e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Phillip Beck, e. June 16, '62, kld. Peach Tree Creek, June 19, '64.

Wagoner—

John Wolf, e. June 16, '62, m. o. Mar. 6, '64.

Privates—

Bird, Wm., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Boyer, David, e. June 16, '62, d. dis. June 19, '63.
 Cleveland, P. P., e. June 16, '62, died Feb. 4, '63.
 Cregg, David, e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Cary, Jas., e. June 16, '62, died Mar. 11, '64, wnds.
 Cheal, J. J., e. June 16, '62, tr. Inv. Corps. Sept. 7, '63.
 Clark, J. J., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 17, '65, pris.
 Coombs, Jas., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Driver, R., e. June 16, '62, died at Louisville, Sept. 29, '62.
 Dean, Wm., e. June 21, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
 Deball, L., e. June 21, '62.
 Earp, Wm., e. June 16, '62, died Nov. 30, '64, wnds., sergt.
 Franks, Jas., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Forner, Jos., e. June 16, '62, kld. Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 25, '64.
 Fultz, Nicholas, e. June 16, '62.
 Hanks, Jas., e. June 16, '62, kld. Feb. 9, '63.
 Hinsey, A., e. June 21, '62, abs. sick at m. o. regt.
 McCabe, Jas., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.
 McCabe, Philip, e. June 16, '65, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Maloney, J., e. June 16, '62, died Nashville, Jan. 9.
 McQuinn, John, e. June 21, '62, m. o. May 17, '65.
 Pillsbury, Geo., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Rily, M., e. June 16, '62, kld. at Kenesaw Mtn. June 27, '64.
 Ryan, M., e. June 16, '62.
 Rhoads, M., e. June 16, '62, drowned Oct. 9, '63.
 Thompson, John, e. June 16, '62, m. o. Mar. 7, '63.
 Tanger, Ben., e. June 16, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Varnum, B. F., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
 Wrigler, M., e. June 16, '62, m. o. June 22, '65, was pris.

Whitaker, Jacob, e. June 21, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Recruits—

Bass, John.
 Bricker, Philip.
 Foot, Wm. S.
 Turner, John, died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12, '62.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

After being organized at Peoria in 1862, the Eighty-sixth started for camp at Louisville, Ky., from which place it marched, on October 1, and engaged in the battle of Perryville on the 8th of that month, and in the battle of Chickamauga on September 19, 20 and 21, 1863. From Lookout Valley it moved on November 23, and crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and camped at the foot of Missionary Ridge. On the 26th it followed the enemy to Ringgold, but returned under orders to Knoxville, Tenn., later marched as far as Little Tennessee River, and returned to Chattanooga December 18th, after a most severe march. It was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, May 9th, 10th and 11th; at Resaca, May 14th and 15th; at Rome on the 17th, where it had six killed and eleven wounded; at Dallas from May 27th to June 5th; at Kenesaw Mountain from June 11th to 27th, losing 110 killed and wounded. It again engaged the enemy on the banks of the Chat-tahoochie on the 18th of July; at Peach Tree Creek on the 19th, and near Atlanta on the 20th and 22d. It was also engaged in the siege at Atlanta, and commenced the "March to the Sea" on November 16th, arriving at Savannah, December 21st. After the surrender of Johnson, it marched, via Richmond, to Washington City, at which place it was mustered out of service, June 6, 1865. The loss of the regiment in died, killed and wounded was 346. It marched 3,500 miles, and traveled by rail 2,000 miles.

Company G.

Captains—

Wm. B. Bogardus, e. Aug. 27, '62, died wnds. April 13, '65.
 Zinser, S. L., e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 First Lieutenant—
 Martin Kingman, e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Hospital Steward—

J. W. Robinson, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

First Sergeants—

Frederich, Shearer, e. Aug. 9, '62, trns. V. R. C. April 20, '64.

Luther, S. North, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wnd.

Sergeants—

H. H. Kellogg, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. Dec. 20, '62.

A. Graham, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

M. H. Cloud, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wnd.

Corporals—

C. G. Parker, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, sergt.

J. T. Gibson, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, sergt.

W. H. Waughop, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, sergt.

J. H. Chaffer, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. April 4, '63, wnd.

H. F. Heiple, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 13, '65.

S. Hawkins, e. Aug. 11, '62, tr. V. R. C. Feb. 2, '65.

J. Roberts, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Jan. 6, '65, wnd.

O. P. Eaton, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 31, '65, wnd.

Musician—

F. Culp, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Feb., '63.

Privates—

Breen, Ed., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wnd.

Birkett, D., e. Aug. 9, '62, died of wnds. April 12, '65.

Brown, Levi, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Bracken, G. D., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Jan. 18, '65, dis.

Bitter, J. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nov. 19, '62.

Botham, G. W., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Crosby, Ira, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Corbin, M., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 22, '65, wnd.

Criswell, Wm., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 22, '65, pris., wnd.

Cullom, D. W., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Davis, D., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. Oct. 5, '63, wnd.

Duvall, J. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Sept. 3, '63, wnd.

Everhart, T. Y., e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Goldsboro, N. C., March 24, '64.

Eggman, J., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, wnd.

Farrow, Wm., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Ferner, G. W., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, corpl., wnd.

Frock or French, Richard, e. Aug. 27, '62.

Graves, J. J., e. Aug. 15, '62, tr. to Miss. Mar. Feb., '63.

Hodgeson, J. E., e. Aug. 12, '62, kld at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, '65.

Hain, D., e. Aug. 11, '62, kld. Dec. 3, '63, sergt.

Holmes, G. W., e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Chattanooga July 9, '61, wnds.

Hindbaugh, J. W., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Holland, I. W., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Kindle, E., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, corpl.

Keys, J. T., e. Aug. 9, '62, tr. Pioneer Corps July 25, '64.

Lee, C., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Lane, T. B., e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 22, '65, pris.

Jameson, J., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, corpl.

Lewis, R., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Layton, H. C., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Dec. 20, '62.

Merchant, Geo., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, pris.

Milligan, C. B., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. April 13, '63.

Mericle, R., e. Aug. 9, '62, tr. to P. C. July 25, '64.

Merrick, I., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 24, '65, pris.

McBride, W. G., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nashville Feb. 11, '63.

McCoy, D., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. March, '63.

Magenheimer, C., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Munroe, Phelix, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nashville April 5, '65.

Murphy, P., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Oberdurf, J., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Parker, W. J., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Parker, J. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Parker, C. A., e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. Kenesaw Mt. July 1, '64.

Petty, S., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Ruble, John, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, corpl.

Robinson, N., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Ruble, Jona., Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Richard, Benj., e. Aug. 11, '62, kld. Perryville
 Oct. 8, '62.
 Shoemaker, R., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Sutton, Phillip, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Smith, H. B., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 15, '65,
 corpl., wnd.
 Strawsburgh, G., e. Aug. 9, '62, tr. V. R. C.
 Oct., '63.
 Strawsburgh, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Jan. 7, '63.
 Scott, H. E., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '62.
 Shreeve, Amos, e. Aug. 8, '62, kld. Kenesaw
 Mt. June 23, '64.
 Sheppard, R. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, abs. at m. o.
 regt.
 Small, J. W., e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. Kenesaw Mt.,
 corpl.
 Speer, J. R., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. Feb., '63.
 Tobias, Israel, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 29, '65.
 Truet, Geo., e., Aug. 9, '62, died Nashville Feb.
 19, '63.
 Trowbridge, J., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65,
 wnd.
 Walker, J., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Wood, E., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 26, '65.
 Westerfield, Jacob, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June
 24, '65, corpl., was pris.
 Whistler, Benj., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Dec.
 20, '62.
 Wilson, J. O., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
Recruits—
 Burns, C., e. Feb. 1, '64, m. o. July 12, '65,
 corpl.
 Eggman, A., e. Jan. 24, '64, m. o. July 12, '65.
 Eggman, J. J., e. Jan. 25, '64.
 Feely, W. S., e. Dec. 26, '63, never reported
 to Co.
 Graves, S. A., e. Feb. 1, '64, m. o. July 12, '65.
 Gaudy, S. M., e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Minch, S., e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Riddle, W. H., e. Sept. 23, '64, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Shurts, J. W., e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Smith, Bethel, e. Sept. 23, '64, m. o. June 6, '65.
 Smith, W. M., e. Sept. 23, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.
 Triplet, W. H., e. Sept. 23, '64, m. o. June
 6, '65.
 Wilson, S. L., e. Feb. 1, '64, tr. V. R. C. Dec.
 24, '65.
 Whistler, B. F., e. Jan. 26, '64, m. o. July
 12, '65.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Bloomington, Ill., and mustered in August 20, 1862. On the 25th of August it left for Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, Mo. The Ninety-fourth met the rebels under Gen. Hindman at Illinois Creek, Ark., and held them in check for three hours. It was reinforced by Gen. Blunt's division, and the battle raged until night, when the enemy retreated. It was mustered out July 17, 1865, at New Orleans, and was paid off and received final discharge at Camp Butler, August 2, 1865.

Company H.**Privates—**

Lane, Hugh, e. Aug. 24, '62, abs. sick at m. o.
 of regt.
 McAlister, F., e. Aug. 24, '62 m. o. July 17, '65.
 Smith, I. L., e. Aug. 20, '62, m. o. July 17, '65,
 corpl.
 Brininstool, Ira. e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. July
 17, '65.

Company I.**Sergeants—**

J. B. Chaplin, e. Aug. 10, '62, d. May 1, '64, dis.
 Isaac Blair, e. Aug. 8, '62, d. Feb. 24, '63, dis.
 Theodore Minier, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. July 17,
 '65, as Sergeant, com. 2d Lieut., not
 mustered.

Privates—

Boggs, Theodore, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. June 28,
 '63, dis.
 Parker, e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Feb. 24, '63, dis.
 Colville, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Durnan, J. S., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Hammond, J. W., e. Aug. 15, '62, died New
 Orleans Sept. 13, '63.
 Hunter, D. L., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Henry, J. W., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Johnson, G. W., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 17,
 '65, corpl.
 Layton, S., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Aug. 13, '64, dis.
 Livesay, J. T., e. Aug. 15, '62, died at home
 Sept. 9, '63.
 Looney, A. P., e. Aug. 16, '62, died at New
 Orleans Sept. 9, '63.
 Lindsay, J., e. Aug. 17, '62, d. April 16, '63, dis.
 Mitchell, Byron, L., e. Aug. 7, '62, died at New
 Orleans Aug. 29, '63.
 Macy, W., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 12, '65.

Macy, G. O., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Carrollton, La., Aug. 30, '63.
 Miller, Peyton, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Price, Delanson, e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Rockbold, J. H., e. Aug. 8, '62, tr. I. C. April 30, '64.
 Railsback, B. T., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Jan. 24, '64.
 Railsback, T. F., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Sweat, G. W., e. Aug. 19, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Strickland, F., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Smith, O. M., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Shaw, G., e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Dec. 1, '64.
 Ward, Geo., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Winn, W. S., e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Carrollton, La., Aug. 14, '63.
 Williams, J. H., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Sept. 14, '64, dis.
 Williams, J. A., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Jan. 7, '64, dis.

Recruits—

Hunter, W. H., e. March 12, '64, m. o. May 16, '66, corpl.
 Lance, C., e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Hartzell, I., e. Feb. 27, '64, m. o. May 15, '66.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY.

Company H.

First Sergeant—

Wm. B. Conner, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 11, '64.

Privates—

Albright, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. June 11, '64.
 Albright, Jos., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
 Conner, J. K., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. March 24, '64.
 Conner, J. S., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
 Dosse, P. H., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Chattanooga Aug. 13, '64, wnd.
 Heninger, B. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 12, '65.
 Lyon, L. M., e. Aug. 19, '62, kld. Chattanooga Sept. 19, '63.
 Moore, D. T., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Nashville Dec. 17, '63.
 Shoemaker, J., e. Aug. 1, '62, d. April 2, '64.
 Coons, D., e. Aug. 8, '62, abs. sick at m. o. regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was part of the First Brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in which it remained during its entire service. It took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, on 25th of November, 1863, where it captured a number of prisoners. The next year it was engaged in skirmishing almost continually in front of Kenesaw Mountain. Leaving there on the 20th of July, it crossed Peach Tree Creek, and was attacked by the enemy. Late in the afternoon it lost fifty officers and men killed and wounded.

The campaign, from May 7th, 1864, when the regiment left Ringgold, Ga., to September 6, when it left Jonesboro, was very severe, being engaged in skirmishing almost continually, and never halting for the night without throwing up works for defense. The loss in these engagements was very heavy in killed and wounded, and, at Peach Tree Creek, the right of the regiment was almost annihilated, but the brave boys never faltered. On the 16th of November the regiment started with Sherman on that famous "March to the Sea," assisting in the capture of Savannah on the 21st of December following. The regiment had its share of the hardships of this campaign, as well as in the expeditions which were a necessary part of the campaign in that beautiful country through which they passed. During the earlier stages of the war it was engaged in the battles of Hartsville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro, and later at Bentonville. It was mustered out June 7, 1865, and on the 8th left for Chicago, where it received its final discharge.

Company I.

Captains—

John Wadleigh, e. Aug. 12, '62, res. July 30, '63.
 Willard Proctor, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

First Lieutenant—

Jas. M. Wright, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Second Lieutenant—

C. E. Weber, e. Aug. 12, '62, res. Feb. 9, '63.

First Sergeants—

W. C. Hempstead, e. Aug. 12, '62, pro. Chaplain.

L. G. Stout, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.
Sergeants—

A. S. Smith, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

A. Moffatt, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Corporals—

Ethridge, Chapman, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. Chickamauga Sept. 20, '63.

C. L. Bangs, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Timothy Powel, e. Aug. 9, '62, missing at Chickamauga, sergt.

N. H. Cooper, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Jan. 8, '63, dis.

A. A. Vermilyea, e. Aug. 11, '62.

R. P. Hoge, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. May 29, '63.

Wm. Cady, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

C. L. Lymonds, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Tompkinsville Nov. 21, '62.

Privates—

Andrews, B., e. Aug. 11, '62, tr. to I. C. June 30, '64.

Allen, David, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Aug. 17, '62.

Burns, F. W., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Baker, S., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Jan. 20, '63, d. dis.

Blackburn, O. C., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. July 29, '63, dis.

Bane, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. Apr. 23, '64, dis.

Bailey, John, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Bailey, A. J., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Beagle, E., e. Aug. 13, '62.

Vane, Henry, e. Aug. 20, '62, rejected.

Cooper, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Collins, A., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Nov. 7, '63, dis.

Coyne, J., e. Aug. 11, '62, abs. sick at m. o. regt.

Callahan, A., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Davis, E. M., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Douglas, H. C., e. Aug. 12, '62, kld. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, '63.

Everett, Richard, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Ellenbocker, Nicholas, e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Gallatin June 19, '63.

Erie, John, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Cowen, Tenn., Aug. 24, '63.

Foster, Sam'l, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Frink, W. E., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, corpl.

Harkness, P., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Lamb, C., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, sergt.

Larkin, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Nov. 16, '63, dis.

Larkin, Wm., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Mullin, I. B., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. June 16, '63, dis.

Marley, J., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Sept. 22, '64, dis.

McDonald, W. M., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. June 23, '63, dis.

Mahan, Thos., e. Aug. 9, '62.

Miller, Christian, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 16, '62.

Mallory, E. T., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Moore, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11, '62.

McFadden, F. D., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Malone S. B., e. Aug. 9, '62.

Marsh, T. H., e. Aug. 11, '62, missing at Chickamauga.

Mallory, M., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. May 16, '62, dis.

Mackey, A. W., e. Aug. 13, '62.

Mullins, N. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. March 10, '64, dis.

Newton, A. A., e. Aug. 9, '62, died Cincinnati Dec. 23, '62.

Oberman, J. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, died Louisville, Sept. 21, '63.

Powell, J. C., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Dec. 30, '62.

Pouts, Andrew, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Purviance, M., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Quinn, A. C., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65, corpl.

Quinlin, J., e. Aug. 12, '62, v. Jan. 30, '63, dis.

Robinson, O. L., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Robins, D. C., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Rice, Chas., e. Aug. 9, '65, m. o. June 6, '65.

Read, S., e. Aug. 9, '62.

Shoemaker, M., e. Aug. 9, '62.

Sowman, H. J., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Smith, J., e. Aug. 12, '62.

Snyder, Cornelius, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 16, '65, was pris.

Smock, A., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. June 15, '65, dis.

Purviance, Walker, e. Aug. 12, '62, tr. to I. C. June 21, '64.

Traver, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Columbus, O., Dec. 25, '62.

Thompson, J., e. Aug. 6, '62, d. Dec. 18, '62, dis.

Taylor, B. W., e. Aug. 9, '62.

Traver, H. V., e. Aug. 9, '62, died Dec. 10, '62, wnds.

Trask, D. L., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Traver, J. J., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Whitman, Louis, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Andersonville pris. Jan. 7, '64.

Winans, B., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '62.

Williams, J. K., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Jan. 7, '63.

Winans, Louis, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

Lewis, Geo., m. o. June 6, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eighth was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post, Fort Hindman, Port Gibson and Champion Hills, in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile.

The first company was recruited at Pekin by Chas. Turner. It arrived at Covington, Ky., on the 8th of October, and, on the 17th, started into the interior of the State after the retreating enemy. It reached Nicholasville on November 1st, and left that place for Louisville, and then for Memphis, where it went into camp near that city on the 26th of November. In December the regiment proceeded against Vicksburg under Gen. W. T. Sherman, and near Chickasaw Bluff, where it first met the enemy on the 29th. January 1, 1863, it withdrew from Vicksburg, went down the Yazoo River and up the White River, and through a cut-off into the Arkansas, to Arkansas Post. On the 11th it took an active part in a brilliant engagement with the enemy, having thirteen men wounded. On the 24th of January, 1863, it moved down stream and went into camp at Young's Point, La.

This regiment lost more lives from want of proper sanitary conveniences than from all other causes during its term of service. During the months of February and March, 1864, 134 privates and Philo W. Hill, First Lieutenant of Company A, died.

Colonel—

Chas. Turner, e. Aug. 28, '62, pro. Col. March 13, '63, pro. Brevt Brig-Gen. March 26, '65, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Lieutenant Colonel—

W. R. Lackland, e. Aug. 28, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Hospital Steward—

J. R. Riblet, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Company A.

Captain—

John W. Plumber, e. Aug. 28, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

First Lieutenants—

Philo W. Hill, e. Aug. 26, '62, died Jan. 26, '64.

A. C. Beals, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Second Lieutenants—

J. S. Boucher, e. Aug. 14, '62, died July 22, '65.

J. W. Norris, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, sergt.

Sergeants—

J. P. McQueen, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Arkansas Post, Jan. 3, '63.

J. B. Hicks, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nov. 25, '62.

Martin Broyhill, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Corporals—

L. F. Puffer, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. July 28, '65.

Harry Allen, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Cairo Jan. 26, '63.

Thos. F. McClure, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 26, '63.

R. W. Davidson, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, private.

F. A. West, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, sergt.

Elmore, Brem, e. Aug. 14, '62, died June 25, '63.

Privates—

Ashburn, Jesse, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Young's Point Feb. 22, '63.

Ashburn, J. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, died March 25, '63.

Amsbury, Horace, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Lexington Nov. 4, '63.

Beale, L. E., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Tazewell Co. Jan. 1, '64.

Better, Asa, e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt., corpl.

Bright, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nov. 5, '64, pris. war.

Blazier, W. S., e. Aug. 14, '62, died at St. Louis Feb. 22, '63.

Burns, C. L., e. Aug. 14, '63, died Young's Point, March 2, '63.

Broyhill, F. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, wagoner.

Cooper, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, '62.



John George

- Chesier, Wm., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Milliken's Bend May 19, '63.
- Cornelius, G. H., e. Aug. 14, '62.
- Cale, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, tr. V. R. C. Dec. 26, '63.
- Cornelius, J. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. May 26, '65.
- Davies, McLind, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Davies, Aaron, e. Aug. 14, '62, tr. L. C. Sept. 1, '63.
- Dressler, Jos., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Feb. 15, '63.
- Davidson, M. A., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Davidson, Columbus, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
- Edworthy, J. B., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 19, '63.
- Edworthy, J. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Farmer, W. C., e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.
- Folk, Samuel, Aug. 14, '62, died St. Louis, Feb. 10, '63.
- Groundt, G., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Hendershot, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 16, '63.
- Henderson, Robert, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Young's Point, March 6, '63.
- Hodson, W. R., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Dec. 29, '62.
- Jolly, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.
- King, Thos., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Memphis May 24, '64.
- Kramer, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Memphis Nov. 8, '63.
- McQueen, C. F., e. Aug. 4, '62, died Nov. 7, '62.
- Mansion, David, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nov. 27, '62.
- McPeak, Leonard, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at Lagrange.
- Nelson, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. wnd. at m. o. of regt.
- Nelson, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, '62.
- Oelschlegel, H., e. Aug. 14, '62, died June 11, '63.
- Ogden, Geo., e. Aug. 24, '63.
- Pile, Calvin, e. Aug. 14, '62, died St. Louis May 1, '63.
- Russell, J. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Rockhold, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Rockhold, Wl. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Memphis, Feb. 27, '63.
- Rockard, A. S., e. Aug. 14, '62, tr. to V. R. C.
- Sands, Israel, e. Aug. 14, '62, tr. to V. R. C.
- Speck, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Lagrange Oct. 28, '63.
- Shorts, Thos., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
- Shepard, Peter, e. Aug. 14, '62, deserted Oct. 15, '63.
- Sparrow, S. B., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Feb. 6, '63.
- Sherman, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Smith, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Oct. 30, '62.
- Shiviler, Frank, Aug. 14, '62.
- Stout, S. F., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. June 8, '65.
- Tuttle, J., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. '65, music.
- Vincent, Frank, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Ventras, Louis, e. Aug. 14, '62, tr. to V. R. C.
- Williamson, T. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Dec. 26, '62, wnd.
- West, H. F., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Young's Point Feb. 10, '63.
- Williams, W. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, died St. Louis April 10, '63.
- Williamson, M. B., e. Aug. 14, '62, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
- Williamson, C., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Whittaker, Albert, e. Aug. 14, '62, died March 21, '63.
- Worick, Chas., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Williamson, T. A., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Warner, DeWitt C., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Wilson, Silas, e. Aug. 5, '62, died Benton Barracks July 31, '63.
- Warner, Hiram, e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
- Zuber, Elijah, e. Aug. 5, '65.
- Zimmerman, Theo., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Recruits—
- Anderson, W. R., e. Feb. 27, '65, died July 26, '65.
- Carrett, Henry.
- Patten, W. H., e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 9, '65.
- Petty, James, e. Sept. 28, '64, died April 25, '65.
- Petty, W. B., e. Sept. 28, '64, abs. wnd. at m. o. of regt.
- Spaulding, Wm., m. o. Aug. 5, '65, as sergt.

Short, Patterson, e. Sept. 26, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Stout, Isaac, e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Slaughter, S. E., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Sturgiss, Geo., e. Sept. 22, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Short, John, died at Young's Point, La., Jan. 26, '63.
 Washburn, Edw., e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Witaker, DeWitt, C., died at Arkansas Post Jan. 9, '63.
 Worthington, E., died Milliken's Bend March 10, '63.
 Warner, Emery, e. Sept. 20, '64, died March 31, '63.

Company B.

Captains—

Richard B. Howell, e. Aug. 28, '62, res. March 25, '63.
 Wilbur F. Henry, e. Aug. 28, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

First Lieutenants—

Garrett, G., Ruhaak, e. Aug. 28, '62, res. Nov. 13, '62.
 William Franks, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Second Lieutenant—

John J. Kellogg, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, as sergt., wnd.

Sergeants—

S. J. Bumstead, e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. Asst. Surgeon 131st Ill. Inf.
 Benj. Swayze, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, com. 2d Lieut., not mustered.
 Edward J. Davis, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. dis. March 20, '62.

Corporals—

John Ledterman, e. Aug. 11, '62, sergt., pro. 2d Lieut. 61st U. S. Col. regt.
 Harlan Gridley, e. Aug. 8, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt., reduced to ranks.
 Reuben W. Heyers, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. July 21, '65, pris.
 Stephen B. Sallee, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. dis. July 3, '63.
 J. W. Timbrell, e. Aug. 11, '62, drowned Sept. 11, '64.
 M. B. Williams, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Everett Young, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Jan. 22, '63.
 I. R. Brown, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. dis. April 7, '63.

Musicians—

Samuel Rankin, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Pekin, Jan. 19, '63.
 J. G. Stauffer, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. dis. Feb. 19, '63.

Wagoner—

W. T. Masters, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Privates—

Brown, E. L., e. Aug. 9, '62, died May 18, '63.
 Bowers, P. O., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Young's Point July 10, '63.
 Bowers, S. K., or R., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
 Bloom, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
 Earnes, H. C., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Champion, Thos., e. Aug. 11, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Cockrell, Jos., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Collins, Orville, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Campman, Saml., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 2, '65, pris.
 Coggins, H. L., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Clark, Leander, e. Aug. 15, '62, died Jan. 16, '63, corpl.
 Fish, Leander, e. Aug. 22, '63, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Goodwin, J. A., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Feb. 1, '63.
 Goodwin, W. P., e. Aug. 11, '62, died at Memphis Jan. 17, '63.
 Holsopple, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Holsopple, Edw., e. Aug. 11, '62, died March 31, '63.
 Heilman, Wm., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Heilman, Geo., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Pekin Aug. 30, '63.
 Howell, J. R., e. Aug. 22, '62, d. dis. Feb. 9, '63.
 Hubbard, John, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Iwig, Saml., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Jones, John, e. Aug. 11, '62, died rebel pris. Oct. 25, '64.
 Jones, J. C., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Memphis May 3, '64.
 Kohler, Henry, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kress, Christopher, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Young's Point, Feb. 14, '63.
 Kress, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Young's Point Feb. 4, '63.
 Lederman, H., e. Aug. 11, '62, kld. Tussele, Miss., July 14, '64.

- McBride, Thos., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
- McGinnis, G. W., e. Aug. 21, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Musselman, Louis B., e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, sergt.
- Neavar, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, died Jan. 21, '63.
- Nevar, Jacob, e. Aug. 31, '62, m. o. Aug. 3, '65, pris.
- Perkin, Isaac, e. Aug. 13, '62.
- Potter, Thos., e. Aug. 13, '62, tr. I. C. Sept. 1, '63.
- Perdue, W. E., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Raush, John, e. Aug. 8, '62, died May 16, '63.
- raush, Saml., e. Aug. 8, '62, died Jan. 25, '63.
- Rich, W. H., e. Aug. 11, '62, died May 7, '63.
- Raush, G. A., e. Aug. 11, '62, died March 12, '62.
- Rible, J. R., e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. Hospital Steward.
- Steward, T. B., e. Aug. 8, '62, died Keokuk Jan. 7, '63.
- Steward, D. M., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Young's Point Feb. 1, '63.
- Sanders, Henry, e. Aug. 9, '62.
- Sallee, J. J., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. dis. March 8, '63.
- Stetler, Isaac, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Spie, W. H., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, sergt.
- Strickfadden, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
- Sheldon, Jos., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Memphis Aug. 4, '62.
- Sloat, C. T., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Tobey, H. S., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. dis. Aug. 13, '63.
- Tew, Vitruvius, e. Aug. 22, tr. Aug. 1, '63.
- Turner, J. G., e. Aug. 2, '62, died March 25, '63.
- Westerman, C. S., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Wehrle, F. W., e. Aug. 12, '62, tr. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63.
- Wilcox, Levi, e. Aug. 11, '62.
- Webb, J. W., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, sergt.
- Recruits—
- Bengal, Adam.
- Charles, J. H.
- Castle, J. H.
- Colburn, Wm., e. Sept. 17, '64, died in Alabama March 25, '65.
- Cottrell, Geo., Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Daman, J. W., m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Daman, J. H., e. m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Draper, J. W., e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Dunnigan, Alpheus.
- Hoff, Bonett, e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Kellogg, H. C.
- McGrew, H. J., tr. to V. R. C.
- McQuality, Robt., e. Aug. 1, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Trumbull, J. H.
- Wicks, Michael, e. Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Watson, Wm., kld. at Guntown, Miss., June 10, '64.
- Company C.**
- Recruits—
- Cook, Wm., e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '63.
- McFadin, Wm., e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Morgenstein, Lewis, e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Ross, John, e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Helsh, John.
- McGrath, Wm., e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Company D.**
- Privates—
- Buchanan, J. H., e. Aug. 15, '62.
- Bullock, Thos., e. Aug. 15, '62, pro. reg O. M.
- Baines, John, e. Aug. 11, '62.
- Hailman, D. E., e. Aug. 15, '62.
- Piffin, Sept. 15, '62, d. Nov. 7, '63.
- Recruits—
- Bellair, Peter, e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Lombard, Augustus, Sept. 24, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- McGin, John, e. Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Wood, Jas., e. Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Company E.**
- Recruits—
- Graves, I. H., Sept. 23, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Honner, Landon.
- Metz, F., e. Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Souday, E., e. Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Company F.**
- Recruits—
- Baily, S. P., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Grubb, C. D., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Gaston, Chas., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
- Penfield, H. W., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Company G.**Privates—**

Bradshaw, J., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Bradshaw, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, corpl.
 Brown, R. E., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Feb. 12, '63.
 Brown, John, e. Aug. 15, '62.
 Cadwell, W. R., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Larimore, J., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Lewis, B., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Hartly, J. J., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, sergt.
 Mitchell, L., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Andersonville.
 Mooberry, S. R., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Mooberry, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '62, died St. Louis.
 Reeder, C. B., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Sharp, A. T., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Simms, A. S., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Young's Point.
 Uable, C. W., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Watts, Robt., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Recruits—

Garver, Noah, e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kinsinger, J., e. Oct. 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 4, '65.
 Smith, Christian, e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Twiggs, J. L., e. Oct. 1, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Wilber, E., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Lahargonette, P., e. March 1, '65.

Company H.**Second Lieutenant—**

Michael Glasheen, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Sergeant—

Simon P. Hite, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Feb. 5, '65.

Corporals—

J. B. Kelley, e. Aug. 12, '62.
 Jas. M. Erwin, e. Aug. 12, '62, kld. Ft. Spanish, March 28, '65.

Privates—

Burnes, Hugh, e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Nov. 5, '64.
 Laig, I. B., e. Aug. 12, '62.
 McMais, P., e. Aug. 12, '62.
 Ryan, Thos., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Shay, Michael, e. Aug. 12, '62, died July 10, '63.
 Shoup, Franklin, e. Aug. 12, '62, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 18, '64.
 Speck, Wm., e. Aug. 12, '62, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.

Tefft, H. M., e. Aug. 12, '62, died Young's Point, Feb. 11, '63.

Recruits—

Anno, A. N., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Avery, A. M., e. Sept. 27, '64, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.
 Botzfield, Benj., e. Sept. 24, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Fisher, J. A., e. Sept. 23, '64, d. May 5, '65.

Company I.**Privates—**

Droyers, Dennis, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Apr. 20, '64.
 Ennis, John, e. Aug. 11, '62.
 Hamilton, Daniel, Aug. 15, '62.
 Young, Peter, e. Sept. 18, '62.

Recruits—

Baker, John S., e. Sept. 23, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Bloom, Samuel, e. Sept. 23, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Kipcha, Jona, e. Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Wertz or Metz, Levi, e. Sept. 20, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Company K.**Second Lieutenants—**

Philander E. Davis, e. Aug. 28, '62, d. Mar. 28, '63.
 J. M. Bruchher, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

First Sergeant—

Henry C. Kellogg, e. Aug. 9, '62, died April 24, '63.

Sergeants—

Amos Seeley, e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. July 27, '65.
 David Stimmel, e. Aug. 5, '62, died Jan. 20, '63.

Corporals—

Alphius Donigan, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Young's Point, Feb. 8, '63.
 J. H. Trumbull, e. Aug. 15, '62, tr. to I. C., Jan. 20, '64.
 H. T. McGrew, e. Aug. 12, '62, tr. to V. R. C.

Wagoner—

John Sunderland, e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Jan. 14, '63, reason family affliction.

Privates—

Cornelius, Levi, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '62.
 Cornelius, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Castle, J. H., e. Aug. 13, '62, died St. Louis, Jan. 1, '64.

Charles, J. H., e. Aug. 15, '62, d. May 5, '63.
dis.
Caret, H. E., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Enslow, Worthington, e. Aug. 14, '62, died at
Milliken's Bend, Mar. 10, '63.
Eads, Henry, e. Aug. 12, '62, died at St. Louis,
Jan. 30, '63.
Fliagle, Robt., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Flennakin, G., e. Aug. 24, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Heenan, M., e. Aug. 28, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Kahill, John, e. Aug. 22, '62.
O'Lary, Arthur, e. Aug. 28, '62, died in Ander-
sonville pris. Sept. 28, '64, grave No.
10,042.
Olslagle, Chas., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug.
5, '65.
Payne, A., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Pomfrett, M. E., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Sept. 24, '64,
dis.
Rose, Hilburt, e. Aug. 28, '62, died at Young's
Point, Jan. 24, '63.
Spaulding, Wm., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5,
'65, as sergt.
Stout, T. F., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 22, '65,
was pris.
Sniffin, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. at Guntown,
Miss., Jan. 10, '64.
Stout, Wm., e. Aug. 28, '62.
Taylor, V. W., e. Aug. 28, '62, d. Dec. 24, '63,
dis.
Turner, G. R., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Jan. 6, '62,
dis.
Whitaker, S. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 5,
'65, corpl.
Winn, F. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. sick, sup-
posed died.
Walker, S. W., e. Aug. 11, '62.
Young, Homer, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. July 27,
'65, as 1st sergt.

Recruits—

Bowers, D. C., e. Dec. 24, '63, d. Jan. 25, '65,
dis.
Davis, A. E., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Navin, Edward, e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 2, '65.
Robertson, Jas., e. Sept. 29, '64, m. o. Aug.
5, '65.
Scott, John F., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Weeks, A. F., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Wilcox, John, e. Sept. 23, '64, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
Welsh, John, e. Sept. 24, '63.

Unassigned Recruits—

Berry, Emanuel, e. Oct. 3, '64.

Buckstone, P., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Feb. 14, '66.
Carroll, John, e. Sept. 20, '64.
Campbell, M. A., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. July
1, '65.
Charles, John, e. Sept. 23, '64.
Chamberlain, G. G., e. Oct. 3, '64.
Cral, Jas., e. Oct. 1, '64.
Davidson, Conoralzy, e. Oct, '64.
Duffy, John, e. Sept. 22, '64.
Day, John, e. Sept. 22, '64.
Gilbert, Wm., e. Sept. 22, '64.
Hoffage, Burnett.
Kelly, Jas. F., e. Sept. 27, '64.
Miller, Thos., e. Oct. 3, '64.
McNight, Edward, e. Sept. 22, '64.
Nash, Geo., e. Oct. 3, '64.
Reese, Wm., e. Sept. 23, '64.
Sherman, Frank, e. Sept. 20, '64.
Stack, Abraham, e. Oct. 3, '64.
Smith, Wm. B., e. Sept. 22, '64.
Willis, Henry R., e. Sept. 28, '64.
Willson, David, e. Sept. 23, '64.
Wagoner, Cornelius, e. Oct. 3, '64.
Wells, John, e. Sept. 22, '64.
Young, Geo., e. Sept. 23, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFAN-
TRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp But-
ler and ordered to the front on October 4,
1862; went through Falmouth, Paris, Lexing-
ton, Richmond, Danville and Louisville, Ky.,
and on February 1, 1863, advanced to Nash-
ville, Tenn. During the winter of 1862-63 it
suffered much from exposure on long marches
and scouting expeditions. It engaged the
enemy at Chickamauga on September 19th and
participated in the engagements around Chat-
tanooga and Mission Ridge. In the campaign
of 1863, it lost 235 men and 10 officers. On
May 7, 1864, it led the charge on Tunnel Hill,
Ga. It was engaged in the battle at Resaca,
Ga., on May 15th and 16th. During the At-
lanta campaign it lost 100 men; returned to
Tennessee with General Thomas, and was ac-
tive in the destruction of Bragg's old veteran
army under General Hood. It received its
final discharge at Camp Butler, June 23, 1865.

Company H.

Captains—

Henry Pratt, e. Sept. 13, '62, res. Apr. 16, '63.

- John Reardon, e. Sept. 13, '63, m. o. June 11, '65.
- First Lieutenants—
- Silas Parker, e. Sept. 13, '62, res. Mar. 12, '63.
- Jos. Slaughter, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Second Lieutenant—
- S. K. Hatfield, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- First Sergeants—
- P. H. Herrott, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- David Potter, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. Dec. 14, '63, for pro. as First Lieut. 15th U. S. C. T.
- Sergeants—
- Jas. T. McDowell, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. at Dalton, Ga., Feb. 25, '64.
- Theodore Van Hayne, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Corporals—
- William Fleming, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '65, private.
- Burnham Vincent, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. May 20, '65.
- Rosewell Wilcox, e. Aug. 12, '62, sergt., d. for pro. as First Lieut. 44th U. S. C. T.
- Henry R. Gale, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65, sergt.
- David A. Johnson, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Wm. Gleason, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 11, '65, sergt.
- Percival Place, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. dis. May 14, '62.
- Musicians—
- Elias O. Jones, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. dis. Dec. 24, '62.
- Wm. T. Bacon, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Franklin, Tenn., April 14, '63.
- Wagoner—
- Reuben Weller, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. dis. Mar. 3, '63.
- Privates—
- Arnold, G. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Lexington, Mar. 7, '63.
- Akin, Jas., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. dis. Sept. 11, '63.
- Albright, Wm., e. Aug. 19, '62, d. dis. Dec. 15, '63.
- Albro, J. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Bird, P. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, tr. to V. R. C. May 24, '64.
- Briggs, E. M., e. Aug. 11, '62, tr. to V. R. C. May 10, '64.
- Branson, Caleb, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. May 20, '65.
- Brighton, I. N., e. Aug. 12, '62, died at Nashville, May 31, '64, wnds.
- Creager, Chris, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Carroll, J. J., e. Aug. 13, '62, died in Andersonville pris. April 25, '64, grave No. 666.
- Finsher, J. L., e. Aug. 19, '62, m. o. June 11, '65, corpl.
- Goodale, Simeon, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. dis. April 3, '63.
- Hiscox, Edwin, July 12, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Johnson, Jas., e. July 9, '62, died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 9, '63.
- Johnson, Lewis, e. July 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Jones, W. T., e. July 9, '62, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Aug. 23, '63.
- Jones, J. V., e. July 9, '62, kld. at Danville, Ky., Feb. 9, '63.
- Keller, G. J., e. July 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Lamm, S. L., e. July 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65, corpl.
- Leaser, S. L., e. July 12, '62, abs. sick at m. o.
- Mell, Geo., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Meyers, F. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, kid. Chickamauga, Sept. 26, '63.
- Olson, Swan, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65, was pris.
- Patterson, L. M., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '63.
- Patten, Z. C., e. Aug. 9, '62, corpl. d. Apr. 5, '65, to accept Second Lieut. in 14th N. Y. Infantry.
- Plackett, J. S., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Poling, Phillip, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Robinson, E. E., e. Aug. 9, '62, wnds. and missing at Chickamauga, Sept. 30, '63.
- Ritchie, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. dis. Dec. 13, '62.
- Rathburn, Elias, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 1, '65.
- Sunderland, Samuel, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65, wnd.
- Thompson, L. D., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Mar., '63.
- Popping, Albert, e. Aug. 14, '62, tr. to eng. c., July 27, '64.
- Van Nest, H. D., e. Aug. 9, dis. May 6, '63.
- Waldron, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, wnd. and missing at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
- Will, John, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
- Work, Wm., e. Aug. 9, '62, corpl. accidentally kld. at Greenwood Mills, Ga., July 29, '64.
- Work, Edw., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. dis. Apr. 3, '63.

Watson, J. W., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.

Watson, T. J., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Oct. 7, '64, wnds.

White, J. P., e. Aug. 14, '62, corpl. died at Chickamauga, Oct. 30, '63, wnds.

Zumwalt, Wm., e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Richmond, Ky., Jan 10, '63.

Recruits—

Brighton, J. V., e. Dec. 1, '63, m. o. Dec. 16, '65, corpl.

Lamm, J. W., e. Sept. 30, '64, m. o. June 11, '65.

Plackett, A. K., e. Feb. 13, '64, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.

Zumwalt, John, e. April 3, '63, dis.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—

Jona. Merriam, e. Sept. 19, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Company A.

First Lieutenant—

Benjamin R. Hieronymus, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Privates—

Sowman, H. J., e. Aug. 12, '62.

Dempsey, David, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.

Hieronymus, T. H., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Mason, Truman, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.

McTernin, John, e. Aug. 7, '62, d. dis. Mar. 19, '63.

Phillip, Bucher, e. '62, in 117th Inf., Co. B. died at Memphis, Tenn., of chronic diarrhea, July, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

First Assistant Surgeon—

Allen M. Pierce, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Company C.

Captain—

Dietrich C. Smith, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.

First Lieutenant—

Elijah W. Dickinson, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Second Lieutenant—

Benj. F. Burnett, e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Sergeants—

Edward A. Hall, e. May 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Henry A. Tomm, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Wm. Morehead, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Wm. H. Mars, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Corporals—

Charles Tuesbury, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Henry Wagenseller, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Frank Kilpatrick, e. May 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Wm. H. Laing, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Musician—

Wm. H. Clauser, e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Wagoner—

Lemuel Role, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Privates—

Ames, John, e. May 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Angier, Dwight, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Allen, Jesse, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Bartley, Wm., e. May 4, '64, died Aug. 22, '64.

Burky, John, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Cufaude, Hugh, e. May 17, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Coal, Wm., e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Casey, Wm. C., e. May 26, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Ehlen, Herman, e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Hall, George, e. May 12, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Hiffen, Albert, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Hampton, Augustus, e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Hooten, John, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Koch, Henry L., e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Kruze, John, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Kepler, Jos., e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Mowery, Daniel, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

McGrew, Nathaniel, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Mark, Wm., e. May 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Merithew, Fred, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

McCoy, Wm. H., e. May 19, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Parr, Daniel, e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

Pfeiffer, John, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Rosentreter, F. L., e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Robbins, C. L., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Shaw, Henry, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Sipes, Ira, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Speaker, Camp, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Stewart, Henry, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Sting, Henry, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Toenings, Henry, e. May 23, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

VanBuren, Edward, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Watts, Edward, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 27, '64.

Watson, John, e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Winslow, Chas. A., e. May 26, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

York, Henry, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Company F.

Privates—

Baldwin, Henry N., e. May 12, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

Hanson, Able, e. May 24, '64, m. o. Oct. 28, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Sergeant—

James Flanniken, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Corporal—

Henry Washburn, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Privates—

Burk, Barlett J., e. May 2, '64, pro. Hos. Steward.

Burk, John L., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Bates, Wm. H., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Hannig, John, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Mason, John G., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Roelofson, Wm. J., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Sparrow, Yock, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Thomas, Henry, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

Trout, Alex. W., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Sept. 23, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Companies B and C were ordered to Brighton, Ill., Companies D and H to Quincy, and Company F to Jacksonville, and were assigned to duty guarding drafted men and substitutes. The remaining companies were assigned to similar duty at Camp Butler. July 5, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service.

Company I.

Captain—

Geo. W. Baker, e. Sept. 19, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

First Sergeant—

James Bliss, e. Sept. 21, '64, d. June 14, '65.

Private—

Laing, Thomas, e. Sept. 3, '64, m. o. July 10, '65.

Company K.

Captain—

E. L. Williams, e. Sept. 21, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Sergeant—

Lewis G. Smith, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Corporals—

J. M. Carmichael, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

C. W. Tooker, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

W. E. Culton, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Wm. Colgan, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Musicians—

Chas. W. Lee, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

C. W. Seiwel, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Wagoner—

Kirk, Andrew, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Privates—

Athens, Geo. W., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Butts, Jas. F., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Cook, Wm., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Cavin, Thos. E., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Dold, F. A., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Evans, Taylor, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Fitzpatrick, H., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Fellows, Hart, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Hatcher, H. C., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Jordon, John, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Kubbacher, P., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Lohnes, John, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Lyle, John H., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Lockwood, J. E., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Lotz, L. C., e. Sept. 17, '64, pro. Hos. Steward.

Levans, John, e. Sept. 17, '64.

McCulloch, C. H., e. Sept. 13, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Madden, M. H., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Popkins, John, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Quigley, Thos., e. Sept. 17, '64.

Raus, Jacob, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Rapp, Jacob, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Schooley, P. H., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Summers, J., e. Sept. 16, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Shannon, E., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Spillman, Fred, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Sanjusky, J. C., e. Sept. 17, '64, d. May 27, '65.

Smith, E. P., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Trost, Peter, e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Troger, H., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Voglesang, F., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Vories, Wm. L., e. Sept. 17, '64, m. o. July 9, '65.

Waldick, Wm., e. Sept. 17, '64, d. June 5, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Organized at Camp Butler February 21, 1865, for the term of one year. February 22d it proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., and on March 1st moved to Tullahoma. June 18th five companies were ordered to Decherd, one company was stationed at McMinnville, and the other four companies were engaged in guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Lombardy to Anderson Station. The regiment arrived at Springfield September 9, 1865, where it received its final discharge.

Company C.

Captain—

Benj. F. Burnett, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

First Sergeant—

Abel B. Barron, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Sergeants—

Constantine Aberle, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Geo. W. Jones, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

M. R. Barron, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

F. J. Haines, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. June 19, '65.

Corporals—

Wm. Booth, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

C. W. Clark, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

H. A. Miller, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Wm. A. Barker, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

D. Griffey, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Musicians—

John F. Black, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

M. M. Leach, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Wagoner—

Henry Bloom, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Privates—

Aplegate, E., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Bahrens, J. H., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Blair, W. S., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Bloom, J. W., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Bolinder, Wm., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Brady, Peter, e. Feb. 8, '65.

Bequeath, N., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Barkmier, Henry, e. Feb. 8, '65.

Conley, David, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Devinney, W. R., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

DeLacy, J. A., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Dwyer, Wm. E., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Eden, Jacob H., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Fisher, Jerome, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Gatlin, Ed., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Grieser, Albert, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Garrett, Henry, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Glase, Samuel, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Hayes, John, e. Feb. 8, '65.

Hardy W., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Hall, Lewis, e. Feb. 8, '65.

Kuhn, Luppe, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. June 19, '65.

Koozer, Thos., e. Feb. 8, '65, died Mar. 29, '65.

Keefer, David, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 6, '65.

McGrew, N. C., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Mussleman, Wm. H., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Aug. 25, '65.

Miller, Francis, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Percy, John, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Steinman, P., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Sipes, Ira, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Williams, W. H., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Walker, R. C., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.
Woytsberger, K., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Wyatt, Wm. T., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.
Garritt, John, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Col. Ferdinand D. Stephenson, and was mustered in Feb. 18, 1865, for one year. February 20th it moved to Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Tullahoma. The regiment arrived at Camp Butler, September 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

Colonel—

Ferdinand D. Stephenson, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Company A.

Captain—

Wm. S. Slocumb, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Privates—

Anderson, Rice, e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Creekmur, Jno. R., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Dazey, Mark W., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Helm, Wiley R., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Meador, Joel J., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Pennington, E., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Phelps, Ransom, e. Feb. 11, '65, d. Mar. 2, '65.

Scott, Joseph A., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Company C.

Captain—

James M. Hunter, e. Feb. 18, '65 m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Sergeants—

G. W. Cox, e. Feb. 9, '65, pro. principal musician.

Stephen McKenzie, e. Feb. 9, '65.

Allen Parlier, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
Chas. Dunn, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Privates—

Crews, Jas. R., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65
Campbell, D. F., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept.

11, '65.

Ellison, B., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
Gilbreath, Jas., e. Feb. 9, '65, d. dis. July

29, '65.

Gray, Sam'l, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
Gray, Geo. W., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Hart, Elias, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

McKinzie, F. M., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Morris, Chas., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
McClure, John, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Quillman, J. W., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Robinson, Calvin, e. Feb. 9, '65.

Smith, S. R., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
Smith, W. J., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Woodrow, Wm. C., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Company D.

Captain—

Wm. Morehead, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

First Lieutenant—

C. M. Kingman, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Second Lieutenant—

Frank Richmond, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Sergeants—

Jas. R. Ogden, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
Homer P. Albright, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept.

11, '65.

Corporals—

John R. Whistler, e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Wm. H. Fleming, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Edw. Patrick, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
Jno. H. Warfield, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept.

11, '65.

Sam'l Shreves, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Musician—

Edward K. Lee, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Privates—

Atkinson, Albert, e. Feb. 7, '65, died June 27, '65.
 Bosier, Jos., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Bowles, Jos., e. Feb. 7, '65, d. dis. July 30, '65.
 Burk, John L., e. Jan. 23, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Baker, Geo. W., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Cappilo, Jos., e. Jan. 28, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '66.
 Enslow, H. S., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Evans, Chas. A., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Fleming, A. J., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Galbreth, Wm., e. Feb. 9, '65.
 Garrison, J., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. July 14, '65.
 Hoops, David A., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Henning, Martin, e. Jan. 31, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Johnson, Jno. W., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Kinzey, R. A., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Aug. 22, '65.
 Kinnman, Taylor, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Laing, Wm. H., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Leech, Wm., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Lee, Jeremiah, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Lamason, Wm. D., Feb. 13, '65, died Aug. 25, '65.
 Melford, Geo. W., e. Feb. 4, '65.
 Morris, Hiram D., e. Feb. 8, '65.
 McCance, G. W., e. Feb. 2, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Meriweather, J. H., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Meriweather, F. F., e. Feb. 4, '65.
 Martin, Chas., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Osborne, Jno. E., e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Aug. 25, '65.
 Richards, Wm., e. Feb. 3, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Reid, Jno. R., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Ramsey, Henry, e. Feb. 10, '65.
 Sann, Jacob, e. Jan. 27, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Shreve, Milton, e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Shay, Martin, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Sullivan, Benj. F., e. Jan. 30, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Santer, Jno., e. Jan. 23, '65, m. o. Sept. 27, '65.
 Thompson, W. T., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Taylor, Jas. N., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Vanmeter, H. R., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Wilt, David J., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Company E.

Sergeant—

Chas. Wagoner, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Privates—

Cutcomb, Willis, e. Feb. 10, '65, d. Mar. 3, '65.
 Gilmore, J. H., e. Feb. 16, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Lunn, Elijah, e. Feb. 16, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.
 Mondy, Jos., e. Feb. 16, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Company G.

First Lientenants—

Thos. L. Orendorff, e. Feb. 18, '65, res. Aug. 14, '65.
 Hamilton Sutton, e. Sept. 5, '65, m. o. Sept. 11, '65.

Private—

Blankinship, Jno. e. Feb. 16, '65, died Mar. 10, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Assistant Surgeon—

F. Shurtleff, e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 18, '65.

Sergeant—

Alfred Jenkins, e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 12, '65.

Corporal—

Joseph Crocker, e. Feb. 11, '65, m. o. Sept. 18, '65.

Privates—

Neal, James, e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 18, '65.
 Phillips, James, e. Feb. 14, '65.
 Swan, Alonzo, e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. May 23, '65.

Company G.

Sergeant—

Fayette Baker, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 18, '65.

Privates—

Brookins, S., e. Feb. 16, '65, m. o. July 4, '65.
 Brown, Richard, e. Feb. 15, '65.
 Clark, Henry R., e. Feb. 15, '65, pro. First Lieut.
 Cornelius, Henry, e. Feb. 15, '65, pro. Second Lieut.

HISTORY OF TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Dixon, Abraham S., e. Feb. 18, '65, pro. Second Lieut.

McCormick, C., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. June 19, '65.

Company H.

Private—

Duff, John W., e. Feb. 21, '65, died Apr. 3, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Was organized at Camp Butler, February 28, 1865, for one year, and on March 2d proceeded, via Louisville and Nashville, to Tullahoma, Tenn. June 15th it was divided into detachments of 20 to 30 men each, and assigned to guard duty on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Nashville to Duck River, a distance of fifty miles. September 4th it was mustered out and moved to Camp Butler, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge.

Company D.

Privates—

Clarkson, Jas. V., e. Feb. 23, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Camp, Isaac, e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Maines, Jas., e. Feb. 16, '65, pro. First Lieut.

Smith, John H., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Spagle, Asa R., e. Feb. 20, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Company F.

Private—

Cazey, Joseph T., e. Feb. 24, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Company K.

First Sergeant—

Henry Lervin, e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. July 10, '65.

Privates—

Corder, Elijah, e. Feb. 16, '65, m. o. Sept. Edwards, Wm. R., e. Feb. 24, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Fish, Charles, e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Gable, Augustus, e. Feb. 24, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Hieple, Fred W., e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Hadley, Lamar W., e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Kapp, John H., e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Minch, Henry, e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Minch, Geo., e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Middleton, C. C., e. Feb. 23, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Tobias, Wesley, e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Tomplain, Oliver, e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Wilson, Merritt, e. Feb. 24, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Walker, J. B., e. Feb. 21, '65, died Mar. 19, '65.

Zinzer, Israel, e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Corporals—

John Lynch, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 20, '65.

Wm. A. Hill, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Aug. 24, '65.

Privates—

Hill, Martin, e. Feb. 15, '65.

Hill, John, e. Feb. 15, '65.

Miller, Jacob A., e. Feb. 15, '65.

Most, Henry, e. Feb. 15, '65.

THIRD CAVALRY.

The Third Cavalry was composed of twelve companies from various parts of the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men under the first organization being 1,423. It was organized at Springfield in August, 1861. September 25th it moved to St. Louis, Mo., and October 1st to Jefferson City, thence to Warsaw, arriving October 11th, and on the 23d marched to Springfield, Mo. February 13th it fought its first engagement, and won the first victory of Curtis's campaign. February 14, 1862, it occupied Springfield, Mo.; on the 15th it came up with Price's retreating army, capturing some prisoners; on the 18th participated in a charge, routing the enemy at Sugar Creek, Ark.; on the 20th marched to Cross Hollows; March 5th fell back to Pea Ridge; was engaged in a skirmish on the 7th when it lost 10 killed and 40 wounded; on the 19th moved to Keetsville; April 10th arrived at Forsyth; on the 29th moved to West Plains; May 1st started for Batesville; and on the 14th moved to Little Red River. June 4th it fell back to Fairview. On the 7th Captain Sparks, with 66 men, was surrounded by 200 of the enemy, but cut his way out, losing four wounded and four pris-

oners; June 11th it went to Jacksonville; on July 5th to Helena, and moved to Memphis in the spring of 1863. The regiment took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg; also in engagements at Vermillionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou, and participated in the battles of Tupelo, Okolona and Guntown. August 21st it took part in repulsing General Forrest's attack on Memphis; also took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. In May it moved to St. Louis, thence to St. Paul, Minn., and on July 4th started on an Indian expedition. It returned to Springfield, Ill., October 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service.

Company B.

Captains—

Joseph S. Maus, e. Sept. 25, '61, res. July 8, '62.

John B. Baker, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

First Lieutenants—

J. B. Ketchum, e. Sept. 21, '61, res. March 15, '62.

Samuel L. Shellenberger, e. Aug. 13, '61, pro. Capt. Co. F as consolidated, pro. Maj.

Second Lieutenants—

Michael Fisher, e. Sept. 21, '61, res. Dec. 26, '61.

Chas. C. Worth, e. Aug. 13, '61, res. Feb. 28, '63.

H. W. Bachman, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 6, '64.

Sergeants—

M. W. Skinner, e. Aug. 13, '61, d. May 2, '62, dis.

S. Stafford, e. Aug. 13, '61, d. Oct. 16, '62, dis.

J. D. Welch, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Corporals—

Peter Sneider, e. Aug. 13, '61, d. Aug. 13, '62, dis.

James Burton, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., d. June 7, '65, sergt.

Philip Mutter, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Bugler—

Frank Smith, e. Aug. 13, '61, died at Memphis, June 30, '64, wnds.

Wagoner—

Chas. Habberfield, e. Aug. 13, '61, died at Pekin while on parole.

Saddler—

Karl Shaffnit, e. Aug. 14, '61, d. Oct. 17, '62, dis.

Privates—

Adams, J. R., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65, sergt.

Dams, David, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64, sergt.

Bachman, August, e. Aug. 13, '61, d. July 1, '62, dis.

Banner, Patrick, e. Aug. 13, '61, tr. to V. R. C. April 15, '64.

Blair, Augustin, e. Aug. 13, '61, died at Mackinaw, Dec. 5, '61.

Basquin, Barnard, e. Aug. 13, '61, died at Lafayette, Tenn., Aug. 10, '63.

Bowen, P., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Nov. 5, '64.

Clayton, Wm., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Nov. 5, '64.

Cassle, J., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Nov. 5, '64, corpl.

Campbell, C., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. June 24, '62, dis.

David, Alex., e. Aug. 12, '61, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Dennis, Geo., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64, saddler.

Druckhouse, Lewis, e. Aug. 13, '61, tr. to V. R. C. April 16, '64.

Dyer, S. J., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. for pro. in 7th La., A. D.

Flanniker, A. W., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65, sergt.

Fessler, D., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Fanniker, J., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. April 30, '62, dis.

Gaither, W. G., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Hood, David B., e. Aug. 13, '61, died at St. Louis, Dec. 4, '61.

Hobbs, John, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. June 5, '65.

Judy, S., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Koch, Wm., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Linek, Henry, e. Aug. 13, '61, died in hos. Apr. 25, '63.

Loutz, W., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '65, sergt.

Monro, J. R., e. Aug. 13, '61.

Mullen, O., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. May 23, '62, dis.

Mitchael, Julius, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65, sergt.

McConkie, J. A., e. Aug. 13, '61, left sick at Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 13, '61.

Potter, P. G., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., d. June 7, '65, dis.

Pence, John, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Parks, Barnard, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65, corpl.

Robinson, I. N., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Richmond, A., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., d. Dec. 19, '62, dis.

Smith, John, e. Aug. 13, '61, died Lafayette, Tenn., July 31, '63.

Sunderland, W. E. e. Aug. 13, '61, v., d. June 7, '65, dis.

Snyder, S. S., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., pro. sergt. and first lieut.

Stuckhard, Henry, e. Aug. 13, '61, v.

Sunderman, Geo., e. Aug. 13, '64, died at Young's Point, La., June 24, '63.

Sutton, N. W., e. Aug. 13, '61, died at La-Grange, Tenn., Sept. 9, '63.

Tenny, James, e. Aug. 13, '61, v.

Walters, John, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Walters, W. J., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65, corpl.

Worst, W., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64, corpl.

Leach, N., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Puterbaugh, S. G., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 6, '64, sergt.

Wills, N., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Simpson, E., e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Probasco, J. H., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. June 16, '62, dis.

Webber, J. B., e. Aug. 13, '61, died at Memphis, July 18, '64.

Erlicher, Frederick, e. Aug. 13, '61, kld. at Pea Ridge, Mar. 7, '62.

Sparks, Thos., e. Aug. 13, '61.

Williamson, Joseph, e. Aug. 13, '61, d. Feb. 18, '63, dis.

Walton, W., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Recruits—

Barr, F. M., e. Feb. 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Churchwell, W., e. Nov. 2, '63, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Eyger, N., e. Dec. 24, '63, m. o. June 5, '65, pris.

Graham, H. D., e. Feb. 1, '64.

Miller, T., e. Jan. 13, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65, sergt.

Powers, James, e. Jan. 29, '64.

Putnam, John, e. Jan. 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Schaffer, Jacob, e. Dec. 17, '63.

Sunken, Geo., e. Jan. 4, '64, died at Eastport, Miss., May 16, '65.

Taylor, V. W., e. Oct. 23, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

White, John, e. Nov. 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Wagoner, Christian, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.

THIRD CAVALRY (Consolidated).

Major—

Samuel Shellenberger, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Oct. 10, '65, as capt.

Company F.

Recruits—

Allensworth, G. M., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.

Barton, J. F., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.

Campbell, C., e. Oct. 8, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Ewing, Chas., e. Oct. 4, '64.

Gray, Silas, e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '66.

Manker, L. L., e. Oct. 8, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Patterson, Geo., e. Oct. 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Parmelee, C. L., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.

Samples, J. W., e. Oct. 7, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.

Search, J. W., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.

Watson, Wm., e. Sept. 27, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.

Company G.

Private—

Glenn, J. W., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. May 10, '65.

Company H.

Corporals—

Joseph B. Wilts, e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Joseph M. or W. Travis, e. Mar. 17, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Privates—

Bear, Wm., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Hibbetts, C. W., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Hibbard, A. B., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Maddux, W. M., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Masser, J. M., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Thorp, D. W., e. Mar. 1, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Company I.

Sergeant—

Franklin Whitmer, e. Mar. 16, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Corporal—

Samuel Strobe, e. Mar. 16, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Privates—

Lyons, J., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
Moore, John, e. Mar. 7, '65.

Company K.

Farrier—

S. D. Stewart, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Privates—

Collins, Lewis, e. Mar. 7, '65.
Evans, Sam'l, e. Mar. 10, '62, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Unassigned Recruits—

Leech, Robert, e. Oct. 8, '64, died Camp Butler, Ill., Nov. 20, '64.
Smith, J. F., e. Oct. 8, '64, m. o. May 21, '65.
Tussilian, S. R., e. Feb. 24, '65, m. o. June 3, '65.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Company E.

Private—

Pickernell, W., e. Sept. 11, '61, died Mar. 1, '62.

Company G.

Privates—

Orr, Thos., e. Sept. 5, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.
Woodberry, H., e. Sept. 5, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.
Tuesburg, H., e. Oct. 26, '61, kld. July 1, '62.

Company H.

First Sergeant—

C. H. Cooper, e. Sept. 5, '61, d. June 19, '62, dis.

Sergeants—

Geo. N. Leoni, e. Sept. 6, '61, pro. second lieut.

Hugh A. Work, e. Sept. 2, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.

Corporals—

Jeremiah B. Cook, e. Sept. 21, '61, d. for pro.
L. P. Harwood, e. Sept. '61, died May 8, '62.

Privates—

Allen, Chas. L., e. Sept. 2, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.
Beecroft, John, e. Sept. 1, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.
Brausau, C. P., e. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.
Blanchard, W. F., e. Sept. 6, '61, died Feb. 9, '62.
Cheever, A. B., e. Sept. 7, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.
Cook, Henry C., e. Sept. 7, '61, d. June 3, '62.
Cook, Howard, e. Oct. 1, '61, d. for pro.

Eickhardt, A., e. Sept. 16, '61, d. June 19, '62, dis.

Fen, John, e. Oct. 1, '61, v.

Gillord, C. S., e. Sept. 2, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.

Holt, T. B., e. Sept. 9, '61, v. *

Lang, Thos., e. Sept. 8, '61, v.

McMackin, Wm. H., e. Sept. 17, '61, m. o. Nov. 3, '64.

Scully, Michael, e. Sept. 23, '61, d. for dis.

Slaughter, J., e. Sept. 18, '64, died Sept. 12, '62.

Varney, W. S., e. Sept. 9, '61, d. May, '62, wnd.

Whipp, A. P., e. Sept. 6, '61, died Feb. 10, '62.

Blair, W. S., e. Oct. 21, '61.

Beals, Jacob, e. Oct. 21, '61.

Durham, Lorenzo, e. Nov. 16, '61, d. for pro.

O'Neil, John, e. Oct. 1, '61, v.

Underhill, A. H., e. Oct. 1, '61.

Youtz, Jacob, e. Oct. 1, '61.

Elder, Leonard, e. Sept. 23, '61, v.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Company E.

Privates—

Bell, Ellis, e. Apr. 7, '65, m. o. Oct. 27, '65.

Burt, Alonzo, e. Apr. 7, '65, m. o. Oct. 27, '65.

Curtis, P., e. Apr. 7, '65, m. o. Oct. 27, '65.

Collins, C., e. Apr. 7, '65, m. o. Oct. 27, '65.

Cunningham, Berry, e. Mar. 23, '65.

Lane, Larkin, e. Apr. 7, '65, m. o. Oct. 27, '65.

Wilkinson, J. H., e. Jan. 4, '61, m. o. Oct. 27, '65.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford county, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren, and mustered into service at Peoria, December 30, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson, Tenn.; in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment reenlisted as veterans in December, 1863, the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were

mustered out at the same place, September 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20th. Company F, of this regiment, was recruited at Pekin in the fall and winter of 1861, and reported to the regiment at Peoria, with 98 men and three commissioned officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—

Aquilla J. Davis, e. Dec. 20, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Major—

Dennis S. Shepherd, e. Oct. 8, '61, res. May 29, '65.

Company A.

Bugler—

John Draft, e. Sept. 27, '61, d. Oct. 14, '62.

Privates—

Burkhardt, M., e. Oct. 29, '61, m. o. Dec. 30, '61.

Cook, F., e. Nov. 13, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Dehwert, Wm., e. Sept. 25, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Geis, Geo., e. Nov. 26, '61, d. dis. Jan. 27, '64.

Graff, Jacob, e. Dec. 16, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Hossert, John, e. Oct. 29, '61.

Krenser, Albert, e. Dec. 16, '61, died July 29, '64.

Kuhn, Gregor, e. Nov. 18, '61, kld. Aug. 25, '62.

Metz, John, e. Nov. 19, '61, m. o. Dec. 20, '64.

Ringle, Chris, e. Dec. 16, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Schaumburg, F., e. Oct. 3, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 20, '65.

Recruits—

Bauler, Matthias, e. Jan. 21, '62, v.

Bailey, Ira M., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Gaengel, John, e. Dec. 18, '61, m. o. Dec. 20, '64.

Laspe, Fred, e. Dec. 9, '63, died Oct. 22, '64.

Nievar, Adam, e. Feb. 23, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Titlar, Jacob, e. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Legesser, Samuel, e. Dec. 14, '63, died Nov. 23, '64.

Watson, Jas., e. Feb. 25, m. o. Sept. 20, '65.

Thomas, Henry, e. Feb. 4, '65, in Co. B.

Company C.

Sergeant—

John Mickil, e. Nov. 14, '61, v.

Corporal—

Samuel Miller, e. Nov. 17, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Blacksmith—

Wm. McColgan, e. Nov. 14, '61, d. dis. May 8, '62.

Privates—

Edds, David, C., e. Nov. 26, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 20, '65.

Graham, H. D., e. Nov. 14, '61, d. dis. May 8, '62.

Hanger, J. W., e. Dec. 3, '61.

Kemper, Wm., e. Nov. 20, '61.

Leary, Jas., e. Dec. 4, '61, v., died Aug. 29, '65.

Leary, John, e. Dec. 4, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 20, '65.

Sommers, Jno., e. Nov. 15, '61, d. dis. July 10, '62.

Wood, John, e. Nov. 14, '61, d. dis. May 20, '62.

Recruits—

Parker, J. R., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. June 9, '65.

Brontage, John, e. Feb. 22, '65.

Gregory, Benj., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. June 9, '65.

Graham, Fred, e. Jan. 4, '62, kld. at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62.

Hoyer, Fred, e. Feb. 11, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

McClung, Jas., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. July 22, '65, was pris. of war.

Dehalderman, Simon, e. Nov. 27, '61, in Co. D.

Wilmoth, L., e. Oct. 6, '64, in Co. D.

Company F.

Captains—

Wm. H. Olmsted, e. Dec. 23, '61, res. Apr. 18, '62.

Bernard Wagner, e. Dec. 20, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

First Lieutenants—

Richard Burus, e. Dec. 20, '61, kld. in battle of Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.

David M. Cummings, res. Apr. 11, '63.

John Backus, e. Dec. 31, '61, res. May 11, '65.

Chas. T. Maus, e. Nov. 5, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Second Lientenant—

David Blair, e. Dec. 4, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Sergeants—

Samuel Dusenberry, e. Sept. 21, '61.

Andrew McBride, e. Sept. 16, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Corporals—

Chas. Jacob, e. Sept. 30, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Wm. Hanlin, e. Sept. 25, '61, d. dis. July, '62.

Richard Flinn, e. Sept. 21, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.



James

- Frank H. Dare, e. Sept. 29, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Walter McDonald, e. Oct. 4, '61, m. o. Dec. 20, '64.
- Blacksmith—
- Jasper Smith, e. Oct. 3, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Privates—
- Blanchard, W. S., e. Sept. 16, '61.
- Bridgewater, Henry R., e. Sept. 23, '61, died Feb. 18, '63.
- Brooks, Joseph, e. Oct. 16, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Eennett, Richard, e. Oct. 3, '61, died May 1, '62.
- Boyer, Jona., e. Oct. 20, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Clark, Henry, e. Sept. 16, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Cohenour, Wm., e. Sept. 21, '61, d. for dis.
- Curran, Patrick, e. Dec. 15, '61.
- Davis, Joshua, e. Oct. 11, '61, v., died Feb. 13, '64.
- Goff, Alex., e. Sept. 30, '61, died May 25, '62.
- Gibbons, Thos., e. Oct. 3, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Hays, Jacob, e. Sept. 27, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Harman, D. H., e. Sept. 23, '61, d. Oct., '62.
- Hammond, Lemuel B., e. Nov. 11, '61.
- Hudson, Nathal, e. Dec. 15, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Kriell, John, e. Dec. 17, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Kemp, John, e. Sept. 23, '61, died.
- Little, John, e. Nov. 29, '61, d. for dis.
- Long, John, e. Sept. 23, '61.
- McGinnis, John, e. Oct. 5, '61, d. Dec. 20, '64.
- Mulvahill, Albt., e. Sept. 16, '61, m. o. Dec. 28, '64.
- Mulvahill, Geo., e. Sept. 24, '61, d. Dec. 20, '64.
- Murphy, Alex., e. Sept. 29, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- McKassen, R. J., e. Sept. 19, '61, v.
- Merryfield, M., e. Sept. 21, '61, died Feb. 28, '62.
- Miller, Geo., e. Oct. 16, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Myers, J. C., e. Nov. 16, '61, died Sept. 30, '62.
- Nelson, Daniel, e. Sept. 17, '61, d. Dec. 20, '64.
- Pickerell, Sam L., e. Sept. 23, '61, died May 3, '62.
- Ryans, Moses, e. Sept. 23, '61.
- Ryan, Dennis, e. Nov. 13, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 20, '65.
- Stiles, David, e. Sept. 24, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Scott, J. M., e. Oct. 21, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Slawbaw, Jno., e. Dec. 17, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Thorpe, M. G., e. Sept. 24, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Town, L. A., e. Dec. 4, '61.
- Wagner, Jos., e. Dec. 6, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Recruits—
- Cunningham, Chas., e. Mar. 18, '63.
- Davis, J. W., e. Dec. 9, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Pat Happeny, e. Jan. 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Happeny, Ed., e. Jan. 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Labberfield, F., e. Nov. 13, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Heaney, Frank, e. Dec. 26, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Henderson, Frank, e. Dec. 25, '61.
- Jones, J. L., e. Feb. 25, '65.
- Johnson, Wm. T., e. Jan. 31, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Munder, Ellis, e. Mar. 31, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- McFarland, M., e. Oct. 3, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Norvelle, Thos., e. Jan. 31, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- O'Riley, Jas., e. Sept. 23, '61, died Oct. 10, '64, v.
- Pollard, Richard, e. Jan. 31, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Pero, Alex., e. Oct. 3, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Powers, Thos., e. Mar. 31, '64, died Feb. 18, '65.
- Rayles, Jacob, e. Jan. 31, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
- Williams, S. M., e. Mar. 22, '64.
- Jerker, Wm., e. Mar. 22, '64.
- Hainline, Geo., e. Dec. 2, '61, in Co. G, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
- Abbey, A., e. Feb. 29, '64, in Co. G, m. o. July 14, '65.
- Company H.**
- Second Lieutenant—
- Andrew T. Limbarger.
- Corporal—
- Henry Pratt, e. Dec. 6, '61, d. Dec. 22, '64.
- Privates—
- Barraton, Jos., e. Nov. 29, '61, d. Dec. 22, '64.

Lenard, Peter, e. Nov. 16, '61, v., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Murphy, P. M., e. Nov. 17, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Stamm, John, e. Nov. 16, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Humphrey, Milt, e. Mar. 1, '62, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Recruits—

Crain, Frank, e. Feb. 29, '64, m. o. July 8, '65.

Doty, Sydney, e. Mar. 31, '64, died July 22, '64.

Humphrey, Milt, e. Mar. 1, '62, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Humphrey, M., e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Howard, G. W., e. Jan. 20, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Kennedy, Isaac, e. Mar. 24, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Owens, Ennis M., e. Jan. 30, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Parson, E. L., e. Feb. 1, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Princeton, Wm., e. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. May 22, '65.

Pemberton, J. K., e. Jan. 19, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Pemberton, Alvin, e. Jan. 19, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Rose, Chas., e. Dec. 19, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Speers, J. F., e. Feb. 27, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Sakers, Henry, e. Dec. 15, '63.

Winkelbeck J., e. Oct. 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Wright, Alfred, e. Sept. 28, '64, died July 12, '65.

Westfall, J. H., e. Apr. 1, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Pemberton, B., e. Feb. 5, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Company I.

Privates—

Humphrey, W. H., e. Nov. 7, '61.

Snay, John, e. July 1, '62, m. o. June 9, '65.

Taggart, David, e. Feb. 28, '62, died Aug. 10, '62.

Company L.

Privates—

Farran, Geo., e. Feb. 23, '61.

Murphy, Pat, e. Oct. 27, '61.

Green, John, e. Jan. 7, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Frye, Henry A., e. Feb. 27, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Manton, D. F., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Powers, A. C., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Company M.

Privates—

Brady, J. W., e. Feb. 27, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Delaney, Thos., e. Feb. 27, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Ickes, W. J., e. Feb. 27, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Unassigned Recruits—

Barrett, M. B., e. Nov. 16, '62.

Bowlsby, John, e. Nov. 18, '62.

Biggins, Patrick, e. Jan. 12, '63.

Betty, Jos., e. Jan. 12, '63.

Brown, Ed., e. Dec. 19, '63.

Cufaude, Hugh, e. Nov. 14, '64, m. o. May 29, '65.

Crosby, Hugh, e. Jan. 10, '63.

Eibe, Conrad, e. Apr. 4, '65.

Howard, C. M., e. Nov. 16, '62.

King, John, e. Oct. 7, '64.

Strong, Jason, e. Dec. 3, '63.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

Private—

Cary, Ed., e. Jan. 1, '62, in Co. E.

Unassigned Recruits—

Blanche, Chas., e. Sept. 28, '64.

Cook, John, e. Sept. 28, '64.

James, Thos., e. Sept. 28, '64.

Layhe, Michael, e. Sept. 28, '64.

McGovern, John, e. Sept. 28, '64.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company A.

Privates—

Polland, J. P., e. Nov. 31, '62, missing in action Aug. 3, '64.

Kolbe, John, e. Sept. 11, '62, d. dis. Dec. 5, '63.

Company B.

Privates—

Ammon, John.

Baldwin, Erwin, e. Feb. 16, '64, m. o. July 31, '65.

Company C.

Farrier—

John Buxton, e. Nov. 1, '62, d. dis. June 8, '65.

Privates—

Highland, Culbertson, e. Sept. 17, '62, died in Andersonville pris., Nov. 17, '64, grave No. 12,070.

Pippin, e. Jan. 26, '63, m. o. July 31, '65.

Pippin, Thos., e. Jan. 22, '63, m. o. July 31, '65.

Pippin, Arnold, e. Feb. 22, '64, m. o. July 31, '65.
 Rittenour, J. P., e. Feb. 22, '62, in Co. G.
 Miller, Henry, e. Sept. 14, '62, in Co. K.

Price, Wilson, e. Sept. 30, '64.
 Tumbleton, Thos. M., e. Sept. 30, '64.
 McGee, Benj., c. Mar. 7, '65.

Company M.**Sergeant—**

Benj. Kaurman, e. Sept. 15, '62, died Feb. 9, '64.

Corporals—

John Probasco, e. Sept. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.

J. J. Ferguson, e. Sept. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.

Privates—

Casey, J. M., e. Sept. 15, '62, m. o. July 31, '65.

Stinley, Wm. e. Sept. 15, '62.

Kellogg, David, e. Oct. 6, '64.

Burk, Thos., e. Sept. 27, '64.

Hass, Jacob, e. Oct. 6, '63, in Co. D 17th, m. o. Dec. 20, '65.

Howard, D. G., e. Jan. 15, '64, in Co. D 17th, m. o. Dec. 20, '65.

Voorhees, David, e. Jan. 28, '64, in Co. D, m. o. Dec. 20, '65.

ARTILLERY.**Privates—**

Gillett, Chas. S., e. Dec. 30, '63, in Bat. F, 1st, kld. Aug. 3, '64.

Richardson, Thos., e. July 3, '62, tr. to V. R. C. Betterling, Geo., e. Apr. 19, '61, in Bat. A, 2d Art., d. dis.

Wehner, Henry, e. July 17, '61, in Bat. A, 2d Art., died Feb. 14, '62, wnds.

Brown, James, e. Sept. 23, '64, in Bat. G, 2d Art., m. o. May 30, '65.

TWENTIETH UNITED STATES (Colored Infantry).**Privates—**

Corsley, Wm. H., e. Sept. 21, '64, in Co. B, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Hall, Geo. M., e. Sept. 21, '64, in Co. B.

Company G.**Privates—**

Ashby, Wm. J., e. Sept. 21, '64, m. o. Nov. 6, '65.

Ashby, Marshall, e. Sept. 21, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Ashby, Wm. H., e. Sept. 21, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Day, Morgan, e. Sept. 30, '64, died Sept. 6, '65.

Henry, Wm., e. Jan. 27, '65.

Lewis, Ed., e. Sept. 28, '64, m. o. May 23, '65.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.**Privates—**

Davis, Noah N., c. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Feb. 21, '66.

Crabtree, A. J., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 28, '66.

Carr, Thos., c. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 28, '66.

McClure, J. A., e. Feb. 27, '65.

Work, Hugh A., e. Feb. 24, '65, m. o. Feb. 24, '66.

Sandburn, W. H., e. Feb. 3, '65, m. o. Mar. 3, '66.

Crooks, Lawson, e. Mar. 6, '65.

Powers, Chas., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Feb. 28, '66.

Schermere, A., e. Mar. 23, '65, m. o. Mar. 23, '66.

Hill, Thos. e. Mar. 29, '65, m. o. Mar. 27, '66.

Harsh, Philip, e. Mar. 30, '65, m. o. Mar. 29, '66.

Simon, Francis, e. Apr., '65.

Gibbs, W. J., Apr. 5, '65, m. o. Apr. 13, '66.

Hess, Peter, e. Apr. 5, '65, m. o. Apr. 13, '66.

Steinkoff, G., e. Apr. 5, '65, m. o. Apr. 13, '66.

Bliss, Jas., e. June, '65.

Dean, Henry, e. Sept., '64.

Donelson, Jas., e. Feb., '64.

Hays, R., e. Sept., '64.

Newkirk, I. N., e. Oct., '64.

Price, Geo., e. Sept., '64.

Scott, John, e. Sept., '64.

Wilson, Chas., e. Sept., '64.

Young, Chas., e. June, '65.

MISCELLANEOUS.**Privates—**

Montgomery, Sam'l, e. Mar. 18, '62, v.

Newbanks, C. H., e. Mar. 29, '65, m. o. Oct. 15, '65.

Stanton, Michael, e. Oct. 12, '64, recruit.

Linton, A. R., e. Mar. 12, '64, kld. by R. R. accident, July 29, '64.

Wanttand, John, e. Mar. 5, '64, m. o. Aug. 12, '65.

Wood, John, e. Dec. 21, '64, m. o. Aug. 12, '65.

Burns, Peter, e. Oct. 6, '64, recruit.

Fernes, M., e. Oct. 6, '64, rejected by board.

Long, J. C., e. Oct. 6, '64, rejected by board.

Dodson, R. F., e. Feb. 22, '65, v., m. o. July 31, '66.

- Dodson, M., e. Feb. 22, '65, v., m. o. July 31, '66.
 Smith, Wm., e. Sept. 3, '61.
 Myers, e. Mar. 6, '62, v., m. o. July 12, '65.
 Rouse, T. J., e. Apr. 2, '62, m. o. Apr. 12, '65.
 Edmiston, J., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. June 11, '62, dis.
 Collins, N. M., e. Sept. 20, '64, Co. E, 73d Inf., m. o. June 12, '65.
 Morris, B. J., e. Aug. 5, '62, Co. F, 73d Inf., d. Jan. 13, '63, dis.
 Horton, M., e. Feb. 9, '64, 73d Inf., Co. K.
 Newberry, A., e. Sept. 29, '64, 73d Inf., Co. K.
 Clegg, J. C., e. Aug. 13, '62, 77th Inf., Co. H., kld. Vicksburg, May 19, '63.
 Poga, A. B., e. Aug. 9, '62, 77th Inf., Co. H, m. o. June 17, '65, pris. war.
 Stewart, W. H., e. Aug. 12, '62, 77th Inf., Co. H, d. May 27, '63, dis.
 Hauck, John, e. 77th Inf., Co. K, as recruit.
 Bagler, J. R., e. Aug. 12, '62, 81st Inf., Co. D, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.
 Wilson, David, e. Feb. 14, '65, 81st Inf., Co. K, recruit.
 Groff, Jos. E., e. Aug. 1, '62, 85th Inf., Co. I, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Price, Frederick, e. Feb. 5, '63, 2nd Cav. unassigned recruit.
 Hayner, Christian, e. Dec. 17, '63, unassigned recruit, cav.
 Clark, Lewis, e. Dec. 10, '64, 3d Cav., Co. A, recruit, m. o. Oct. 10, '65, as sergt.
 Ansell, Joseph, e. Oct. 11, '64, 3d Cav., Co. D, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Dalby, Milo, e. Oct., '64, 3rd Cav., Co. E, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 McCance, G. R., e. Apr. 12, '65, 3d Cav., Co. E, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Morris, Geo., e. Feb. 13, '65, 3d Cav., Co. E, Oct. 10, '65.
 Larish, David, e. '61, in Sappers and Miners, kld. in battle.
 Moody, Albert, e. '61, in Sappers and Miners, m. o. at close of war.
 Ramige, W., e. Aug. 15, '62, 85th Inf., Co. K, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Speicht, M., e. Aug. 15, '62, 85th Inf., Co. K, died Oct. 30, '62.
 Eaton, F. L., e. Aug. 11, '62, 86th Inf., d. as hos. steward.
 Chauncey, W. W., e. July 18, '62, 86th Inf., Co. H, d. Dec. 28, '62, dis.
 Howland, C. A., e. Oct. 13, '64, 92d Inf., Co. K, recruit.
 Sloan, J. L., e. Aug. 1, '62, 94th Inf., Co. F, m. o. July 17, '65.
 Cathar, Wm., e. Mar. 3, '65, 97th Inf., m. o. July 29, '65.
 Hand, Wm. B., e. July 26, '62, 99th Inf., Co. A, m. o. July 31, '65.
 Hand, Willis, e. July 26, '62, 99th Inf., Co. A, m. o. July 31, '65.
 Fitzpatrick, John, e. Mar. 9, '65, 103d Inf., Co. E, m. o. July 23, '65.
 VanMeter, J. B., e. July 22, '62, 106th Inf., Co. C, m. o. July 12, '65.
 VanMeter, S. G., e. July 2, '62, 106th Inf., Co. C, m. o. July 12, '65.
 Smith, Jas., e. Jan. 23, '64, unassigned recruit, 103d Inf.
 Holmes, Sam'l, e. Sept. 22, '64, 113th Inf., Co. D, e. recruit, m. o. Aug. 3, '65.
 Nale, Wm., e. Sept. 22, '64, 113th Inf., Co. D, recruit, m. o. Aug. 3, '65.
 O'Coner, Peter, e. Sept. 22, '64, 113th Inf., Co. D, m. o. Aug. 3, '65.
 Thompson, J. W., e. Sept. 22, '64, 113th Inf., Co. D, m. o. Aug. 3, '65.
 Carter, Wm. e. Oct. 6, '64, 115th Inf., Co. K, died Camp Butler, Jan. 8, '65.
 Lee, Chas. K., e. Sept. 27, '64, 116th Inf., recruit, Co. C, m. o. Jan. 7, '65.
 Hamilton, Paschal, e. Oct. 11, '64, 116th Inf., Co. E, recruit.
 Smith, J. K. T., e. Sept. 20, '62, 116th Inf., Co. F, m. o. June 7, '65.
 Harbison, S. J., e. Aug. 12, '61, v., 2d Cav., Co. B., accidentally kld. Oct. 10, '65.
 Collison, Madison, e. Oct. 1, '64, 2d Cav., Co. B, d. June 21, '65.
 Jones, Wm., e. Oct. 1, '64, 2d Cav., Co. D, June 12, '65.
 VanMeter, Newton, e. Feb. 20, '61, v., 2d Cav., Co. D, m. o. Nov. 12, '65.
 Kemp, Abraham, e. Mar. 25, '64, 2d Cav., Co. K, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
 Hodges, Wm. J., e. Feb. 28, '65, Co. H, 14th Regt.
 Hammond, J., e. Feb. 28, '65, Co. K., 14th Regt.
 Wells, Marcus P., e. May 24, '61, in Co. K, 16th Inf., died May 26, '62.
 Hodgson, Hugh D., e. Dec. 14, '63.

- Cadwell, W., e. June 17, '61, in Co. F, 19th Inf.
- Ketz, Fred, e. Mar. 8, '65, in Co. A, 20th Inf., m. o. July 22, '65.
- Scholotour, John, e. Mar. 8, '65, in Co. A, 20th Inf., m. o. July 16, '65.
- Miller, Wm. H., e. June 13, '61, in Co. E, 20th Inf., died.
- Kelly, Thos., e. Jan. 23, '65, in Co. F, 20th Inf.
- Kelly, Jas., e. Jan. 23, '65, never reported.
- Dougherty, Jas., e. Jan. 16, '65.
- Rotze, Fred, e. Mar. 8, '65.
- Mynum, Isaac, e. Sept. 29, '64, m. o. Aug. 4, '65.
- Bond, C. C., e. Feb. 28, '65, m. o. Nov. 6, '65.
- Brown, Jackson, e. Aug. 20, '61, v., in Co. G, 33d Inf.
- Davis, Jonathan, e. Oct. 7, '64, in Co. H, 33d Inf.
- Oliver, R., e. Feb. 15, '65, in Co. I, drowned.
- Ragan, H. W., e. Oct. 7, '64, in Co. I, m. o. Oct. 6, '65.
- Carr, Mark, e. Sept. 7, '61, v., in Co. I, 34th Inf., missing in action.
- Sullivan, C., e. Dec. 30, '63, in Co. I, 34th Inf., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Muller, J. B., e. Aug. 30, '61, in Co. G, 39th Inf., d. July 4, '63, dis.
- Neef, Fred, e. Aug. 30, '61, in Co. G, 39th Inf.
- Heintz, P. H., e. Aug. 30, '61, v., in Co. G, 39th Inf.
- Kuchuke, M., e. Sept. 1, '61, in Co. G, 43d Inf.
- Leatherwood, Alex., e. Apr. 5, '65, in Co. K, 43d Inf., died May 9, '65.
- Spradley, A. J., e. Apr. 5, '65, in Co. K, 43d Inf., m. o. May 11, '65.
- Roberts, Newman, e. Oct. 1, '64, in Co. E, 120th Inf., died May 2, '65.
- Bloomshine, Fred, Dec. 8, '63.
- McCofferty, Jas., e. Oct. 10, '64.
- Anderson, Wm., e. Feb. 22, '65, in Co. B, 126th Inf., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Henderson, Wm., e. Apr. 5, '65, in Co. E, 126th Inf., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Mueller, A. H., e. Apr. 5, '65, in Co. E, 126th Inf., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Penninger, Washington, e. Mar. 21, '65.
- James, John T., e. May 20, '64, in Co. G, 134th Inf., Oct. 25, '64.
- Robison, Geo. F., e. May 20, '64, in Co. G, 134th Inf., m. o. Oct. 25, '64.
- Willard, Erastus H., e. June 21, '64, in Co. E, 38th Inf., as first lieu.
- Zanies, Sam'l A., e. Mar. 16, '64, in Co. I, 142d Inf., m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
- Armstrong, Thos., e. Nov. 15, '64, in Co. K, 144th Inf., m. o. July 14, '65.
- Houghton, Thos. B., e. Feb. 3, '65, in Co. A, 150th Inf., m. o. Jan. 16, '66.

CHAPTER XII.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

JOHN WOOD—JOHN OTT—J. W. MCDOWELL—THOMAS HOUGLE—GEORGE DUNN—ENOCH WEST—WILLIAM BERRY AND OTHERS—WM. ASHBY—WM. COSTLY—JEHIEL STEVENS—S. E. WILLARD—GEORGE CLINTON—ANNA E. WORLEY—THE HUDLOWS—LITTLE MINE RIOT—ALBERT WALLACE—GEO. W. SMITH—JAMES W. SMITH—JAMES LANE—SAMUEL MOSER—CALAMITOUS EVENTS.

John Wood.—At the April term of the Circuit Court, 1844, the first indictment for murder in this county was found against John Wood, for the murder of his own child by throwing it up against the ceiling. He was tried, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for four years.

John Ott.—George W. Orendorf, with his family consisting of his wife and two little girls, Emma, aged nine, and Ada, seven years old, lived about four miles southeast of Delavan. He left home on Friday morning, October 12, 1860, and, on his return in the evening, he found the lifeless body of his wife on the floor and by her side was the eldest daughter, and near by the younger one in the agonies of death. An old rusty axe, stained with human blood, was found upon the floor near them, and was evidently the weapon with which the murder had been committed. The bodies were found in the front room of the house with the front door closed.

The Board of Supervisors offered a reward of \$2,000 for the capture of the murderer, and diligent search resulted in the arrest of John Ott, on whose trail searchers had been. He was concealed in a shock of corn near Lincoln, and brought back to Delavan. So intense was the feeling among the infuriated people that threats of lynching were heard on every hand, but through the influence of Mr. Orendorf,

who urgently solicited his neighbors to let the law take its course, Ott was handed over to the civil authorities, and on February 6, 1861, he pleaded guilty to the murder of Mrs. Orendorf and her children, and was sentenced to be hung Friday, March 1, 1861. The law at that time required all executions to be private, and a scaffold was erected on the east side of the old jail and enclosed with a wooden structure. Rumors soon reached the Sheriff that an attempt would be made to demolish the structure, and, on Wednesday preceding the execution, a request was sent to Captain Miles of Washington to bring his military company to Pekin, and on Thursday evening the men arrived and were quartered at the American House to await further orders. The demeanor of the people was still threatening, and three military companies from Peoria, The National Blues, Emmett Guards and German Rifles, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, reached Pekin about three o'clock Friday morning and were stationed in the court room to await orders.

Notwithstanding these precautions, between 5 and 6 o'clock Friday morning the entire building surrounding the scaffold was leveled to the ground, and by 10 o'clock at least 5,000 people were in the city to witness the execution. Accompanied by the Revs. Sawyer, Rybolt and Windsor, the prisoner was led to the scaffold at the appointed time. He declared that he alone was guilty of the crime for which he was about to die, and that Green, his cousin, who had been arrested with him, was innocent.

Ott was born near Dayton, Ohio, November 6, 1839, and was not 21 years of age when he committed this crime. He was possessed with a maddening passion for money and began to steal in his early youth, and one crime led to another until his mad desire for gain culminated in the murder of the Orendorf family.

Enoch Green, who was indicted with Ott, for participation in the Orendorf murder, was discharged at the June term of court, 1861.

Joseph W. McDowell.—Joseph W. McDowell, indicted for the murder of A. J. Finley, was arraigned before the Circuit Court, Thursday, February 7, 1861. Both sides were represented by able counsel. For the prosecution appeared State's Attorney Fullerton and Mr.

Grove, assisted by C. A. Roberts and J. M. Hanna, while the defendant was represented by Messrs. Puterbaugh and James Roberts, of Pekin, and Julius Manning of Peoria. The jury returned into court, Sunday morning, with the verdict of "Guilty." A new trial was granted, and in June, 1861 a change of venue to McLean county was taken and the prisoner tried and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He never entered within the walls of that prison, however, as he was met at the doorway with a pardon. During all the years since that unfortunate occurrence, McDowell has lived in this county a respected citizen until recently, when he removed to California and is there at the present time.

His brother, Edward McDowell, was indicted at the February term of the Circuit Court charged with complicity in the killing of Finley. He was arraigned before the court, February 15, 1861, but took a change of venue to Mason county, and at the March term of the court in that county he was tried and acquitted.

Thomas Houghe.—Abner H. Underhill, residing about two miles east of Delavan, was shot and killed by Thomas Houghe, on Sunday evening, May 24, 1863. Houghe had made his home with Underhill for sometime, and a quarrel ensued between them concerning a woman which led to the murder. Houghe's arrest and conviction followed shortly after, and at the June term he was sentenced by Judge Harriott to be hung, July 9, 1863. Two days before the date of the execution the death sentence was commuted by Governor Yates to life imprisonment in the penitentiary, to which place he was taken on July 9th.

George Dunn.—The body of David Townsend was found on the farm of Benj. O'Brien, near Groveland, Thursday, February 9, 1865. From a post-mortem examination made by Dr. F. Shurtleff, the jury came to the conclusion that Townsend's death was caused by a pistol shot in the back part of the head, and that he must have been killed on or about the 26th of December. The body was concealed under some logs and remained undiscovered until February. The deceased and another man named George Dunn had been chopping wood for Mr. O'Brien. Dunn very suddenly, and, in a peculiar manner, left the neighborhood and sus-

picion very strongly pointed to him as the murderer, but he was never found.

Unknown man.—The body of a man supposed to be that of George Jackson, was found in the Illinois River near Pekin, on Thursday, October 19, 1865. The head had been severed from the body, which bore marks of five or six deadly wounds, and had been kept from floating by a quantity of iron fastened about it. George Jackson, a well known resident of the county, had been mysteriously absent for some time, and the corpse was thought to be his. The Mayor of Pekin offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the murderer. In 1866, nothing having been heard from Jackson in the meantime, his wife went to England, and upon arrival in Liverpool, was surprised to meet her husband supposed to have been murdered. The identity of the murdered man, or who committed the deed, has never been established.

Thomas A. Williamson was arrested Monday, August 27, 1866, for the murder of Charles Koch, of Delavan township. Koch was last seen in the neighborhood about July 18th, but his body was not found until Saturday August 25th, when it was found in the cornfield near his house. The fact that Williamson was living with Koch at the time, and the contradictory stories he told concerning the missing man excited suspicion, and led to an inquiry among the people of the neighborhood. Williamson left and suspicion became stronger than ever. A search was made, and Koch's body found. The murdered man was a German and had no relatives in this country.

At the February term of the Circuit Court Williamson was tried and found guilty of murder. Judge Harriott sentenced him to be hung Friday, March 22, 1867. Just previous to the day of execution, however, a postponement was obtained until June 21st. This fact was not known to the Sheriff until Thursday night. On the 15th of June, Governor Oglesby commuted the sentence to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. He was discharged from prison about April 1, 1879, and went to Kansas, where he has since died.

Enoch West.—June 9, 1868, a man by the name of West was arrested in Fulton county, charged with the killing of Henry Winninghaum. At the September term of the Circuit Court he was convicted and sentenced to the

penitentiary for 19 years and 6 months. A new trial was granted and, at the February term, 1869, he was again found guilty and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

William Berry and Others.—On Friday night, July 30, 1869, Deputy Sheriff Henry Pratt, Jailor George Hinman, assisted by City Marshal Kessler and Constable W. F. Copes, armed with the necessary legal papers for the arrest of Ike Berry and other parties, went to Circleville to serve the warrants, when Pratt was shot and killed by Berry. Hinman was wounded and Copes narrowly escaped.

When Pratt's body was brought to Pekin Saturday morning, the excitement was intense. The gang was pursued by armed men and before night five of them were lodged in jail. William Berry had no personal knowledge of the murder and came to Pekin early Saturday morning as usual. It was charged that he was the leader of the band, and he was arrested, it seems, on general principles. The other members of the gang were Emanuel Berry, Ike Berry, Mathew McFarland, C. Daily and Robert Britton. Ike Berry was captured some weeks later at Bath, Mason County, by M. M. Bassett.

William Berry had killed a young man by the name of Peppers, in Delavan, some time prior to this event, but had been duly tried therefor and acquitted upon the ground of self-defense. Peppers had many friends in Delavan, however, who thought the verdict unjust, and who now felt that the time had come to avenge his killing. Deputy Sheriff Pratt had many friends in the vicinity of Tremont where he had been raised, and rumors came to the ears of the authorities to the effect that the friends of Peppers from Delavan, those of Pratt from Tremont and other points in the vicinity, would make an attempt to hang Bill Berry that night. These rumors increased until it was deemed advisable to swear in a force of extra deputies, and arm them for the protection of the jail and the prisoners confined therein.

On the evening of Saturday the streets of Pekin and the vicinity about the jail presented no unusual appearance, and many persons who had been expecting trouble had gone to their homes, thinking that nothing unusual would occur. About eleven o'clock three men were

seen to come from the restaurant under the saloon kept in what was known as the "Senate" in a brick building immediately west of the Court House. They came up the north side of the square and stopped on the steps immediately in front of the jail door. One of the men clapped his hands a few times, and in a few moments two or three hundred men were surrounding the jail. Where they came from nobody seemed to know. They sprang out from the alleys and shadows of the buildings as if by magic. The special deputies, who had been sworn in to defend the jail, disappeared like rats in a hole. Nothing further was seen or heard from them. The mob demanded the keys to the jail from Sheriff Ed. Pratt, brother of the murdered man, who, from the upper window, had ordered them to disperse and let the law take its course, and further told them that the keys were not in his possession. All reasoning and commands upon the part of the Sheriff were unavailable, and the mob proceeded to batter down the doors of the cell in which Berry was confined. This work consumed about three hours, when finally the last door gave way. It seems that during the day, Berry, who was a powerfully built man, and of undoubted courage, had obtained possession of a pocket knife, and just before the last door, which was of skeleton make, was knocked from its hinges, had reached through with his knife and severely stabbed one of the men who was holding a lantern. This man dropped the lantern, which went out just as the door fell, and Berry, with his knife, sprang into the crowd, cutting and slashing right and left. Finding that he could not be subdued by ordinary means, he was shot three different times by one of the leaders of the mob, and after being virtually dead, was hung to a tree which stood in the northeast corner of the court yard.

Just at the break of day, Deputy Al. Stone drove in along South Fourth Street with the man Britton, alias "The Peddler," whom he had arrested in San Jose, Mason County. Passing by where Berry was hanging, the terrible deed of the mob at once revealed itself to both Stone and his prisoner. They drove hurriedly to Haight & Miller's livery stable, which then stood right across the alley from the Farmers' National Bank building. Fearing for the safety

of the man, Stone left him under guard, came up to the jail building, and exacted a promise from the mob that they would not molest Britton if he should bring him to jail. Returning he brought his man up and, at the request of the crowd, stood him on the steps so they might see him. Some one, in order to give him a fright, threw a rope over his head, and the crowd shouted "Hang him." The mob was satisfied, however, with the bloody work of the night, and Britton was not further molested, and when taken to a cell-door of the jail he went in like a shot. The history of this county does not show another case of such extreme anxiety to get into jail.

The remaining members of the gang were tried at Jacksonville, Morgan County, where the case was taken on change of venue. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Ike Berry was sentenced to the penitentiary for life; Robt. Britton for twenty years; Emanuel Berry, fifteen years; Cornelius Daly, fifteen years; Mathew McFarland, fifteen years. Simeon Berry was found "not guilty," and has since lived in Elm Grove Township. McFarland was pardoned about 1876, and was shortly afterwards killed somewhere in the West. Daly was pardoned about the same time. Ike Berry remained in the penitentiary for about seventeen years, when he was pardoned. Abhorrent as mob-law is to all good citizens, the hanging of William Berry for a crime of which he had no knowledge, is especially deplored and condemned.

William Ashby.—Saturday, August 13, 1870, the body of Alfred Carl, a lad of ten years of age, was found concealed in the bush near the upper end of Pekin Lake. About noon the previous day he was sent out by his stepfather, William Ashby, a mulatto, after his horse. Not returning, Ashby went after him and returned without finding him. The neighbors became suspicious and went in search of the lad, and found the body, which to them showed evidences that he had been murdered. The skull was crushed. Ashby was indicted for the murder, tried and acquitted.

William Costly.—William Costly, alias Nigger Bill, was indicted for the murder of Patrick Boyle, at Pekin, tried and acquitted.

Jehiel Stevens was indicted September 13, 1870, for the murder of a man by the name of

Crawl, at Pekin. Crawl was waylaid one night near the Wide-awake Engine House on Court street, and pounded to death, for which crime Stevens was arrested. A change of venue was taken and he was tried at Lincoln and acquitted.

Samuel E. Willard.—Samuel E. Willard and Charles Ziegenbien were farmers living on adjoining farms on Section 10, Spring Lake Township, and on Tuesday morning, June 8, 1875, Ziegenbien was shot and killed by Willard. Willard gave himself up to the authorities of Pekin and was imprisoned on the charge of murder. The trial came off at the November Term, 1875. It seems that there had been difficulty between the two men for a period of two years or more. The immediate trouble which led to the murder arose from the trespass of Ziegenbien's stock on Willard's premises the Sunday before the shooting took place. On Monday of this week the two men met and quarreled in Manito. The morning of the shooting Ziegenbien started his cows down the road and, as they passed Willard's house, the hired men set the dogs on them. Ziegenbien followed down the road, went inside the barnyard and was engaged in a wrangle with the hired men for dogging his cows. Willard came on the scene and when he wanted to know what Ziegenbien wanted, was told that it was none of his damn business. Willard ordered Ziegenbien off his premises, went after his gun and came back to the front gate. He stopped Ziegenbien, who was then going towards his house, and told him he had abused his family, trespassed upon his premises and interfered with his rights as a citizen, and followed Ziegenbien on the inside of the fence for some little distance, when he finally climbed over into the road. Ziegenbien told him that he was a coward to bring out his gun. Willard laid down his gun and offered to fight Ziegenbien, which the latter would not do. Willard then picked up his gun, when Ziegenbien seized the barrel. Willard then fired twice, the first shot striking Ziegenbien just below the ribs, causing instant death; the second shot did not hit him. Ziegenbien was accustomed to carry a revolver, as he was a constable, and had one in his possession at that time.

At the trial which took place in November,

intense interest was manifested, as both men were well known. The jury found Willard guilty and sentenced him to the penitentiary for fourteen years. He was discharged some years before the expiration of the time for which he was sentenced, and has lived an honorable life ever since, at his old home at Spring Lake.

George Clinton.—William Thorpe was shot and killed at Mackinaw, Friday, June 28, 1876, by George Clinton, a police officer. It seems that he was trying to quell some noisy disturbance by a party of men who had been drinking; he threatened to arrest the whole party, and being jeered at, fired into the crowd and killed Thorpe. In the preliminary examination it was found that the shooting was justifiable and he was released. No action was ever taken in the matter by the grand jury.

Mrs. Anna E. Weyrich.—On June 20, 1877, Peter Weyrich, an old resident of Sand Prairie, died very suddenly and foul play was suspected. A chemical examination of the stomach made in Chicago, revealed the presence of poison and his wife was arrested for the murder, and on change of venue was tried in Logan County in March, 1878. The trial was a lengthy one, and the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court which tribunal reversed the decision and remanded the case for a new trial, which took place in July, 1878, and resulted in her acquittal.

Jacob and David Hudlow.—These men were arrested on Wednesday, April 17, 1878, at the instigation of Christian Ropp, of Elm Grove Township, and charged with the murder of Rudolph Meyers. The deceased was a resident of Sand Prairie Township and left Pekin for his home on the night of December 22, 1877. About 10 o'clock he returned to the city and told of the assault upon him about half a mile from town, that he was robbed of what money he had and his watch, and was brutally beaten by three men after his property was taken. Physicians were called and it was discovered that he was seriously injured internally. His death occurred at 1 o'clock P. M., the next day, Sunday.

At the time of the arrest of the Hudlows they were engaged in clearing timber in Spring Lake

Township. They were tried at the May term of the Circuit Court 1878, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years.

LITTLE MINE RIOT.

On Wednesday, June 6, 1894, occurred the most serious riot ever known in Tazewell County.

Peter and Edward Little, brothers, had been coal-mine operators in Peoria County, but had leased what was then known as the Hilliard Mine near Wesley City. They had placed improved machinery in the works, to which objection was made by the miners, as many of them were thereby thrown out of work. The miners in Peoria County had been on a strike for sometime, and the fact that coal was being taken daily from the Hilliard Mine seemed to be a source of aggravation. The result was that threats by the strikers to close their mine came to the ears of the Littles, and they prepared for trouble by storing guns and ammunition in the tower which overlooked the valley below. On June 15th, Sheriff J. C. Friederich received the following telegram from Ed. Little: "The miners are coming tomorrow, five hundred strong, and armed. Be on hand early." Sheriff Friederich and Deputy Frings swore in about thirty deputies. They could secure no weapons worthy of mention, and, consequently, went up unarmed. In the meantime about three hundred miners assembled on the opposite side of the river, and nearly all armed with guns, pistols and other deadly weapons. They crossed the river in boats, and under the leadership of John L. Geher, an ex-member of the Legislature, marched to the mine. The sight of the mine in operation seemed to enrage them beyond control, and they started on a run for the works. They were met by the Sheriff, who asked them to abstain from violence, and commanded them to disperse. They brushed the sheriff and his deputies aside, and began firing in the tower. The assault was replied to by the Littles, striking a miner by the name of Edward Flower, who fell dead. In the tower were the Little brothers, William Dickson, colored, Charles Rockey and John Fash. Seeing that resistance was useless, they ran out a flag of truce. Both the Littles and James Little, a son, were

wounded. Dickson attempted to escape but was followed and shot several times, was taken to a Peoria hospital and died there. The miners completed the work of destruction by pouring coal oil down the shaft and setting fire to it. Some eleven men were working in the mine at the time, but all succeeded in making their escape.

Responsibility for this outbreak was claimed by the miners to rest on the Littles. Their version of the affair was that they had made repeated attempts to settle with the Littles peaceably, but had given it up; that one of the Littles had said he could control the whole gang with a six-shooter, and they were determined to show him that he couldn't. The Littles claimed that they had a right to run their business with machinery, if they wanted to do so, without any interference on the part of anybody.

This outbreak created intense excitement in Pekin, and throughout the county. The Sheriff reported the facts to the Governor and asked for arms and requested the Sheriff of Peoria county to assist him in making arrests of those who had lived in, or had fled to, that county. No arms were available. On June 7th Major Cabinas and a company of State Militia from Galesburg, and one from Bloomington and Lincoln, arrived on the scene with orders to report to Sheriff Friederich. A company of guards was organized composed of citizens of Pekin for the protection of the town, as threats had been made by the striking miners to release those of their number who had been arrested and placed in jail. The militia companies remained on duty for about a week, and were then ordered home. By order of the Board of Supervisors a hundred Remington rifles were purchased for use in such emergencies, and have since remained the property of the county, in charge of the Sheriff. The miners were advised by an attorney in their employ not to attempt to rescue those who were in the jail, and the excitement soon died away.

At the September term of Court, 1894, John L. Geher and Daniel Caddell, John Heathcote, and one Jones, alleged to have been the leaders of the raid, were tried on an indictment for murder and conspiracy, and were sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Joliet, but were pardoned by Gov.

Altgeld after an imprisonment of something more than a year.

The Littles afterwards filed a claim for damage to their property and business with the Board of Supervisors, and were awarded damages to the amount of \$7,710.69, which, including the expenses of the trial, and attorney's fee in the case, the purchase of the 100 Winchesters, making the total expense to the county of this riot between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Albert Wallace.—On February 19, 1895, Albert Wallace, who lived with his brother-in-law, John C. Bowlby, on the old Andrew Wallace homestead in Dillon Township, fatally shot his sister, Mrs. Belle Bowlby, and seriously wounded his brother-in-law and Lawrence Lyman, the hired man.

There had been some talk of contesting the will of their father, Andrew Wallace, who was killed by James Connell in self-defense in April, 1890, and who had bequeathed his estate to his daughter, Mrs. Bowlby. This fact had led to bickering between Mr. and Mrs. Bowlby and Albert Wallace, who made frequent demands for money, and when refused, is said to have made threats against Mr. and Mrs. Bowlby.

On the night of the tragedy the family had gathered in the sitting room after supper. Mr. Bowlby was lying on the lounge and his wife and Lyman were sitting near. A young woman living with them was playing the piano and Wallace was singing. About 9 o'clock Wallace stepped out of doors and was heard to walk around the house; the next moment a gun was discharged through the window. Bowlby, whose hand was on his forehead, had several fingers blown off and a number of shot entered his head. Mrs. Bowlby sprang and opened the door, when she was shot in the stomach. Lyman was shot twice in the leg, and was badly burned in the face by the powder.

After the shooting Wallace took a neighbor's horse, came to Pekin and surrendered to Sheriff Stout, and when asked to state what the matter was, replied: "You will find out later." On the next day he was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$1,500, in default of which he was sent to jail. Mrs. Bowlby died on February 21st, two days after the shooting. The hired man, Lyman, eventually recov-

ered with the loss of one eye, and Mr. Bowlby also got well.

Wallace, the murderer, was indicted at the following term of court. His trial took place in September the same year. He was found guilty and sentenced to hang on October 28, 1895. The counsel for the defendant appealed the case to the Supreme Court, insisting that the defendant had not been legally sentenced. The contention of the counsel for the defense was sustained, and the case was reversed and remanded for proper sentence; and, at the following February term, the sentence of death was ordered carried out on the 14th day of March. On that day a stockade was erected in the Court House yard adjoining the jail building on the west, where the execution took place. Wallace went to his death without a tremor, and paid the full penalty of the law for one of the most revolting crimes known in the criminal history of Tazewell county.

George W. Smith.—July 1, 1895, Louis Perrill was shot and killed by his father-in-law, George W. Smith. Perrill lived on a farm adjoining that of Smith, in Dillon township. The men had been at enmity for some time over various matters. On the day of the tragedy Perrill was returning from Dillon, and Smith, concealed in a wood shed, was lying in wait for him. As Perrill came within range, Smith fired from his place of concealment and Perrill dropped dead in the road. Smith shot him the second time as he lay in the road, where the coroner found him when the inquest was called. Smith went to Delavan and gave himself up. He claimed that Perrill had frequently threatened him and, at the time of the tragedy, he claimed that before he fired, Perrill made a movement as if he intended to draw a pistol. Perrill, however, was known to be a peaceable fellow, and not inclined to quarrel unless when under the influence of liquor. There was no evidence to show that he was drinking that day. Smith and his wife, Susan, were duly indicted for murder, and at the first trial of the case, at the February term of court, 1896, Smith was found guilty and punishment fixed at death by the jury. His wife was acquitted. A new trial was granted, however, and one year from the first conviction, at the second trial of the case, Smith was acquitted.

James Lane.—On the 10th day of March,

1896, James Lane shot and killed Samuel Beebe, at the home of the former in the City of Pekin. They had been down in the city drinking together and got into a quarrel on the road home, when Beebe assaulted Lane. The quarrel continued until they reached Lane's home. They all went in the house together, Lane, Beebe and Lane's wife. What occurred therein no one exactly knows, excepting Lane and his wife. It was claimed that Beebe again assaulted Lane, and that Lane shot him in self-defense.

Lane was duly indicted and tried upon the charge of murder, but the jury disagreed, standing eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Lane was afterwards released on bonds, some of the most prominent citizens of Pekin going his surety. The case was then continued from time to time, and finally nolleprossed by the State's Attorney.

Samuel Moser.—In January, 1900, Samuel Moser, son of Benedict Moser, of Morton, moved from the vicinity of Goodfield, Woodford county, to a farm one and a half miles north-east of Tremont. He had been married to Hannah Holuley about nine years, and to them had been born three children.

On Tuesday morning, May 15th, 1900, his brother, Noah Moser, went to Sam Moser's home, and, upon opening the door, discovered the lifeless bodies of the three little boys lying in the front room, and the body of Mrs. Moser in the cellar with a bullet-hole in her right temple; all indications going to show that she died instantaneously and without a struggle.

There had been difficulty between Moser and his wife with reference to her church affiliations. Moser himself had been expelled from the Omish church at Gridley, Illinois, about two years before, for an alleged infraction of the rules of that denomination. After moving to the vicinity of Tremont, he had been invited to come back in the church at Morton, but he always replied that the church people had not treated him right and that he would never join them again. Later developments in the case went to show that he had become morbidly morose on this matter of alleged church interference, and concluded in his own mind that the shortest way out of the difficulty was to kill his family.

Upon the discovery of the crime a coroner's

jury consisting of R. E. Rollins, foreman; N. L. Cottingham, Frank Davis, Earnest Abbott, T. H. Harris, and John Hurley was impannelled. The first positive indication that Moser had murdered his family was found in the following note picked up under the kitchen stove in the house:

"Tremont, Ill., May 13, 1900.—Inform postmaster by wire that my woman and three boys can be found dead in my house. Sam Mo."

It was further learned that a man answering Moser's description took the Big-Four train at Tremont, Sunday evening, May 13, at 8:12, and that he stopped off at the junction at Bloomington. A letter mailed at Tremont, the same evening and addressed to the postmaster at New York City, was as follows:

"Wire the postmaster at Morton, Ill., that they will find my wife and three children in the house dead and in eternity, and I am on the road to meet them. Sam Moser."

Sheriff John D. Mount rightly divined that Moser had fled to Utah, and in pursuance of this conviction, flooded the state with circulars containing a description of the murderer and his crime, and included the offer of \$200 reward, offered for his arrest by the Board of Supervisors. At 12:30 o'clock, Saturday, May 19th, the following telegram was received at Morton, Illinois:

"Salt Lake City, Utah, May 19, 1900.—City Marshal, Morton, Ill.: I have arrested Sam Moser, who killed his wife and children, and he has confessed to crime. Advise me what to do with him. Thomas H. Helton, Chief of Police."

Upon receipt of this information, Sheriff Mount started for Springfield and secured requisition papers for the extradition of Moser, and started for Salt Lake City. Upon his arrival there Moser admitted his identity and made the following statement regarding his crime:

"This trouble is all due to the Omish community I formerly lived with, of which I and my wife was also a member. I grew away from their beliefs, but they kept control of my wife, and the church people came between us continually. My children noticed the trouble, and this made me very unhappy. There was no chance of my improvement and I became desperate. On Sunday, May 13th, my

wife went to church, taking the children, while I remained at home. They returned between 4 and 5 o'clock, and my wife started to get supper. She went down cellar for something. I followed and shot her through the head. The boys were in the yard. I called one of them into the bed-room and shot him. Then I sent the other for a bucket of water and as he returned to the pantry I shot him twice. Then I went to the bed-room and killed the baby. It was necessary to shoot it three times. When all was done, I threw some carpet over my wife and some dresses over the children, shut up the house and walked to Tremont. There I took the train to Bloomington, paying fare on train. At Bloomington I bought a ticket to Kansas City and then came on here. I fully intended to kill myself from the time I left home, and regret that I did not succeed Saturday. I am not sorry I killed my wife and children. They are at rest."

Moser had attempted to take his life on Saturday before his arrest, but succeeded only in wounding himself slightly in the head.

It is but fair, in connection with Moser's case, to state the position of the Omish Church with reference to excommunicants. A former member of that church makes the following statement:

"The Mennonites have a liberal representation in this state, with McLean, Tazewell, Woodford and Livingston exceeding in population of the sect. It is a religion which was founded in 1525, with views of same originating in Switzerland, and receiving its recognized name in the Netherlands. The Mennonites are Evangelical Christians, who with respect to discipline, baptism, oath and military service, agreed to isolate themselves from other sects and follow in the doctrinal footsteps, as it were, of Menno Simons. They banished from their worship all features not found in the apostolical church; they rejected paid clergy, tithes, the holding of civil offices, use of the sword and arms and oaths. One of their creeds was as follows:

"We believe and confess that if anyone has so far fallen off, either by a wicked life or perverted doctrine, that he is separated from God, and consequently justly separated from, and corrected and punished by the church, such person must be shunned, according to Christ and

the Apostles, and avoided without partiality by all members of his church, especially by those to whom he is known, whether in eating or drinking, or similar temporal matters, and they shall have no dealings with him, to the end that they may not be contaminated by intercourse with him, nor be made partners of his sin, but that the sinner may be made ashamed, corrected and again led to repentance.'"

During the trial of the case Moser received no assistance from his father or any members of the family. From the above declaration of belief, rigidly adhered to by all Mennonites, their refusal to assist him is easily understood. In the trial of the case, which occurred at the February Term of Court, 1901, a plea of insanity was set up by the defendants. The evidence went to show that there had been several cases of insanity in the family, and the belief among the people was strong that Moser was ether mentally unbalanced or a degenerate. That any sane man could commit such a crime seemed preposterous. After a long and tedious trial the jury found him guilty, and his punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary at Joliet for a term of 23 years.

CHAPTER XIII.

CALAMITOUS EVENTS.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—TORNADO IN SPRING LAKE TOWNSHIP—RAILROAD WRECK NEAR HOPEDALE—THE FRANKIE FOLSOM CALAMITY—TORNADO IN MALONE TOWNSHIP—FATAL EXPLOSION AT MORTON—EXPLOSION ON THE BIG FOUR RAILWAY.

The first calamity which happened in Tazewell County, of which we have any authentic information, occurred on April 16, 1852. The two steamers, the "Prairie State" and the "Avalanche" coming from the north, landed almost simultaneously at the Pekin wharf. They were evidently racing as both were carrying a high pressure of steam. The "Prairie State" pulled out of the landing ahead of her competitor, and when nearly opposite our gas works, her boilers exploded with terrific force. This happened on Sunday about the time for the beginning of church services. The people went to the res-

cue of the injured, and the wreck of the "Prairie State" was towed back to the wharf by the "Avalanche." Many bodies were recovered and laid side by side under the walnut and oak trees on the bank of the river. The citizens turned their houses into temporary hospitals in which the injured were cared for.

Mr. James Sallee was a passenger going to Texas, and is authority for the statement that the boat was crowded with passengers, many of whose bodies were never recovered.

TORNADO.

May 26, 1859, a letter from Dr. C. C. Hodge-land, of Spring Lake, to the Tazewell Register, gives an account of a tornado as follows: "We had a refreshing shower during the night of the 26th, and the early morning wrapped the hills in dense fog. About 9 o'clock rain began to fall, which continued at intervals till mid-day. About 4 o'clock our attention was attracted to a very dark and heavy cloud which arose out of the southwest, and soon began to show the shape and indications of a water-spout—from the dark cloud above the earth, spiral tubes of vapor varying and shifting in a circle, accompanied with vivid streaks of lightning and heavy thunder in the distance. Soon the cloud advanced rapidly with a gyrating motion, appearing very grand and awful, but filling our minds with apprehensions as it approached with the rapidity of the wind. Rev. Mr. Bumstead's house is about a mile and a half from mine, and it was doubtful whether the cloud was passing east of his house or over it; but all doubt was dissipated in a moment more as the tornado struck his barn and smashed it in a moment, scattering the timbers and enclosures, and carrying them to great height in the air, whirling and tossing them as if they were feathers. A young man in the barn, hearing the roaring, ran out and was overturned at once, and rolled over and over thirty or forty yards before he could regain his feet. The farm wagon was taken next and deposited, the fore wheels with the tongue, three hundred yards further. Then a small granary was crushed like an eggshell; a two-rowed corn-planter was hurled fifty yards over the ruins of the granary, deposited against a shed in the yard which next shared the fate of the granary, and the

well-curb was lifted from its place and hurled against the house and broken in pieces. The kitchen was next in order, and instantly unroofed, the shingles flying in every direction and the fragments covering the prairie for hundreds of yards with cloth and household furniture. Trees were twisted down and flower-gardens and shrubs made a desolation. The fence was broken thoroughly and then across the prairie the tornado marked its path with the ruin of fences and buildings. George B. Van Nortwick's buildings were next in range. Here fences, outhouses, well-curb, boxes, barrels, stove, furniture and clothing were at once flying in every direction. The house door was burst open, window panes and sash smashed in, and the south half of the roof torn bodily from its place and sent flying over the prairie. Mr. Hermann's fence was extensively torn up, and an outbuilding demolished, and the house moved from its foundation several inches.

"It was wonderful that no lives were lost. The minister's four horses were in the barn, and were covered with the ruins, but were taken out uninjured. In his house he was struck by a falling rafter, but only slightly bruised. Mr. Van Nortwick and his daughter, in trying to close the door, were thrown in violence across the room, but only bruised."

HOPEDALE RAILWAY WRECK.

Next to the Tremont wreck on the Big Four, that which occurred two miles west of Hopedale, July 27, 1887, was the most disastrous accident in this county. Eight persons were killed outright, as follows: James Kelley, James S. Brown, David Waldrow, Charles Fett, Marton Dunseth, Bliney Darrah, George Greight and Frank Brake. Coroner W. T. Griffith, of Washington, was soon on the ground and empaneled the following persons as a jury to investigate the disaster: N. F. Smith, A. G. Norton, Parr F. Spears, Wm. Yeazell, N. C. Alexander and G. Black. After a careful investigation of the facts, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused "from injuries received in a collision between train No. 74 and a construction train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, on July 27, 1887, about two miles west of Hopedale, near what is known as the Orendorff Bridge, said collision resulting from

said Chicago & Alton Railroad Company retaining in their employ an incompetent section foreman on Hopedale section, and the failure of the roadmaster of said company to use the necessary precaution in moving said construction train."

THE FRANKIE FOLSOM CALAMITY.

July 12, 1892, the steamer "Frankie Folsom," in charge of Captain Losch, with a party of Pekin people on board, left for Peoria to attend a performance of "Pompeii." The play was over about 10:15 P. M., when the people immediately left for the boat, as a severe storm was coming up. The boat had gotten under way and had proceeded about five blocks down the river, opposite the pottery works in Peoria, when, without any warning, a tremendous wind-storm struck it broadside. The craft capsized and began filling rapidly. When the storm came up a party of the people rushed into the cabin and many of those were unable to escape. Those on the outside clung to the hull until assistance came. The wind, for a few minutes, blew a terrific gale and made a complete wreck of the boat. The steamer "Longfellow," which was a short distance from the ill-fated boat, sounded the distress whistle and soon the bank was lined with rescuers. Skiffs were immediately secured and the work of rescuing the passengers from their perilous positions was begun. The women and children were placed in the skiffs and taken to the shore, and from there to residences near by and taken care of. The work of rescuing those who were imprisoned in the cabin was very dangerous, but the rescuers labored untiringly to save all within their power. For nearly three hours boats went to and from the wreck with people who had been taken therefrom, some in an unconscious condition and terribly bruised about the body where they had been struck by pieces of wreckage.

After every living person on board had been taken ashore, the rescuers commenced the work of recovering the bodies of the dead. In a short time seven lifeless forms were taken ashore and conveyed to the morgue, and shortly another was found. A party of men continued dragging the river for others reported lost.

The list of those whose bodies were recovered were: Mrs. Fred Fisher, Miss Cora Fisher, Miss Mary Flath Mrs. Wm. Wiles, Mrs. Henry Duisdieker, John Ahrends, all of Pekin; Miss Lottie Shade, of Shelbyville; Rev. J. A. McMeen, of Benson; Miss Heberer, of Streator. The bodies of Mrs. Beebe and Miss Reutler, also of Pekin, were found later.

The injured were: Mrs. Jacob Rapp, considerably bruised; Miss Poeble, two fingers lacerated and face cut; John Shade, injured about the back; Ben Blizzaru, severe cut on arm; Henry Zuckweler, hurt about the shoulders and chest.

All on board were more or less injured and suffered from the shock and exposure in the water.

The Rev. J. A. McMeen, of Benson, and Miss Heberer, it was said, were not on board the boat and it was thought that they were skiff-riding when the storm came up, and that their boat was capsized and their bodies floated down to the wrecked steamer.

The remains of Miss Shade were sent direct to her home in Shelbyville. The remains of Mrs. Henry Duisdieker were taken to the residence, and from there to the Big Four and taken to Dayton, Ohio, for burial. The remaining unfortunate victims were buried in Pekin, with the exception of Rev. McMeen and Miss Heberer.

The memory of the calamity will never be effaced from the minds of those who survived the horror. No fatality ever created more universal sorrow in the City of Pekin.

TORNADO IN MALONE TOWNSHIP.

On Friday, July 30, 1897, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, a tornado swept over quite an area in the southeast part of Malone township, in which six people lost their lives. From the peculiar effects of this storm it seems to have been cyclonic in its character over a small area.

The family of H. C. McDowell, County Supervisor from that township, had invited a number of neighbors and friends to spend the afternoon and evening with them. While sitting on the porch, totally unaware of the approach of a dreaded cyclone, Mrs. Brownlee, living close by with three children, came rushing in with

horror-stricken face and breathlessly drew their attention to the approaching terror. Mrs. McDowell ran upstairs to close the windows just as the wind, with rush and roar, jerked the house from its foundation, crushing it into kindling wood, scattering the fragments for half a mile, leaving death to six of the parties and injuring three others. The dead were: H. C. McDowell, H. E. McDowell, of Peoria; Mrs. Samuel Brownlee and two children, and Miss Jessie Groves. The injured were: Mrs. H. C. McDowell, Charles, a son, and Mary, a daughter. Had Mrs. Brownlee, whose husband was absent at the time, remained at her own home nearby, she and her children would have escaped, as their dwelling was untouched.

In this immediate neighborhood the force of the wind was such that wheat straws were imbedded in trees. The chickens were stripped of their feathers, and hundreds of them killed. The wild element tore the eyes from five horses belonging to John McLellan, and a drove of 250 sheep were lifted bodily and dropped in adjoining fields.

The storm continued its way southward doing much damage to growing trees and livestock. The cloud rose just before reaching the village of San Jose, near the south line of Malone township and seemingly had spent its course.

In other parts of the county its effects were clearly visible. On the farm of John Gerdes, east of Pekin, trees 18 inches in diameter were twisted off. In the neighborhood of Groveland and Morton, the wind and rain were accompanied by hailstones, some of which by actual measurement were eight by nine inches. Many were as large as tea-cups, and but few smaller than a walnut.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT MORTON.

At 5 o'clock, p. m., September 5, 1897, the steam-boiler of the electric light plant at Morton, blew up from some cause never ascertained. The building was a one and a half story brick, and was used as a feed-mill, pumping station for the water supply, and as a saw-mill. It was owned by Barr Bros. & Co. George Grimm, foreman, had just gone to his supper leaving a pressure of 25 pounds on the boiler, when the explosion took place. The boiler was

blown through the roof, and brick, iron and debris were scattered for blocks around.

Those killed were: Tillie Buyer, aged 5 years; Emma Buyer, aged 12 years; Albert Buyer, aged 4 years, who died next day.

The injured were: Frank Buyer, aged 14 years, and Miss Cassie White, who was visiting friends in Morton at the time the explosion occurred. The children injured and killed belonged to the family of Moses Buyer. At the time of the explosion they were playing in the back yard, and at the first intimation of danger started for the house nearby, but were caught by the falling missiles and two of them were instantly killed.

This was the most serious calamity that has ever befallen the village of Morton.

TERRIBLE WRECK ON THE BIG FOUR.

On the 19th day of November, 1903, three and a half miles east of Tremont and about one mile west of Minier at 2:40 p. m., occurred the most terrible disaster known in the history of railway accidents in Central Illinois, except the one which occurred at Chatsworth, August 10, 1887.

A work-train left Pekin on the morning of that day and proceeded to Tremont. The crew of this train was engaged in picking up old iron along the track and replacing rails which had been worn, and such other work as the condition of the road seemed to require at the time. They left Tremont in the afternoon some time after 2 o'clock in charge of Conductor Hastings and Engineer Becker, proceeding eastward until within about one mile of the fatal spot. They were under the impression that the track would be clear and had received no orders to the contrary at Tremont. The regular freight from the east in charge of Conductor John Judge and Engineer James Kegan, was late at Mackinaw and was supposed not to leave Mackinaw until 2:40. The work train ran short of water and the engineer could not push his train back to Tremont, and concluded that he could reach the station of Minier in time to be safely on the switch before the regular train west could possibly reach the station. As fate would have it, the No. 95, or west-bound freight, made no stop at Mackinaw, having the "board." The evidence went to



J. E. McIntyre.

show that they must have been out at Mackinaw about 2:39 at a fairly good rate of speed. Understanding that this train would not leave Mackinaw until 2:40, the work-train was proceeding east when, without warning of any kind and in a curve, where neither train was visible to the other over 300 feet, the two engines came together with such powerful momentum that they were simply locked together, neither one leaving the track. The front cars of the work-train were loaded with heavy iron rails, upon which were sitting a number of workmen, there being thirty men, all told, on this train. The cars of No. 95 were also heavily loaded, and the shock was a most tremendous one. The wreckage was piled up in "hard-pan cut" to the height of 35 to 40 feet. Death came almost instantaneously to some twelve or fourteen of the unfortunate victims, and the remainder, making a total of sixteen, died of their injuries shortly after. Physicians were called from Pekin, Tremont and Bloomington, and everything was done for the unfortunates that surgical and medical skill could accomplish. The list of the killed, with the surviving members of their families, are as follows:

Fred Bachman, Danvers, leaving wife and five children.

John Smith, Bloomington, leaving wife.

Simon O. Smith, Leroy, wife and four children.

Thomas Brodway, Tremont, unmarried.

Mark M. Amlong, Le Roy, McLean county, wife and one child.

Solomon Meyers, Bloomington, wife and two children.

Joseph Herman, Bloomington.

Harvey Bennet, Lilly.

Lee Beasley, Lilly.

John Shaw, Mackinaw.

Robert King, Tremont, wife and three children.

James Nelson, Mackinaw.

William Bailey, Mackinaw, unmarried.

Thomas Troy, Tremont, wife and five children.

William Eades, Tremont, wife and five children.

Thomas Bradway, Hartsburg.

Coroner Holmes was soon upon the ground

and began the investigation with reference to fixing the blame for this appalling accident. A jury was empaneled by Coroner Nathan Holmes, consisting of J. M. Sawyer, J. W. Baylor, B. L. Greeley, Gordon Nichols, Charles Cody and J. W. Barkdoll.

A number of days were consumed in taking evidence in the case, and the jury finally arrived at the conclusion that the blame lay with the crew of the work-train. As a consequence, Conductor Hastings and Engineer Becker were placed under arrest and held to the Grand Jury to meet the first Monday in December. No attempt was made on the part of Messrs. Hastings and Becker to give bail, as the time was but a few days off until a meeting of the Grand Jury. This body of representative citizens of the county gave the matter a thorough investigation, and unanimously voted to find no bill against the accused.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

HITTLE — LITTLE MACKINAW — MACKINAW — DEER CREEK.

HITTLE TOWNSHIP.

(22 N., R. 2 W. 3d P. M.).

George Hittle, Jonas Hittle, his son, and John W. Judy, left Ohio in the fall of 1825 and in February, 1826, they settled in Hittle township. George Hittle was the patriarch of the new community and the grove where they settled and the township have taken his name. In the following year, William Burt and the Hainline families settled near by. William Hieronymous settled on the east fork of Sugar Creek in 1828. Jacob Albright came in 1829, Joseph Richmond in 1830, Martin J. Staffer the same year, and Thos. Burt in 1833.

In 1841 two eastern men, Armington and Hazelton, opened a store, and Armington Post Office took its name from the former.

The wealth of Hittle township, for many years, was largely confined to the southern half of the township, which was mostly tim-

ber land. Now the northern part of Hittle township is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated sections in the county.

The main stream is Sugar Creek, which enters the township a little east of the center on the north and flows southward, leaving the township at a point a little west of the center on the south.

The Hittle Grove Christian Church is one of the oldest churches in the county, and was organized about the year 1828 at the house of Joann W. Judy. The Judys, Burts, Hittles, Hainlines and others were among the first members. The present building was erected about 1860, and was removed from its original site to where it now stands. The new building in the near future. The church has always been a vigorous organization. The membership at the present time numbers 250 and the Sunday school, 150. The church societies are the Y. P. S. C. E. and the Woman's Aid. Elder W. Deweese is the present pastor. There is also a church of this denomination at Hieronymous Grove, which was built and paid for by Enoch Hieronymous in 1869. For many years this church was a prosperous one, but many of the members connected themselves with other congregations, and there has been no regular service for some ten or twelve years. They have Sunday school, and the house is used for funeral purposes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 65 years ago at Hittle Grove. About 1857 a part of its members organized a separate society, part going to Armington and part to Boynton, according to convenience. The present church building is located in Armington and its membership is not as large as it was some years ago. Among the earlier members were John Burwell, Isaac Carr, Joseph Kelley, A. E. Forbes and others.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, and the time served by each:

Hezekiah Armington	1850
David Hainline	1851—53
R. B. Marley	1854
David Hainline	1855—57
Ellis Dillon	1858
S. K. Hatfield	1859

Jonathan Merriam	1861
George N. Bryson	1863—69
L. M. Stroud	1870—71
Peter Paugh	1872—73
Lorenzo Hainline	1874
John H. Burt	1875—76
John Q. Darnell	1877
John H. Burt	1878
John Q. Darnell	1879—82
D. S. Dempsey	1883—84
John Q. Darnell (died in office).....	1885—88
E. E. Darnell (to fill vacancy).....	1888
Jonathan Merriam	1889—97
J. M. Guy	1898—99
S. B. Hainline	1900—02
Mathias Kampf	1902—05

LITTLE MACKINAW TOWNSHIP.

(23 N., R. 2 W. 3d P. M.)

Little Mackinaw is mostly prairie land drained by the Little Mackinaw, Sugar Creek and Davis Branch. It is one of the richest townships in the county in point of agriculture. The soil is deep and the class of farmers is one of the best found anywhere in Central Illinois. Commodious residences are everywhere to be seen and the people are among the most progressive in the county.

The exact date of first settlement is not exactly determined, but it is known that Samuel and John Stout were the first settlers. Shortly thereafter there came Thomas F. Railsback, Buchanan Haverhill, Alexander B. Davis, James Allensworth. They were soon followed by John Q. Adams, Solomon Summers, Jesse and William Samuels, and the Herndon family, all of whom settled at or near the head of Little Mackinaw timber. The first birth was that of a child of Joseph Stout and the first death was that of an orphan at the house of Samuel Stout. The first school was taught by Thomas F. Railsback on Section 5. The first sermon was preached at Mr. Railsback's house by Elder Ottman, a Christian minister, in 1831.

The first school building was a log cabin erected on Section 8 in 1804. This house for many years was known as the old log school-house and was used for church purposes as well. It was near the present site of the

Little Mackinaw cemetery. The school was taught by John Turney. Among the first pupils were James Lindsay, William P. Allensworth, Sarah E. Allensworth, now Aunt Sallie Sergeant of Mackinaw, D. G. H. Railsback, P. G. H. Railsback and sisters Sarah and Amanda, afterward Mrs. Theophilus Ireland and Mrs. John S. Briggs, all of whom are now deceased. The first frame school-house was built about 1851 and was known as the "Four Corners" school-house. It was used for church purposes until 1863.

Perhaps the most notable event in the history of Little Mackinaw township, was the long continued litigation over payment of bonds issued to aid in constructing the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur (now the Vandalia) railway. This road enters the township directly south of Minier and runs almost through the center of the township. The election to pass on the question of bond issue was held July 1, 1869, the vote being 98 for and 83 against. The bonds were issued June 1, 1870, bearing a high rate of interest to run for twenty years, and were to be delivered when the engineer of the road should certify to the Supervisor of the township the road was completed. In 1870 or '71 this certificate was furnished and the bonds delivered, although the road was not completed until 1875.

The Board of Town Auditors refused to audit the claims of the bondholders when the interest coupons on bonds began to fall due, and the result was that the township was sued in the United States Court at Springfield, Robert G. Ingersoll and S. D. Puterbaugh representing the bondholders.

At this juncture George Whitman, who was Town Clerk, vacated the office and moved to Nebraska; consequently there was no legal authority existing whereby a meeting of the Board of Auditors could be called. The business of the township, however, was not neglected so far as its ordinary affairs were concerned. The attorneys for the creditors sought to find Whitman but couldn't. Things dragged along in this shape until the 25th day of March, 1876, when a peremptory order of mandamus was issued by the United States Court at Springfield, directed to Asa Hicks, Supervisor, William Buehrig, alleged to be Town Clerk, and J. M. Guy and Henry Frei-

tag, Justices of the Peace, requiring them to perform the duties devolving upon the Board of Town Auditors on or before the second Tuesday in August, 1876. A continued neglect to comply with this order culminated in the arrest of Mr. Buehrig for contempt of court.

In response to the summons of the court at Springfield in Mr. Buehrig's case, Supervisor Hicks and others, with Messrs. Roberts and Green, attorneys for the township, appeared before Judge Treat of the United States Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Judge Green prepared a clear and forcible presentation for the defense. A jury trial was waived, and the case laid before the court with attorneys Thomas Cratty and Gen. John M. Palmer, with the United States District Attorney for the prosecution.

The issue was hotly contested by the opposing attorneys, and the town officers were informed by Judge Treat, that, if he thought there was any conspiracy to evade payment of the township's just obligations, he would have the Sheriff lock up the whole crowd. General Palmer, in the goodness of his heart, told the court that it was a pretty close case, but after all he was not sure that there was any intention on the part of the accused to evade or disobey the orders of the court. Cratty, however, lost his temper and angrily demanded to know where the town of Little Mackinaw had kept George Whitman all these years; declaring that the town officers could find him whenever they wanted to, but when the railroad people wanted to know where he was everybody was as dumb as an oyster.

Judgments continued to pile up against the township, and the people saw that the best thing to do was to settle with the company upon the best possible terms. A committee consisting of N. P. Williams, P. G. H. Railsback, R. J. Mitchell, Frank Rowell and B. C. Allensworth, was appointed to advise with the Supervisor in all matters touching the trouble in which the township and its officers were involved. Upon looking over the ground carefully, it was thought best to issue \$49,000 in 20-year bonds, bearing seven per cent interest, to which the voters gave their consent at the spring election in 1882.

The outstanding bonded indebtedness of the township, while originally \$30,000, had been

so increased by interest, court costs, and interest on interest, that the township found itself owing something over \$60,000 on this account. Most of the indebtedness was held in the city of Peoria. The active work of effecting settlement fell to Supervisor Hicks and B. C. Allensworth, the latter a member of the advisory committee, who went to Peoria with \$49,000 in cash and succeeded in effecting a satisfactory settlement with the creditors in that city. Upon this basis of settlement the township was the gainer to the extent of about \$12,000.

The last of the \$49,000 bond issue was paid in 1902, and the event was celebrated in Minier by the citizens of the township at a harvest festival on the 20th day of August, at which there were present at least 5,000 people. The day's program comprised an array of addresses, music and sports, which kept the visitors entertained from early morning until night. Most of the events occurred in the park. It was an occasion long to be remembered by the citizens of Little Mackinaw township.

In the year 1883 the first Christian church north of the Sangamon River was organized at the home of Thos. F. Railsback, which was afterwards known as the Little Mackinaw Christian church. The original members were Thomas F. Railsback, Louisa, his wife, A. B. Davis, Catherine Allensworth, Benjamin Herndon and Nancy, his wife, Elijah Howell and Maria, his wife. In accordance with the teachings of that church, known in many places as the Disciples of Christ, they chose the Bible, and the Bible alone, as their rule of faith and practice. Where the Bible spoke they spoke; where the Bible was silent, they were silent.

The congregation for many years held its meetings in the little log school-house about one-half mile south of the old Railsback home, and for many years known as the "Old Log School House." This old building has long since disappeared. At the former site there is now one of the best cared for cemeteries to be found anywhere in the county, and there for many years, have reposed the remains of the eight founders of this mother church. Elder James Lindsay was the first minister of this congregation. The church grew and prospered for many years and held its meet-

ings in a frame school-house known as the "Four Corners School House" from about 1853 until 1863, when a new church building was erected on Section 3 on the township line. This building was 36 by 40 feet and cost \$2,100. The first sermon was preached therein by Elder George W. Minier in September of that year. Attached thereto is a cemetery in which many of the early settlers lie buried. It is known as "Greenwood Cemetery," and recently, through the efforts of some of the ladies in the neighborhood, a Ladies' Cemetery Association has been formed and, through this organization, much commendable work is being done to keep this cemetery in order. The church building here was the place of worship for all members of this denomination until about 1870, the ever varying conditions of life and business finally taking away a large part of its membership; some identifying themselves with the church organization in the village of Minier, while others are worshipping with the church at Concord near the northeast corner of Hopedale township. There was occasional preaching at the old house until about 1900, when the congregation was practically dissolved and, in 1903, the old house was sold, torn down and moved away. The Little Mackinaw Christian Church has been spoken of above because of the fact that it was the parent of four other churches of that name, viz.: the Christian Church of Minier and those of Mackinaw, Concord and Lilly.

The Minier Christian church was erected in 1874. Additions have been made to the building since, bringing its cost to about \$4,000. Some of the original members of the congregation were R. J. Mitchell, N. P. Williams, J. E. Railsback, J. F. Quigg, J. M. Edmiston, Asa Hicks, Mrs. Louisa Railsback, wife of Thomas F. Railsback and one of the original members of Little Mackinaw Christian Church, who had lived to see all the notable changes which time had brought to the parent church. She had remained faithful to it through all of its vicissitudes and, at the age of nearly fourscore years, when she entered into that rest provided for the faithful, she was honored as the patriarch of the Minier Christian Church.

The present membership is 125 with seventy-five pupils in the Sunday school. There is a Y. P. S. C. E. connected with the church, which

has twenty members. Elder John C. Lappin is the retiring pastor. His successor is Elder J. E. Couch, who came from West Salem, Ill., and took charge September 1, 1904.

St. John's German Evangelical Church is located in Minier, and the church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$2,000. In the same year the congregation was organized by Rev. Witte, who preached the first sermon. There is a parsonage belonging to the congregation and the total value of church property is about \$4,000. The present membership is made up of sixty families with a Sunday school with fifty pupils. There is a Ladies' Aid Society with thirty members, and it does very effective work for the church. Some of the most prominent citizens of the township are members of this organization. The present pastor is Rev. F. Bosold.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Minier in January, 1870. John Burwell, T. J. Brown, William Goldfelter, William Morris, and others were among the original members. The first pastor was Rev. M. Pilcher. The church edifice was erected in 1869 and is a frame building. The original cost was \$3,000, but improvements to the amount of about \$2,000 have recently been made. The present membership is fifty-five. Sixty young people are enrolled in the Sunday school, and about 45 are connected with the Epworth League Society of the church.

The following is a list of the Supervisors, who have served Little Mackinaw Township since its organization, and the time which each served:

B. F. Orendorff	1850
A. B. Davis	1851—52
D. W. C. Orendorff.....	1853—54
L. J. Summers	1855—61
Zerah Munsell	1863
John S. Briggs	1864—67
Rodney J. Mitchell	1868—69
Wm. Bennett	1870—71
Asa Hicks	1872—79
F. O. Kilby	1880
Asa Hicks	1881—82
Wm. Lilly	1883
B. N. Ewing	1884—86
Wm. Bennett	1887—89
Henry Imig (resigned)	1890—92

B. N. Ewing (died in office).....1896—01
Chris Hannig (to fill vacancy).....1901—06

MACKINAW TOWNSHIP.

(24 N. R. 2 W. 3d P. M.)

This township takes its name from the Mackinaw River which passes through it, entering the township one and a half miles west of the northeast corner, and leaving it nearly three miles south of the northeast corner. Sargent's Slough and the branches of the Little Mackinaw Creek form the natural drainage of the southern portion of the township. The north half of it is somewhat broken, and was at one time covered with a growth of excellent timber, which has almost disappeared, being used for fuel and for building purposes. In the southern part the surface is a fine rolling prairie, and this section contains some of the best farming land in the State. In the year 1827 Abner Smith erected the first house in the township on Section 23. Samuel Judy, Mordecai Mobley, Elijah Sargent, Jonas Hittle and Michael Hittle were among the first settlers. The first birth was that of William Hittle, in 1828, and the first death was that of Abner Smith the same year. The first marriage occurred in 1830, when Conway Rhodes and Miss Harmon were the contracting parties. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the township in 1829. Jonas Hittle was elected the first Justice of the Peace, and is credited with having performed the first marriage ceremony in Deer Creek township, uniting as man and wife Samuel Watson and Elvira Perry.

Mordecai Mobley was a man of considerable official importance, as shown by his having served in the capacity of what is now County Judge; also as County and Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster. So unimportant were these offices in those early days, that the fees from all of them were scarcely sufficient to support his family.

The Village of Mackinaw has a very interesting history. It was laid out on the 20th day of May, 1827, as the Town of Mackinaw, by County Surveyor William Hodge. It was the county seat from that date until February 16, 1831. A more extended notice of it is given in a former chapter. This quiet little village

is situated about one-half mile south of the Mackinaw River, on a prominence overlooking the river valley. As an indication of the business done, we note that it has two drug stores, five general merchandise stores, two restaurants, one furniture store, one clothing and shoe store, two shoe stores, two butcher shops, two barber shops, two newspaper offices, one harness shop, one bank, one fence factory, one feed-mill, one electric-light plant, two grain merchants and two coal dealers. There are two hotels and several private boarding houses. A handsome brick school-house has taken the place of the old frame structure, and is furnished with the modern appliances usually found in all well regulated schools. There are two neat, modern church edifices. Mordecai Mobley was the first postmaster, and his last successor is Mrs. Leona E. Hill. The fraternal orders are represented by the Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Grand Army of the Republic, and their corresponding Ladies' Societies. The present officers of the village are the following: H. J. Puterbaugh, President; G. W. Speece, J. F. Barton, J. D. Smith, F. O. Kilby, Michael Cook and James Willis. L. F. Houser is Clerk, J. E. Hill, Treasurer. Philip J. Davis, Marshal.

Religious History of Mackinaw Township.

As early in the settlement of Mackinaw Township as 1826 there were occasional religious meetings held in private houses, and subsequently in school-houses. Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, United Brethren, and now and then a New Light, a Baptist, living in other settlements or traveling through, would stop with the friendly pioneer and preach to those who would gather in. These meetings were not without some good effect. In 1824, Elder James A. Lindsey came from Kentucky and settled in the eastern part of the township. He was a minister of the Disciple or Christian Church, and was, perhaps, the first resident preacher of the township. He was a man of sterling worth and integrity, kind and genial in disposition and ardently devotional. He began at once to proclaim the gospel as taught by his people. Having a large family and realizing the importance of regular church influence, he soon made it a special feature of

his work to establish the cause in his own neighborhood. He was successful in harmonizing some of the other religious views and in baptizing others who had made no previous confession of faith. These efforts resulted in a meeting for consolidation, which was held at his house in September, 1837, and on the 5th day of October, at what was known as Mt. Pleasant School House, the first Christian church of the township, was organized.

The organization consisted of twenty-three members, and chose as Elders George Hittle and Samuel Flesher; Deacons, Michael Hittle and Nehemiah Hill; Evangelist, James A. Lindsey, and R. F. Houston as Clerk. From the very first the congregation prospered and steadily increased, seldom failing to meet on the first day of every week. As her circle of influence and boundaries enlarged, the school-house and private homes were soon too small to contain the anxious congregations. The groves, "God's first temples," were the frequent resorts of these early worshippers. This book may fall into the hands of some who will remember with emotions of supreme delight many of these grove meetings, where were heard the clarion voice of a Davenport, a Palmer or a Bowles; or the milder teachings of a Young, a Major, or a Lindsey, all of whom have gone to their reward. They brought scores to the cross and delighted the souls of the devoted throngs. When in the year 1849, the congregation perceived the necessity of a house of worship, a majority of the members favored building in Mackinaw Town; and accordingly in the next few years they erected a large and comfortable house. For more than a quarter of a century they occupied it, seldom failing to hold their meetings in accordance with their faith, on the first day of the week. During these years they enjoyed the pastoral and evangelistic services of many of the most able speakers of Central Illinois. Besides those already named, we mention William Ryan, James Robinson, the Johnsons, the Allens, S. T. Jones, Howe, Mitchell, R. Williams, J. B. Chaplin, William Pointer, Peter Shick, Samuel Lowe, John Lindsey, W. Houston and a host of others. In 1875 the congregation disposed of the house they had used so long, and erected another of more modern appearance at a cost of \$3,300. On the 22d day of August in that

year it was formally opened to the public by Elder Joseph Lowe, who preached the dedicatory sermon. Since that time H. A. Palister has labored with the congregation, as have also the following: T. A. Boyer, J. T. Ogle, Thomas Edwards, J. Fred Jones, Oliver W. Stewart and H. G. Harward. Rev. O. L. Peters is serving the church at this writing. The venerable George W. Minier, now deceased, was a frequent speaker for the congregation for many years. Professor James Kirk served the church a number of years. The officers are: Elders—J. H. Myers, George Patterson, F. A. Puterbaugh, M. H. Boucher, Samuel S. Smith, and Calvin B. Amsberry; Deacons—H. J. Puterbaugh, E. H. Roberts, Thomas Viemont, G. W. Speece, Jacob Smith and Solomon Puterbaugh; Clerk—George Patterson; Treasurer—Solomon Puterbaugh. More than 3,000 persons have had membership with this congregation. Several who began their religious life here have become acceptable and distinguished preachers. Some have been instrumental in building up the cause in other places. Thus the history of the small beginning in the little log school-house, in 1837, can never be fully told until the Millennial Dawn, when the gathering hosts shall meet before the grand asize and strike glad hands in receiving the recompense of their reward.

The Methodist Conference had established a station at Mackinaw Town in an early day, and maintained monthly preaching. This has continued to be a point in their Conference. The church edifice of this congregation was erected in 1850, at a cost of \$1,000. The first pastor was Rev. William Beadle. The church was organized with the following members: J. Tucker and wife, Dr. Sailor and wife, James Mathewson and wife and Asa S. Smith and wife. The several pastors have been Revs. George Miller, Samuel Smith, John Calhoun, William McKay, Mr. Pinkerton, George Milsap, John Smith, William Wiley, O. A. H. De la Garie, W. H. North, Ellsworth, Conrad and O. L. Lyon. The membership is not large, but the members are earnest in the work they have in hand. In 1892 the old building was replaced with a neat modern structure which cost nearly \$2,500. The present membership is fifty and there are fifty in the Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Wesley Hamond.

The Seventh Day Adventists do not now have an organization. But few members live here, and their meetings are held in private houses. All the members take part in the exercises. They have no discipline but the Bible; they construe baptism as immersion, and observe the seventh day instead of the first day of the week, as the Lord's day. No person is admitted into the church who uses whisky, tobacco or opium in any form. They believe that Christ is soon to come to the earth and set up His kingdom; that the souls of the dead sleep in the grave until the final judgment day.

The following is a list of the Supervisors, who have served the Township since its organization, and the time served by each:

Lyman Porter	1850
Jonas H. Hittle	1851—52
David Judy	1853—56
J. W. Brock	1857—58
George Miller	1859—65
Dan'l W. Puterbaugh	1866
George Miller	1867
Solomon Puterbaugh	1868
George Miller	1869—74
J. H. Porter	1875—92
H. J. Puterbaugh	1893—94
J. C. Haybarger	1895—96
H. J. Puterbaugh	1897—98
S. S. Smith	1899—05

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

(25 N. R. 2 W. 3d P. M.)

This township was named by Major R. N. Cullom from the creek that runs through it. The first settler in the township was James Allaway, and the second was Major Cullom. Next came James Harvey, James Perry, John Small, Eli Swerins and others. January 22, 1832, marks the birth of Juliet B., daughter of R. N. and Betsey Cullom, who was the first white child born in the township. James, the infant son of Major Cullom, and the twin brother of United States Senator Shelby Cullom, died in November, 1830. This was the first death in the township. Nancy Parker taught the first school in 1835. The first sermon was delivered by Rev. William Brown, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, at the residence of James Perry in 1833.

The streams in the township are Deer Creek, Mackinaw River and Allaway's Branch. Near these streams have been found curious remains in Indian burying grounds. Skeletons of human beings have been found in various stages of preservation. A grave of three different sections—one above the other, and separated by layers of clay—was found in a mound on Section 35. In the top grave was one skeleton and in the second and third were two each. Flint darts made of red flint 10 to 12 inches long, a solid stone hatchet weighing six or seven pounds, also a grindstone about a foot in diameter of the same material, were exhumed about 1865 by Mr. Joseph Dean.

Deer Creek Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church of Deer Creek was organized by the Rev. W. T. Adams in pursuance of an order of the Presbytery of Peoria on the 16th of December, 1854. The church had then eleven members. J. T. McClintock and S. W. Ogden were ruling Elders. A house of worship was erected in 1855 at a cost of \$1,150. Rev. W. T. Adams was installed as the first pastor in 1856 and served until 1864. The ministers succeeding Mr. Adams were: Reverends B. T. Ward, six months; John Wilson, 1865-70; Mr. Frey and Mr. D. B. Fleming, supplies 1870-71; Reverends C. B. Palmer, 1872-74; M. V. Ormsby and I. A. Cornelison, as supplies during the summer of 1876; Thomas Watson, 1876-81; Wm. Keiry, 1881-87; McVey, 1889, then in succession were Reverends Martin, Beach, Love, Milne, Oswald, McMacken, Irwin and Harris to 1900.

Since its organization the church has enrolled 300 members. The highest number at any one time was in 1863, when there were 80 enrolled. There seems to be no service at the present time. The officers now are Peter Bogardus, Elder, and Eugene Stumbaugh and Fred Chaffer, Trustees.

Deer Creek Baptist Church.—Deer Creek Baptist congregation was organized January 22, 1860, with the following members: C. Shaffer, W. Huxtable, W. Lockwood, B. C. Adams, Joseph Green, W. Ammerman, with their families and others to the number of 35. A good

frame building was erected on William Huxtable's farm, Section 4. The construction of the Lake Erie & Western through that township was followed by the location of the village of Deer Creek on the line of railway on the northeast line of the township, in which this denomination shortly after erected a commodious church building. The old house of worship is not used any more for church purposes, and the members of the congregation formerly worshipping there are all identified with the church at Deer Creek. This church is in a prosperous condition. It has 190 members and 150 Sunday school scholars. The auxiliary societies are the B. Y. P. U. and Women's Missionary and Aid Societies. These societies have sixty active members. The present pastor is Rev. Granger W. Smith.

The following is a list of the Supervisors, who have served the Township since its organization, and the time which each served:

Richard N. Cullom	1850—51
E. H. Durham	1852
E. Bogardus	1853
Edwin H. Durham	1854—55
James Mitchell	1856—57
John Q. Adams	1858
Alex. Small	1859—63
Eri Bogardus	1864
James Mitchell	1865
R. N. Cullom	1866
Abraham Chaffer	1867—68
Alex. Small	1869
Eri Bogardus	1870—76
Geo. H. Small	1877—78
James Mitchell	1879
Eri Bogardus	1880—82
T. C. Stout	1883—84
James Mitchell	1885
T. C. Stout	1886—88
G. H. Small	1889
A. L. Smith	1890
G. W. Smith	1891—92
Frank Field	1893—94
J. M. Butler	1895—00
W. H. Green	1901—02
Geo. H. Small	1902—06

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY (Continued.)

BOYNTON — HOPEDALE — TREMONT — MORTON — WASHINGTON.

BOYNTON TOWNSHIP.

(22 N. R. 3 W. 3d P. M.)

This township was first settled by Joseph Grant on Section 9, in 1839. The first birth was in 1842, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Houston, a son. The settlers prior to 1852 were John Blair, Andrew Kerr, Samuel Falor and, in 1850, William Eller, John T. Skates, the Holdens, William and Payton Alexander, John Jacobs and others. In 1854, at a meeting of the citizens at the residence of James Houston, the township was first organized and the name of Boynton was given after the man who lived in the east.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, and the time which each served:

Philo Baldwin	1854
R. B. Marley	1855—56
Andrew Kerr (resigned)	
Stephen K. Hatfield	1857
Ellis Dillon	1859
Wm. Lafever	1860—61
Ellis Dillon	1863
R. B. Marley	1864
John Shurts	1865
John N. Snedeker	1866
Wm. Slaughter	1867
John Reardon	1868
Wm. Slaughter	1870—72
John F. Beezely	1873
Wm. Morehead	1874
John F. Beezely	1875—78
Jacob Brennehan	1879—86
J. J. Unzicker	1887—92
E. C. Brennehan	1893—94
John Steiger	1895—98
Henry Curtis	1899—03
R. O. Brawner	1903—05

HOPEDALE TOWNSHIP.

(23 N. R. 3 W. 3d P. M.)

Hopedale township has an early history almost contemporaneous with that of other town-

ships in this county. The first settler was Aaron Orendorff, who settled here about 1827, and his son D. W. was the first white child born in the township. On the first Tuesday in April, 1850, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Purviance, for the purpose of township organization. Charles W. Holden was elected Supervisor; Richard H. Holden, Town Clerk; William H. Briggs, Assessor; Andrew Kerr, Collector; Geo. W. Bryan, Nathaniel Bennett and Enoch T. Orendorff were elected Highway Commissioners. Jesse Fisher and G. W. Bryan were elected Justices of the Peace. John Bennett and John Davis were elected Constables.

The township was named at a meeting of the County Court, in 1850, by Moses Meeker. The township was originally largely woodland, but the increasing price of farm property has led to the cutting off of much of the timber and the greater part of this township is now producing good crops. The surface is quite hilly, however. The Mackinaw River, the Little Mackinaw and Indian Creek run through it.

In 1839 a church was organized, principally by the Methodists and Presbyterians, the latter having the controlling interest. It was named Shiloh by John E. Davis, and the church edifice was used as a school-house for a number of years until about 1857, when a new Shiloh was built by the Methodists on the same site, and it, too, is a church of the past.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was erected in the village of Hopedale in 1854. It was burned down some time about 1876 and has been replaced by a commodious house. The church is in a prosperous condition and is a power for good in that vicinity. There are eighty members and 104 in the Sunday school. The C. E. Society has a membership of twenty-four. Rev. A. N. Moore is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the village was erected in 1874. The original cost was about \$2,500. It was dedicated by Hiram Buck in September of that year. The first baptismal ceremony occurred August 19, 1877, when John Bright and twelve others were immersed. The evening of the dedication witnessed the first wedding, P. W. Harlan and Miss P. H. Coggins were the contracting parties. The present membership is 100. The Sunday school has 110 members. The Epworth

League and Church Aid Societies are connected with the church. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph L. Settles.

There is a Christian Church in Hopedale Township located on Section 2. The meetings of this society were first held in the "Black Jack" school-house, the congregation being largely made up of those who had formerly held their membership with the Little Mackinaw church. Some years ago, however, a new building was erected near the school-house, and its name has been changed to the Concord Christian Church. For a country church it has a large and devoted working membership. Rev. Cantrell is the pastor in charge at the present time.

The following is a list of the Supervisors, who have served Hopedale Township since its organization, and the time which each has served:

Charles Holder	1850—52
Ed. Bird	1854
Thos. Orendorff	1855
Jesse Fisher	1856
Eleasar Hodson	1857—60
P. C. Davis	1861
Thos. Orendorff	1863
D. W. Britton	1864
Levi Orendorff	1865
Wm. E. Pomfret	1866
Adolphus Russell	1867
James R. Campbell	1868
P. E. Davis	1869—70
Michael E. Pomfret	1871
P. E. Davis	1872
G. P. Orendorff	1873—75
P. E. Davis	1876
G. P. Orendorff	1877—78
E. T. Orendorff	1879
J. A. Roach	1880—81
E. T. Orendorff	1882—85
N. F. Smith (died in office).....	1886—88
C. S. Smith (to fill vacancy).....	1888—89
E. T. Orendorff	1890—92
B. S. Ford	1893—94
Jolen Nutty	1895—98
J. F. Schneider	1899—05

TREMONT TOWNSHIP.

(24 N. R. 3 W. 3d P. M.)

Tremont Township is supposed to have been first settled by James Chapman, who was soon

followed by Hezekiah Davis, who came to Illinois in 1819 at the age of 21, and to Tazewell County in 1826. He purchased a tannery business of Thomas Cameron and on July 17, 1827, Mr. Davis moved his tannery to Section 2, Elm Grove Township, where he continued the business until about 1835, when he was forced to discontinue because of the fact that the timber land had been bought up by a colony of settlers from New York City and Providence, R. I. Among the other early settlers were David Lackman, Michael Trout, William and James Broyhill.

In 1834 a purchasing committee of the Tremont colony, above referred to, composed of Josiah L. James, John H. Harrison and William Samson came to the county and selected a fine body of land on the prairie in the western part of this township and the eastern part of Elm Grove. The colony, consisting of about fifty persons, came in 1835. The people composing this colony were cultured, refined and enterprising. They secured the public buildings of the county and made their settlement the county seat. Soon thereafter the contention between Tremont and Pekin, in regard to the location of the county seat, gave rise to much feeling between the two places. A full account of the county seat question is given elsewhere, and it is unnecessary to continue it here.

The present Tremont Baptist church building was erected about 1888, costing in the neighborhood of \$5,000. John H. Harris, one of the old settlers, was one of the founders. The membership numbers 81. The number in Sunday school is 60. Corlon J. Valentine is just retiring from the pastorate and his successor has not been elected.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized about twelve years ago. The congregation formerly met in the old Universalist church, which has now disbanded, but the building and the lot were given to the Methodist Episcopal church people. They are just now letting a contract for an elegant new building, to cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The present membership is sixty-five. The number in Sunday school is seventy-five.

Catholic Church of Tremont.—The record of the Catholic church in Tremont dates back

to the year 1863, with Rev. Jeremiah Murphy as pastor. He, with his assistant, Rev. Peter Corcoran, had charge of Pekin and Tremont parishes, as the latter church was then, as now, an out-mission of Pekin. The priest resides in Pekin and officiates at both churches every Sunday.

The first Catholic church was a small building near the old Seminary, which had been used for school purposes for many years. It was bought by the Catholics in 1863, for \$800, and converted into a place of worship. There were about seventy members then, most of them having emigrated from the County of Waterford, Ireland.

In 1875 an attempt was made to build a church, as the congregation had outgrown the old one. A committee was appointed, meetings were held and a subscription raised, but before the work was well begun Father Healy was recalled, and was succeeded by Father Halpin. Nothing further was done toward a new church until 1879, during Father W. O'Reilly's pastorate, which began on the first Sunday in August, 1879. After mass a committee was appointed, whose names were as follows: Richard Lillis, William Connell, John Cullinane, James Cooney, Patrick Ryan, Michael Morrissey, John Fitzgerald and Nick Menard. A site was selected northeast of the old Court House. The committee began its work in earnest, and had the church ready for its first mass on Christmas morning in 1880. Adding to the height of the steeple, and placing a bell therein in 1882, completed the work of the entire church at a cost of nearly \$3,000.

The storm of June, 1902, damaged the building to a great extent, causing it to be remodeled. It is now out of debt and has a congregation of about one hundred and twenty members, with Rev. D. L. Sullivan as pastor.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, and the time each served:

R. W. Briggs	.....1850
John M. Bush	.....1851—52
James K. Kellogg	.....1853—54
Chas. J. Kellogg	.....1856—59
Samuel R. Saltonstall	.....1860—61
Ed. Allen	.....1863—65

Peter Menard	.....1866
Ed. Allen	.....1867
Stephen Stout	.....1868—71
A. J. Davis	.....1872—73
Ed. Pratt	.....1874
S. C. Hobart	.....1875—84
J. W. White (resigned, elected to legislature)	.....1885—88
W. O. McIntyre (to fill vacancy)	.....1888—89
James Dean	.....1890—91
F. B. Wilson	.....1892—93
A. D. Davis (resigned)	.....1894—97
F. J. Davis	.....1897
J. E. Russell	.....1898—03
J. W. Baylor	.....1904
Wm. Noonan	.....1904—06

MORTON TOWNSHIP.

(25 N. R. 3 W. 3d P. M.)

This township was named in honor of Gov. Morton of Massachusetts. The first settlement was made on Section 31, by a man by the name of Soward. The exact time he came is not known, but the statement is made that he had a bearing orchard in 1831. U. H. Crosby, Israel Shreeve and his son Julius, John M. Ambrose, Darius and Walter Roberts, Daniel Roberts and sons, Alfred Phillips and Rev. William Brown were among the first settlers. Moss Shreeve was the first child born here in the spring of 1831. Mr. Shreeve died in Little Mackinaw township, in 1903. The first death in Morton was that of an infant daughter of Rev. William Brown, who died in December, 1831. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 4, in the year 1829, and the first school actually taught was by Rev. William Brown in his own cabin in the spring of 1831. U. H. Crosby came to Morton in 1832, and, in 1834, erected a cabin on Section 9.

At the present time, Morton township is one of the wealthiest agricultural townships in the county. The soil is a rich, black loam and exceedingly productive. The farming community, largely composed of Mennonite people, are thrifty and in their farming operations in every way progressive. They quite readily pay from \$125 to \$150 per acre for farm land. Should the first purchase involve a mortgage, it can be declared with almost absolute certainty that the indebtedness will be paid and the mortga-

gce will never be put to the necessity of foreclosing.

Churches.—There are two Methodist Episcopal churches in this township. The first congregation was organized in 1842 by Zadock Hall. The original members were Robert Roberts and wife, Joseph Mitchell and wife and Abner Mitchell, William Barnum and wife and Elder Radcliff. The church building is located in the village of Morton and is in Gothic style, built of brick in 1878, and the original cost was \$1,800. The membership numbers forty and there are forty in the Sunday school. There is an Epworth League in connection with the church, with twenty members. The present pastor is Rev. A. Wilbur Gillilan, Ph. D.

The Buckeye Methodist church was the first Methodist Episcopal church organized in the township. It is a frame building, 30 by 40 feet, located on Section 33, and was erected in 1864 at a cost of \$1,700. Israel Shreeve and wife, James Ayres and wife, Benjamin Ayres and wife, and William Brown and wife were the original members. Many of the Methodist people formerly connected with this church have died or moved away. The present pastor is J. J. Hunter. The number of members is now twenty.

The Apostolic Christian church is located in the village of Morton. The building is a large frame, and was first erected in 1869. Additions have since been made and the total cost of the building and improvements connected with it has been nearly \$5,000. The congregation was organized in 1853 by Benedict Waynet. The present membership is about 600. The number in the Sunday school is about 200, making it the largest in membership in the county. Andrew Ropp serves as Elder.

The Congregational church was organized in August, 1851, by Rev. W. W. Blanchard. The church building was erected in 1870. Prior to that time church services were held in the Library building which was burned. The school-house was then used until the new church was ready to be occupied. The original members were: Mrs. G. Webb, W. W. Campbell, Horace Clark and wife, William C. Bartlet, Dan Bartlet, Martin Messinger and wife, H. M. Crosby and wife, and Willard Gray.

The following is a list of the Supervisors

who have served the township since its organization, and the time served by each:

Horace Clark	1850
Joel W. Clark	1851—59
Andrew Gillum	1860—61
Chas. R. Crandall	1863—66
William Munroe	1867—71
Thos. Cooper	1872—73
William A. Moore	1874—75
Samuel C. Smith	1876
John H. Crandall	1877
Samuel C. Smith ..	1878
William Smith	1879—80
S. C. Smith	1881
Alex. Woodberry	1882
A. W. Stewart	1883
Erastus Roberts	1884
W. F. Denne	1885—87
William Moschel (resigned)	1888
W. A. Moore (elected to legislature) ..	1889—91
Peter Sweitzer	1892—05

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

(26 N. R. 3. W. 3d P. M.)

In 1825 William Holland, Sr., came to this township from Peoria, then Fort Clark. He was born in Lincoln county, N. C., in 1780, and at the age of 35 moved to Illinois Territory and settled at Edwardsville in Madison county and moved from there to Peoria in 1820. He was married three times and was the father of twenty-one children, fourteen by his first wife and seven by his second. He had eighty-two grandchildren, many of them still living. He died on the 27th day of November, 1871, at the advanced age of 91 years. Following Holland, in 1826, came William Thompson from Ohio, William Weeks and John Redman from Indiana. These four families were the only inhabitants until 1827, when Ira Crosby, of New York, and George Burrow, of Tennessee, both moved into the township. The next to come were William Birkett of Lancashire, England, and James Holland, a brother of William Holland, Sr., also from North Carolina. In 1828 James Harvey, father of Wesley B. Harvey, now living in Washington, came from Ohio and located on what was known as the Benj. Kindig farm, a mile and a half northwest of the city. He afterwards moved to a farm in Deer Creek township, and afterwards to Groveland, where

he died in 1859. Among the other early settlers were George Burrow and Peter B. Scott, who came in 1829. Following them came William Heath in 1830, James McClure and William and Walter Birkett came from England, and John Lowman from Indiana in 1831, and settled west of the city. In 1832 and during the spring and summer months of 1833, a rush of immigrants came, and before the first snow the whole of the timbered section of the township was occupied with cabins and settlers.

The first marriage in the township was between James Hendricks and Miss Sallie Redman, daughter of John Redman, in 1828. The ceremony was performed by Daniel Meek, a Justice of the Peace and resident of Waterloo. The same day, Miss Jane Redman, the second daughter of John Redman, was married to Terri Hall. A child of Henson Thomas was the first person to die and the first death of an adult was that of Mr. Pembrock, a stranger, who died at the residence of William Heath. Both were buried in the graveyard on what is known as the Squire Baker farm. The first physician was Dr. Goodman, who came from Vermont in 1832 and associated with Dr. G. P. Woods in a business relation in 1835. Joseph Kelso and George D. Gibson became residents in 1834.

The first school-house was built in 1827-28, near the hut in which William Holland lived. It was 16 by 18 feet, and was built of logs. Split logs furnished the writing desks and seats, and the windows were made by sawing out the end of a log and over the open space was pasted greased paper, which admitted some light. The teacher was George H. Shaw, who received for his compensation his board, washing and horse feed. The second school was taught by Eli Redman, in the winter of 1828-29, in a house built by William Weets, as a residence, on the Portman place. Charles F. Dorsey, who came from Kentucky in 1831, erected a third building in the township, which was the first on the present site of Washington City, in 1834, which he occupied as a store, and where he exhibited the first stock of goods in the city.

Washington township, in territorial extent, consists of a full congressional township and a half. Its present population is thrifty and prosperous.

Churches.—The first Presbyterian church of Washington was organized on the Sabbath, Nov. 16, 1834, with ten members, by Rev. Flavel Bascom and Rev. Lemuel Foster, a committee of the Presbytery of Sangamon, in the store room of Mr. Charles S. Dorsey. David Gibson and Horace Blair were the first ruling elders. (As an indication of the sense of the incongruous, then existing, and which has happily been growing stronger since that time, it may be mentioned that among the articles kept for sale by Mr. Dorsey were various kinds of liquors, which, during the organization of the church, were concealed from view by a table cloth suspended from an upper shelf so as to hang down in front of the bottles.) The Synod of Illinois at Alton, Oct. 24, 1836, passed an enabling act for the erection of the Presbytery of Peoria, its territory to include Peoria, Tazewell and Putnam counties, which formed a part of the territory of the Schuyler, Sangamon and Ottawa Presbyteries—the Presbytery to be composed of Ministers Chauncey Cook, Augustus Pomeroy, Calvin W. Babbitt, Lucian Farnham, Romulus Barnes, Jeremiah Porter and Flavel Bascom (comprising seven churches), with Peoria First, Peoria Main Street, Prince's Grove, Washington, Union Grove, Union Grove Second, Pekin, Hennepin, and Pleasant Grove (nine churches)—making in all sixteen churches. The first meeting was held in accordance with the order of the Synod at Peoria, March 2, 1837. As the records have been lost, we can give no account of that meeting.

In the spring of 1838, one year after the organization of the Presbytery of Peoria, that division in the General Assembly occurred which resulted in a division of the Presbyterian church into what came to be known as the "Old School" and the "New School" Presbyterian churches—a division that came to an end in the happy reunion of 1870.

In the fall following the division of the General Assembly, the Synod of Illinois met in the Main Street church of Peoria and, on the 28th of September, 1838, divided—the New School part continuing to sit in the Main Street church, and the Old School part, upon the motion of Rev. John G. Bergen, D.D., of Springfield, withdrawing and holding its sessions, as the Synod of Illinois, in the church at the corner of Adams and Jackson Streets. It ap-

peared that all the ministers and eight of the thirteen churches of the Presbytery of Peoria adhered to the Synod which continued its sessions in the Main Street church. The ministers were: Augustus Pomeroy, Chauncey Cook, Flavel Bascom, Romulus Barnes, Lucian Farnham, James H. Dickey, Calvin W. Babbitt, John Spaulding and Enoch S. Huntington. The churches adhering to the New School organization were: the Peoria Main Street, Washington, Pekin, Lacon, Union Grove, Union Grove Second, Hennepin, and Pleasant Grove. The five churches that went with the Old School part of the Synod at the division were the Peoria First, Peoria Second (then worshipping in the Court House), Canton, Princeville and Lewistown.

A number of the members of the old church of Washington, being dissatisfied with the adherence of that church to the New School Presbytery of Peoria at the division in 1838, an Old School church was organized by order of the Presbytery, by Rev. Isaac Kellar in 1840, with nine members and with David Gibson and Robert Chesney ruling elders. The church had occasional preaching but no regular supply until 1848, when, upon the proposal of Rev. George G. Sill, who was now in connection with the Dutch Reformed Church, to preach for them, the church united with the classes of Illinois of the Dutch Reformed Church. Rev. J. L. Schultz supplied the church for three or four years, closing his labors in 1852, when the church discontinued its organization. The ministers serving the Washington church were: Romulus Barnes, 1835-43; Wells Andrews, 1843-44; George W. Elliott, 1845-50; Adam Johnston, 1851-54; Wells Andrews, 1855-59; Charles F. Beach, 1859-60; Hiram H. Kellogg, 1862-63; Wells Andrews, 1863-67; Isaac A. Cornelison, 1867-72; William L. Green, 1872-73; Isaac A. Cornelison, 1873, who is still in charge. Those serving the Washington Old School churches were: Washington First, George G. Sill, 1848; Washington Second, William P. Carson, 1852; William T. Adams, 1853-55.

The ruling elders of the Washington churches were: Original Washington church—David Gibson, Horace Blair, 1834; Parker Morse, 1836; James P. Scott, 1837; Norman Dutton, 1839; Joseph B. Miles, A. B. Lewis, 1843; Am-

herst Kingsberry, 1846; James Marsh, John M. Brown, 1850; William P. Springate, 1857; M. S. Carr, Benjamin E. Miles, 1859; Aaron Caushey, 1867; George D. Gibson, William B. Merchant, 1870; William Monroe, 1875; John Vorhees, William H. Weirick, M. D., 1878. First Old School Church—David Gibson, Robert Chesney, 1840. Second Old School Church—Vivian Cloud, Joel Sheppard, 1851; John Wilson, Joseph Means, Silas W. Ogden, James Greigg, 1853.

In the spring of 1897, the New School Church sent Dr. R. B. M. Wilson and Benjamin E. Miles as a delegation to the Old School Church Presbytery of Bloomington, with a request for the services of Rev. I. A. Cornelison, a member of the Presbytery, which request was granted; and, on his taking charge of the church, the members of the Second Old School church all united with the New School church, thus causing the former to be extinct. The present church building was erected in 1871, being the third building on the same ground, on the southwest corner of Walnut and Elm Streets. The first building was never finished, and the second was removed to give place for the third.

There is no parsonage connected with the church organization. It has never felt the need of one, as the residence of the present pastor, on the northeast corner of Main and Holland streets, was presented to him by Dr. R. B. M. Wilson, Mr. Asa H. Danforth and Mr. Almon G. Danforth in 1873, on his return after an absence of one year in Philadelphia, Pa.

The church holds regular Sabbath services, morning and evening, a prayer meeting on Wednesday evening and has a Sunday school and a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in connection with it. The present membership is eighty-seven, with seventy-five in the Sunday school. The Woman's Home Mission and Foreign Mission are auxiliary societies.

Christian Church of Washington.—The Christian church was organized by Richard B. McCorkle in 1832, in a school-house on what is known as the Squire Baker farm. Among the earlier members were R. B. Isabelle, Eliza McCorkle, James McClure and wife, John Johnson and wife, William Holland, Sr., Peter Scott and wife, and Josiah Yagger and wife. This

church erected its first building in 1851, which was afterwards sold. A second edifice was dedicated November 28, 1869, and was burned February 17, 1870. A third building was erected and dedicated August 18, 1870, but was burned October 29, 1876, being set on fire by lightning. The fourth building erected by this church was dedicated July 29, 1877. Together with the improvements, there has been about \$35,000 spent on the several houses. We have been unable to obtain the present membership, but understand the church is in a prosperous condition. Rev. Madden is the present pastor.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church.—The first organization of this denomination was known as the German Lutheran church. The gospel was preached in both the English and German languages each Sabbath. The German element, however, being in the majority, the congregation voted to exclude the English language. The English members of the church held a meeting on April 8, 1875, and a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for another congregation. The meeting was held at the house of Josiah Snyder on April 26th, and an organization was effected. On May 2d Josiah Snyder was elected Elder, Henry Maile and T. L. Danforth, deacons; Henry Denhart, Eli Heiple and Elias Benford, trustees, and Rev. S. W. Harkey, pastor. A new house was dedicated August 26, 1877, at a cost of \$6,000, including the lot. This church has always been prosperous and has a good working and active membership. The church building has been recently remodeled, which makes it as handsome a church building as can be found almost anywhere. A new pipe organ has been added. The present church membership is 275, and that of the Sunday school 175. The auxiliary societies are the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Missionary Society and Aid Society, in all numbering 150 members. The present pastor is Rev. D. F. Thomas, A. M.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The early history of this church cannot be written, as the records have been lost. It seems that Jesse Walker organized the first society in 1828. Their present place of worship is a handsome and commodious building which was erected in 1866, but which has recently been remodeled, and a new pipe organ added. The church

has 275 members, 175 in the Sunday school, and a total of 150 members in its auxiliary societies.

There is an Amish church on Section 20, which was organized in 1866, and has been largely attended since that time. It has a membership of over 200, and is in a prosperous condition.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, and the time each served:

James W. Wather	1850—51
Lawson Holland	1852—53
W. A. Ross	1854
J. S. Marsh	1855—58
D. L. Miles	1859—60
Elias Wenger	1863
Richard C. Dement	1864
John W. Dougherty	1865—66
Benj. Tobias	1866—68
Richard D. Smith	1869
Peter Fifer	1870
John H. Anthony	1871—89
D. S. Sheppard	1890—91
Christian Spring	1892—95
C. L. Birket	1896—05

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY (Continued).

DEHAVAN—DILLON—ELM GROVE—GROVELAND—FONDULAC—SAND PRAIRIE—MALONE—CINCINNATI—SPRING LAKE.

DEHAVAN TOWNSHIP.

(22 N. R. 4. W. 3d P. M.)

In 1836 Jonas R. Gale visited Tazewell county and conceived the idea of having a colony from Providence, R. I., settle on Delavan Prairie. After consulting with Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, N. Y., a company was formed with a capital of about \$20,000, and about 20,000 acres of land were entered. The land was laid off in 160-acre farms, and three hundred square feet went with each farm to constitute a town lot. The farms were sold at auction, and Henry R. Green, L. Allen, and William Harris were named to locate the town, which they

did on the present site of Delavan. The hotel—for long years afterward known as the Delavan House, and which has now disappeared—was built in 1837 of material a part shipped from Providence, via New Orleans and Pekin, a part procured from the Mackinaw and a part from Pittsburg, Pa. The material was accompanied by carpenters, W. W. Crossman and family coming with them. Mrs. Crossman, who lived to witness the entire growth of the community, died in 1874. Mr. Crossman died some time later in the 'eighties, as did also Deacon Gale, being the last surviving member of the original colony. The hotel was taken charge of by Ira B. Hall in 1840, and Delavan was made a stage stand on the line from Chicago, via Peoria to Springfield. Things now looked progressive for the new settlement; but a telegraph line put up in 1850 was removed, the stage withdrawn, and the seeming prosperity vanished. The nearest railroad point was the village of Atlanta on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the only market where people could get a fair price for their produce and purchase goods at reasonable prices, except Pekin and Peoria, which at most seasons of the year were not accessible by wagon road to the people on Delavan Prairie.

In 1868 the Bloomington & Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was completed, and the place began to grow rapidly. A man by the name of West kept the first store and was also the first postmaster.

At a meeting held in 1850, the township was organized. W. W. Crossman was elected Supervisor; Charles Grant, Town Clerk; Daniel Lee, Assessor; George P. Vincent, Collector; W. S. Caswell, Overseer of Poor; George Tefft, W. S. Caswell and Falsom Dorsett, Commissioners of Highways; John Reese and George P. Vincent, Constables; W. C. Clark and W. S. Caswell, Justices of the Peace; Hugh Read, Overseer of Highways, and Simon Goodal, Poundmaster.

The oldest church in Delavan is the Baptist church, which was organized December 17, 1846. Henry R. Green, Jonas R. Gale and Joseph Grant were the first deacons, and John Daniels, Cynthia M. Gale, Sarah Grant, Annis Green, Mary Ann Phillips and Eunice Hall were the original members. A house of worship was completed in April, 1854, and the par-

sonage erected in 1868. In April, 1861, twenty-three members of this church organized the Baptist church at San Jose, Mason county, Ill. The church buildings, including the parsonage, have both been remodeled since they were originally constructed at a cost of \$7,000. The organization is now entirely out of debt and every department of the church is in good working order. Connected with the church are three auxiliary societies, to-wit: The Baptist Young People's Union, with fifty members; the Junior Union, with seventy-five members, and the Women's Missionary Society, with thirty members. The total membership of the church is 165 and the Sunday school has 150 in attendance. The present pastor is the Rev. M. L. Coffman, who is now in the fifth year of his service there.

The Presbyterian church was organized on the 19th day of June, 1855. At the April meeting of the Peoria Presbytery, a petition for the organization of a Presbyterian church had been presented by Mr. J. C. Duncan, signed by nineteen members. Rev. W. T. Adams and J. T. McClintock, of the Presbytery's Committee, met in Delavan, June 19th, and organized the church with a membership of twenty-two. J. C. Duncan and Ralph Martin were the first ruling elders.

The society has a substantial brick building, which had been twice remodeled and enlarged. Six years ago the ladies of the congregation erected a manse, with all modern conveniences, and presented it to the church. The church is well organized and has a membership of 180. The ruling elders at present are Henry Shipton, J. C. Burlingame and Arthur Stubbs.

The following is the list of ministers who have served this church, with their terms of service:

Rev. S. M. Gemple, Pastor May 29, 1857, to May 13, 1867.

Rev. William Baldwin, Pastor from October 15, 1867, to May 30, 1869.

Rev. R. C. Colmery, Pastor from August 1, 1869, to December 1, 1871.

Rev. J. C. Hough, Pastor from April, 1872, to April 30, 1893.

Rev. R. K. Portes, Pastor from September 1, 1893, to August, 1898.



Thomas Pauson

Rev. W. M. Irwin, stated supply from February, 1899, to April, 1901.

Rev. F. C. Everitt, Pastor July, 1901, and still in service.

George Miller and John Webster were the first pastors of the Methodist church, which was organized in 1850. The original membership numbered twenty. Among the early members were Samuel Briggs, Samuel Hall, Jesse Trowbridge, John Frazee and Levi Cheever. The church building is of brick, and is in every way commodious. The growth of this church has been constant and substantial. The present membership is 256 with a Sunday school enrollment of 153. The auxiliary organizations are the Woman's Foreign and Woman's Home Missionary Societies, the Ladies' Aid Society, and the Epworth League, the latter numbering 101 members. The first named has sixty members and the Ladies' Aid Society is composed of all the ladies of the church. Rev. Preston Wood, Jr., is the pastor.

The Catholic church was founded in 1868 by the Rev. Father Murtagh. Among the leading members of the first organization were Messrs. Ryan, Reardon, and Leoní. This is one of the strongest churches in the county, and probably the largest of the Catholic faith in the county, having a membership of between four and five hundred.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, with the time which each has served:

William W. Crossman	1850—55
Ira B. Hall	1856
Henry Pratt	1857—60
Henry R. Green	1863
James H. McKinstry	1864—65
H. L. Fisher	1866
Benjamin F. Orendorff	1867—68
Richard Holmes	1869—72
M. D. Beecher	1875
Richard Holmes	1876—80
W. R. Baldwin	1881—86
E. S. Hobart	1887
W. R. Baldwin	1888
W. M. Ambrose	1889—92
C. W. Hopkins	1893—94
William Moorehead	1895
C. W. Hopkins	1896—1900
J. O. Jones	1901—06

DILLON TOWNSHIP.

(23 N. R. 4 W. 3d F. M.)

This township claims the first white settler of Tazewell county in the person of Nathan Dillon. This claim, however, is disputed by William Blanchard, who first settled in Fondulac, it is said, about the year 1819. Whatever may be the fact, there is no reason known to the author to question the truth of either claim. Dillon township is entitled to high recognition by reason of the character of its early pioneers and the hardships which they endured. Among the first settlers was John Trowbridge, who came in 1833 and says there were four or five cabins on his side of the Mackinaw at that time. He has related a story in which he and his brother Jesse were the leading characters. Having no timber with which to make rails, they went to a grove of walnut trees and, in the first tree they cut down, they found four coons. While at work there the weather turned so intensely cold they could not keep warm and their provisions gave out. They set a trap for game and cut a tree for fire. They soon found a quail in their trap which furnished them a breakfast. Game was exceedingly plentiful, and it is said that they counted 110 deer from the top of a sand ridge. They were running in Indian file and were counted as they passed.

The Studyvins came in 1830, and kept what was known as "Studyvin's Tavern." The family of Josiah Bailey came in the fall of 1828. Mrs. Bailey lived to a good old age with her brother, Daniel Brown, whose son, Louis Brown, now resides on the old homestead northeast of Delavan.

Matthias Mount came to the township in February, 1833. He served in the Black Hawk War as Second Lieutenant in Company C, First Regiment. He was at the battles of Wisconsin and Bad Axe, and was present at Rock Island.

Daniel Crabb was another of the early settlers. He began life in his new home by making rails for 37 1-2 cents per 100. At his death, some few years ago, he was the wealthiest man in that township.

After the adoption of township organization, the first election was held April 2, 1850. At this election Nathan Dillon was elected Supervisor; J. W. Musick, Clerk; R. H. Hardy, As-

essor; J. B. Laudet, Collector; Daniel Dillon, Overseer of the Poor; Abner Rulon, Obadiah Studyvin and Samuel Bury, Commissioners of Highway; Sherrod Williams and Jesse Kinman, Justices of the Peace; J. B. Laudet and Wm. Stockton Constables; and Andrew Wallace, Poundmaster.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, and the time which each served:

Nathan Dillon	1850
C. Gill	1851—53
Nathan Dillon	1854
Sherrod Williams	1855—57
E. C. Hobert	1858
S. Williams	1859
H. C. Sutton	1861
Ezra Rector	1863
John A. Reinagle	1864
Sherrod Williams	1865
Jonathan Schureman	1866
Mathias Mount	1867—75
C. W. Waltmire	1876
Mathias Mount	1877—81
Daniel Brown	1882
John Fitzgerald	1883—84
Ralph Allen	1885—86
W. M. Mount	1887—94
Stephen Studyvin	1895—06

ELM GROVE TOWNSHIP.

(24 N. R. 4 W. 3d P. M.)

Elm Grove township is one of the most beautiful in Tazewell county. Its surface is undulating and the improvements are equal to those found anywhere in Central Illinois. If one were to express an opinion as to three of the most beautiful expanses in this county, he would probably select southern Washington and northeastern Deer Creek; Elm Grove township, as viewed from the residence of Mr. John Buckley, near Leslie Station on the Big Four Railway; and Delavan Prairie. Among the earliest settlers were Hezekiah Davis, John Dillon, Alexander McKnight, Benjamin Briggs, James Scott, Thornton Wilson, Levi and Thomas Molton, John and Eli Redman, Rufus North and Alexander Barnes. Hezekiah Davis was about the first settler. He came to this township in

1823. He was married to Sarah T. Scott, in Groveland Township in 1828. At an early day he kept a tan-yard and was also in the Black Hawk War. His son, Col. Aquilla J. Davis, was born in this township in 1830. He is now a resident of Tremont and, with the exception of the time spent in the army in command of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, from February 20, 1861, to September 30, 1865, he has been a continuous resident of this locality.

This township is famous for a number of the first things of note in Tazewell county. William Eads built the first mill, in 1825, and the first woolen factory in the county was built on Section 34 by Theodorus Fisher in 1832. The first marriage in the county was celebrated between Daniel Dillon and Martha Alexander in the spring of 1826. The first school house was built in 1827 on Section 27, and Samuel Bentley was the first teacher. The first religious service was held in a grove on Dillon Creek in September, 1827. The first church building was erected in the township in 1830 by the Quakers in Section 24, and the first cemetery in the county was located on the same section in 1826. Hannah Dillon, the wife of William Dillon, was the first to die in the year 1826.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, and the time which each served:

Seth Talbot	1850—55
John Dillon	1856
Daniel Hodson	1857—58
Seth Talbot	1859
A. J. Davis	1860—61
Geo. W. Greeley	1863—64
Seth Talbot	1865
Geo. W. Greeley	1866—67
Alfred E. Leonard	1868—71
D. John Bennett	1872—80
J. W. Robinson	1881
G. W. Greeley	1882
J. D. Ropp	1883
D. J. Bennett	1884—85
W. H. Roof	1886—87
T. H. Leonard	1888—91
D. B. McLean	1892—93
C. Halleman, Jr.	1894—98
Edward Pratt	1899—00
B. L. Greeley	1901—06

GROVELAND TOWNSHIP.

(25 N. R. 4 W. 3d P. M.)

James Scott was the first settler in this township, building his cabin on Section 35 in 1827. Shortly after him came John O'Brien, Milton Shurtleff, Daniel and John Moberly. Joseph Landes, Alexander Caldwell, George Dupree, and Benjamin Dobson. All of these pioneers are dead. John McGinnis taught the first school in the township in the winter of 1834-35, in a little log cabin located on the southwest corner of Section 11. Alexander McKnight owned a horse-mill, where all kinds of grain could be ground, but the bolting was done by hand. This mill was in Elm Grove township, but it did the grinding for nearly all the people in Groveland township.

There is some uncertainty as to who preached the first sermon in Groveland, but the best information leads to the conclusion that Rev. William Brown was the first to preach in 1831, at a farm house near where the cemetery now is. The Methodists organized the first church about 1832. Rev. Zaddock Hall organized a class in 1840, and a protracted meeting was held in the winter of the same year by Reuben H. Moffat in the cabin built by Homer Roberts, at which some sixty people were converted, most of whom joined the Methodist Episcopal church. There are at present thirty-five members, forty-five in the Sunday school, and the Epworth League numbers thirty. Rev. A. W. Gillilan, Ph. D., is the pastor.

The Menonite church is a good frame building, 30 by 50 feet, built in 1878 at a cost of \$1,100. The Menonites have erected a house of worship in the southeastern part of the township and they have a large congregation.

The Evangelical Zion Society of Groveland Township has a church edifice erected in Section 17. It is 36 by 56 feet in dimension. It was built in 1876 at a cost of about \$3,000, but the value of the church property is now considerably more than that. The name given above is not the name of the church as it is generally known, but it has been ascertained that this is the correct name. The present membership is 149. The number in Sunday school is 189. The church societies are the

Keystone League of the Christian Endeavor numbering fifty-one members, and the Woman's Missionary Society numbering thirty-two members. The present pastor is the Rev. George A. Walker.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served Groveland Township since its organization, and the time which each served:

George L. Parker	1850—51
Robert Bradshaw	1852—54
Charles G. Hinnman	1855
C. S. Worthington	1856—61
Robert Bradshaw	1859
C. S. Worthington	1860—61
John L. Caldwell	1863—64
F. H. Hancock	1865—66
Benj. H. Harris	1867—71
J. W. Mooreberry	1872
George Landes	1873—74
F. Shurtleff	1875
George Landes	1876
Joel T. O'Brien	1877—78
C. S. Worthington	1879
Henry Schwartz	1880—82
George Landes	1883
Henry Schwartz	1884
George Landes	1885—98
Barney Eisele	1899—05

FONDULAC TOWNSHIP.

(26 N. R. 4 W. 3d P. M.)

This township, located along the Illinois River, directly opposite the city of Peoria (formerly Fort Clark), is closely identified with the earliest history of the county. Its southern boundary is not far from the site of old Fort Crevecoeur as located by the Daughters of the American Revolution. That part of the township opposite what is known as "the Narrows"—a contraction of the Illinois River—is claimed by many to have been the original site of Fort Crevecoeur. There seem to be evidences that, at one time, a fort of some sort was constructed at this place, but the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of the Wesley City location, as the site of the early French fortress.

William Blanchard, a native of Vermont, left that State in 1804, when seven years of age. He served five years in the regular army, and, at

the age of twenty-two, came to Detroit, Mich., thence to Fort Wayne, Ind., from there to St. Louis, thence, in the spring of 1819, he landed at Fort Clark in company with Charles Sargeant, Theodore Sargeant and David Barnes, who were veterans of the War of 1812. Shortly after, they crossed the Illinois River and, in 1822, they erected a rude hut on an old French field of about ten acres, where they soon had a growing crop of corn and potatoes. It is claimed that this is the first settlement between Fort Clark and Chicago. In 1825, Blanchard was married to Eliza Donohue, the ceremony being performed by Jacob Wilson, first Justice of the Peace between Peoria and Chicago.

Jacob L. Wilson was also one of the earliest settlers of Fondulac township, and experienced many of the hardships which fell to the lot of the early pioneers. Among those who came later were Cyrus J. Gibson, who came in 1830 and settled on Section 11 and 12. He was soon followed by Austin and Horace Croker, Thomas Camlin, Major Donohue, David Matthews, Joseph Schertz (who came in 1830, and whose death occurred two or three years ago), and William and Samuel Moberly, who settled in Groveland in 1832. There was a saw mill built on Ten Mile Creek in 1828 by Hugh Woodrough and David Bailey, of Pekin. Samuel Brown, a Methodist preacher, preached the first sermon in this township in this mill. The old Buckeye schoolhouse was built on Section 11 in 1835, and was used as the first church.

The Methodist Church seems to have been the pioneer religious organization of this township. The Buckeye school house was built in 1835, and was used as a church. The largest congregation of this township is of this denomination and is located in the thriving village of East Peoria. It has 125 members with 115 enrolled in the Sunday school. It has a Ladies' Aid Society and an Epworth League with a membership of fifty-five, all told. The present pastor is Rev. Ivins Chaten.

The following is a list of persons who have served as Supervisors since the township was organized:

Daniel Trail1854—58
Thomas Camlin1858—59

John Leadly1859—60
S. R. Mowberry1860—66
F. M. Wiles1866—67
T. B. Pinkham1867—70
John Lorimer1870—73
S. R. Mowberry1873—76
Jeremiah Stenger1876—78
John Lorimer1878—79
S. R. Mowberry1879—81
Joseph Schertz1881—85
Nicholas Schlegel1885—88
Joseph Schertz1888—92
J. J. Arnold1892—04
E. M. Tucker1904—

MALONE TOWNSHIP.

(22 N. R. 5 W. 3d P. M.)

In 1852 a commission was appointed by the Legislature to survey and appraise the swamp lands of Tazewell county, and the report reads as follows: "The whole of this body of land is such as would be generally denominated wet prairie land. During the spring months of April and May water stands upon the ground, to the depth of from one to two inches to two feet. The higher ground on the west side is comparatively dry and is composed of sand ridges interspersed with small oak timber, but the prairie on the north, east and south sides is among the best for farming purposes to be found in this section of the county. In the course of a few years this low land will become very valuable, both for pasture and meadow. At a little expense a ditch could be cut into Crane Lake, when the land would be dry enough for the plough." The value fixed upon such swamp, or overflowed lands, was from fifty cents to eighty cents an acre, and in Spring Lake township some land was appraised as low as twenty cents an acre. The judgment of the commission with reference to the effects of ditching this land has been made good by the Mason and Tazewell Drainage District, a corporation formed about 1875, which has cut a large ditch through the township. Leading into it are numerous small ditches, and connected with it is a fine system of tiling and cultivation. This is now as fine farming country as can be found anywhere.

Malone township was not settled until about 1850. The earliest settlers were James and

John Wilson, Calvin F. Buckman, Dr. Hubbard S. and William Latham, Silas Dowd, Thomas Perry, James McCoy, Joseph Watts and William Boyer. The first school was taught by John Kerman. Francis Griffin and a daughter of James McCoy were the first to marry in the township in 1850.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, with the time served by each:

W. P. Latham	1854—58
James Wilson	1859
H. S. Latham	1860—64
Wm. D. Cleveland	1865—67
Wm. E. McDowell	1868
Jas. K. Pugh	1869
J. M. Wilson	1870—72
Wm. E. McDowell	1873—74
John Cline	1875—77
Jas. K. Pugh	1878—81
E. D. Worstall	1882
J. F. Barton	1883
E. D. Worstall	1884
J. C. Drake	1885—86
D. L. Latham (resigned)	1887
W. P. Latham (to fill vacancy)	1888
W. M. Loyer	1889
John McDowell	1890—91
E. D. Worstall (died in office)	1892—93
John McDowell (to fill vacancy)	1897
W. H. Worstall	1898—99
John Kuzmaul	1900—02
T. J. Watts	1902—06

SAND PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

(23 N. R. 5 W. 3d P. M.)

The history of Sand Prairie is almost contemporaneous with that of the earliest settlements in this county. Elisha and Major Isaac Perkins came here from Shawneetown, Ill., about 1824. Major Perkins was killed in the famous battle of Stillman's Run, and his brother moved to Iowa about 1854 and died in that State. Gideon Hawley came from the East and settled near the Perkinses. Thomas Lander from Virginia located on Section 7. John Sommers, from North Carolina, built his cabin on Section 1. In 1828 Daniel Rankin came from Pennsylvania, and located on Section 7. He was followed in 1829 by John Shelton who settled on Section 8. John Vancil came short-

ly after the Perkinses did and settled on Section 9. He was born in 1798 and lived in the vicinity of Circleville, to a ripe old age. The first frame house in this township was built in 1829 by Joseph Haines, who also built the first frame barn, in 1831. The first school house south of the Mackinaw was built in 1854, and the first church in 1865.

Sand Prairie Township is one of the most prosperous in the county. Its farms are equipped with substantial, and some of them elegant, residences and fine barns.

Methodist Church of Green Valley.—In 1865 the society of this church at Green Valley was connected with the San Jose circuit. During this year a building costing \$5,000 was erected. In 1870 the relation with the San Jose circuit was dissolved and the official board of the church set the Green Valley church off to itself. The church at the present time is in a very prosperous condition, with a membership of 186. The number in Sunday school is 104. The "Epworth League" and the "Helping Hand" are the church societies having a membership of 63. Rev. W. C. Lacey is the present pastor.

The Presbyterian church of Green Valley was organized June, 10, 1832, at Circleville, and was re-organized April 15, 1863, when it was united with the church at Green Valley. The original church was called the Sand Prairie church. On the 10th of June, 1832, the following persons: Samuel Woodrow, Catherine Woodrow, George Rausbarger, Stephen Holten, Emily Sommers and Mary Babbit, agreeable to previous appointment, for the purpose of mutual benefit in Holy living, voluntarily associated themselves into a Christian church, under the rules of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. Samuel Woodrow was elected ruling elder, and C. W. Babbit, their stated supply, was chosen clerk. Work was commenced September 1, 1876, and the house dedicated free from debt, Sunday, December 31st of the same year, being the last Sunday and the last day of the last month of the Centennial year.

The following is a list of Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, with the time served by each:

W. J. Thompson	1850
Lewis Prettyman	1851—55

Jas. Hamson	1856—61
James Jampson	1863—64
Henry A. Sweet	1865
Jonathan Totten	1866—67
John Schaeffer	1868—69
Moses R. Meeker	1870—72
James H. Kilpatrick	1873—74
Jesse Black	1875—77
John Meyers	1878—82
P. E. Ripper	1883—88
A. Fisher	1888—91
P. W. Weyrich	1892—95
J. D. Phillips	1896—05

CINCINNATI TOWNSHIP.

(24 N. R. 5 W. 3d P. M.)

About the year 1834 Commodore Morris of the United States Navy, on behalf of himself and several of the officers belonging to the navy, entered a large portion of the land in Spring Lake, Sand Prairie and Cincinnati townships. At that time there were a few settlers scattered here and there. This land was entered for speculative purposes. After holding on to it until about 1845, and being disappointed as to an expected increase in value, they began to sell it off. The original price paid was \$1.25 per acre, but before it was all disposed of it ran up as high as \$15.00 per acre.

The two principal streams in this township are Mackinaw River and Lost Creek. The latter derives its name from the fact that it loses itself at times in the sandy soil. In some places not a drop of water can be seen during the entire summer season, but it again comes to the surface and forms a current.

In the northeast part of the township, on Sections 12 and 1, is a body of water known as Bailey's Lake. It has no outlet, but it is supposed that it finds its way to the Illinois River beneath the surface. In the eastern part of the township, as it originally existed, are found a number of coal mines.

The commission, appointed in 1850 to divide the county into townships, made a full congressional township of Cincinnati, including thirty-six sections. Subsequently the northern tier of sections was cut off and added to Pekin Township, and the street known as Broadway, in the city of Pekin, was the original boundary line between Pekin township and Cincinnati.

Jonathan Tharp, having built his house some little distance south of the present Illinois Central and Chicago, Peoria, & St. Louis depot, in 1824, was the original settler of this township. He laid his farm off into town lots and named his prospective village Cincinnati, whence comes the present name of the township. Pekin was then laid off, and the two places were known as Cincinnati and Pekin. Finally they were united under the name of Pekin. In 1826 Jacob Tharp, Sr., erected the second house south of the corner of Broadway and Court Street. About 1824 Wm. Woodrow settled on the southeast quarter of Section 36. He remained here until 1862, when he removed to Knox County and died there August 15, 1866, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. They were followed by Robert T. Copes, Aaron Hackett and his son Dr. Hackett and his son-in-law, and a man by the name of Hinges. Joseph Haines came in 1827 and located on Section 13. Samuel and Hugh Woodrow came in 1835 and settled upon Section 35. This township settled up very slowly until 1848, when it took a new start by the sale of the land held by the naval officers about the time of the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served in Cincinnati Township since its organization, with the time served by each.

Samuel P. Bailey	1850—52
Lemuel Allen	1853—54
G. H. Rupert	1855—57
Samuel P. Bailey	1858
Samuel Woodrow	1859
James Hawkins	1860—61
John W. Coleman	1863—65
James S. Hawkins	1866
Timothy Larimore	1867—68
John Eidman	1869—72
George Stoebr	1873—78
John Eidman	1879—81
Geo. Stoebr (failed to qualify)	1882
John Eidman	1882—84
Philip S. Ripper	1885—93
Wm. Bell (failed to qualify)	1894
Philip S. Ripper	1894—97
Bennett Bailey (removed)	1898—01
Henry Lutz (to fill vacancy)	1903—05

SPRING LAKE TOWNSHIP.

(23 and 24 N. R. 6 W. and 23 N. R. 7 W. 3d P. M.)

Spring Lake is the largest township in the county, and is composed of parts of three congressional townships. Its western boundary is the Illinois River and its length as a boundary line is about 13 miles. Its tillable surface resembles that of Cincinnati township, which is described elsewhere in this volume. There is a great deal of unproductive land in the township owing to overflow from the Illinois River, which at times spreads out over several sections in the extreme western part, over what has been called the Spring Lake hunting and fishing ground.

The first building in this township was erected on the border of Spring Lake in 1839, by Joseph Offutt. It seems that Mr. Offutt was something of a public-spirited man and bore the expense of the shingles and lumber for the first schoolhouse, which was built in 1849 on Section 11, Township 23 N. R. 7 West. The neighbors hauled logs and Daniel Hawkins was the first teacher. A man by the name of Woods, who was a Mormon, is said to have preached the first sermon at the residence of a man by the name of Grower. His peculiar religious views met with no encouragement among the people and, at his second appointment to preach, no one went to hear him. The nearest mill was seventeen miles away from the residence of Louis White, and people in that vicinity would take about two days to go to mill and back. The first school in this neighborhood was taught by a man by the name of Hoagland.

The early settlers of this township were subjected to many inconveniences not found in other parts of the county. There was no bridge across the Mackinaw by which they could reach Pekin, and a ferry run by John Bequeath was the only means of getting across, and this even was useless in high water.

Among the early settlers in the township were Charles Seiwel, Valentine Haas, Maxon Claton, Daniel Devore, James Flemings, the McLeshes and Hibbards. In 1851, Christian Hermann bought a land warrant of John H. Banker, an old veteran of the Mexican War, and settled on the land. Mr. David W. Harman, we believe, now lives on this farm.

Christian Hermann, above referred to, during the prevalence of the cholera in Pekin—mention of which is made elsewhere—took care of many of those afflicted with the dread disease and, although constantly with it, did not catch it himself.

Benj. Priddy of this township, now deceased for two years, was the first to introduce the Osage orange hedge in this county. He was in Texas about 1846, where the tree grows in a wild state, and saw its qualities as a fence. It was there known as "boy cedar." He sent seed to his friends who planted much of it, and six years later he brought 500 bushels of seed, and its introduction became general. It is well to remark here, that for many years the Osage orange was considered the cheapest and most valuable fence, if properly cared for, that could be made useful in a prairie country. However, at the present writing many farmers are pulling it out by the roots. While there is a great deal of it yet in this county, land has become so valuable it is found that osage fences, running east and west, shade so much of the ground on the north, that it is profitable to replace them with other fencing, which at the present time is largely made of barbed wire.

From Chapman's History we learn that, in an early day, the country was infested by bands of horse-thieves, who were strongly organized. A book recounting their adventures and detailing their crimes, under the title of "The Banditti of the Prairie," was in circulation in this vicinity. Abraham Woods had an experience with a member of one of these bands in 1853. A gentlemanly, sociable, clever fellow, claiming to have plenty of money, and being on his way to California, stopped for dinner. A few days after, he called for breakfast remarking, "Treat a dog well and he is sure to return". Mr. W. was captivated by the charming stranger, who expressed great admiration for two spans of fine horses, a gray and a bay team, which he saw as he passed the barn. He especially admired the grays.

A week later, Mr. W. was awakened during the night by the running and whinnying of a horse. He sent his man out to find out what was the matter. The man soon returned with two letters. One had been stuck upon the door, the other was found on the ground.

One of the gray horses was gone. One of the letters read as follows: "Oh, avick, shure and its meself thats trying to make a dacent outfit to go home to Sarah and the childer. As Col. Doniphan said in the Mexican war, I came across your ranche and made bowld to take into service two illegant Gray travellers I found an your premises. I wunst thought of calling and telling you Honor what I was after transacting, but thinking it would be to bad intirely to be Robbing a dacent gentlemen of his Darlings and sweet sleep at the same time I mean, I trust and hope your Darlings can travel handsomely, for I shall be after putting them to their trumps. for a while at least, for it's no more than likely you'll be after sending the dirty spalpeen of a constable after me. Bad cess to the likes of him, He'd be asking my name and other unconstitutional questions, for what does Will Shakespeare say,

"That which we call the Rose

By any other name would smell as sweet.'

"So you perceive that this settles the point at issue. Perhaps you would be mighty well obliged should I tell you my name, place of Residence, and where I am from. Well, your honor, I am from everyplace but this, and shall be from this Just as quick as your Darling's legs can carry me. Now to conclude. Fare ye well, and still forever fare ye well, Hoping your Darling you'll see never, I can swap them or sell. Acushla Mauverneen."

The above letter goes to show that the writer was undoubtedly the stranger who had been so hospitably received a few days before. As soon as this letter was read, and Mr. W. found his horse gone, he notified his neighbors. Soon a large number of his neighbors assembled and prepared for the chase, but ere they had fairly started, the stolen horse returned. It was evident that the thief got alarmed before he had fairly started. He attempted to take both horses. but one had broken loose.

It was evident from the other letter found that there was a regular systematic gang of horse-thieves running from here to Texas. It was in a sealed envelope and was directed to Frederick Gamble, Galveston, Texas, forwarded by Patrick Dougherty and contained a promissory note for \$220 to David C. Jones, of Texas.

He states in his letter that "Patrick and Jim have gone in the neighborhood of Pekin to make a raid on fine horses, which they would likely get away with, as Patrick was a good engineer, and knew the country. They would stop the first night with a friend on Salt Creek, thence to W. Davis's, near Carlinville, from there to Chester, where they knew the ferryman, who would take them across in the night thence proceed with due diligence to Texas."

The following is a list of the Supervisors who have served the Township since its organization, and the time served by each:

Geo. H. Daniels	1850—51
Elbert Park	1852—53
J. C. Vanorstrand	1854—65
Ezekiel Poe	1866—69
Edward Bailey	1870
Daniel Sapp	1871—74
E. A. Van Duesen	1875
Daniel Sapp	1876—83
S. F. Harbaugh	1884—85
Edward Bailey	1886
H. S. Marshall	1887—89
E. D. Golden	1890—92
J. O. Vanorstrand (resigned)	1893—98
R. G. Golden	1898—00
W. E. Scott	1891—05

CHAPTER XVII.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

CITY OF WASHINGTON—CITY OF DELAVAN—VILLAGE OF MACKINAW—VILLAGE OF TREMONT—VILLAGE OF EAST PEORIA—VILLAGE OF MORTON—VILLAGE OF MINIER—VILLAGE OF HOPEDALE—VILLAGE OF GREEN VALLEY—VILLAGE OF ARMINGTON—VILLAGE OF DEER CREEK.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

From a history of Washington, compiled by John W. Dougherty, Esq., now deceased, and for many years an attorney at that place, we glean many of the following facts:

In 1834, William Holland, Sr., laid out the original town of Washington, being a part of that part of the town lying east of Main Street. The first building erected on the original town-plat was put up by Joseph Kelso, Sr., in April 1834, shortly after his arrival from Indiana.

It was built on a lot afterward occupied by Mrs. Catherine McGinnis. Kelso and a Mr. Wagoner had purchased three lots of Holland for \$1,550 each, upon a year's credit. That part of the town was heavily timbered and much valuable timber grew in the street in front of these lots, which, by agreement the person building the first house would be entitled to use. So Kelso and Wagoner settled the question of who should build first by lot. Fortune, as usual, favored Uncle Joe and he built first. Kelso not only built the first house in the original town, but also opened one of the first farms wholly in the prairie, the other settlers having clung to the timber. No doubt they regarded him as a radical innovator, if not a hero. Present experience however, approves his judgment. The same season Styles and Titus Hungerford built the house afterward known as the Sherman House.

This brings our narrative down to 1835, where we will leave this branch of it for the present.

We have already shown that William Holland, Sr., was the first settler, the first to build a house and improve a farm, and we find him also the first mechanic. As such he carried on a blacksmith shop from his first induction into the country for several years. He did a general blacksmith business, and also repaired guns, not only for the white inhabitants but also for the Indians, who were then numerous in this part of the State. His was the only shop in town prior to 1835, when Brazilla Allee built the large two-story frame building on Main Street. Allee used part of the building for a blacksmith shop and William Spencer used a part of it as a wagon shop. This was the first shop in the town in which wagons were manufactured. Prior to this time, the few wagons used here, were imported. In those early days wagons were a luxury not enjoyed by every one, and the owner of a wagon was considered particularly fortunate. Traveling was done on foot or on horseback, and hauling principally on sleds. Some, however, of the more ingenious citizens, constructed a home-made substitute for a wagon by sawing wheels out of a log of wood and adjusting them to a rude gearing made with an ordinary chopping ax.

Shortly after his arrival here, Peter P. Scott

opened a blacksmith shop near his residence which he carried on for several years..

The manufacture of tinware was first commenced here by Charles Anthony, in 1848. Before this time, tinware, stoves and stovepipe were brought here and sold by the merchants.

The first grist-mill was built by William Holland, Sr., in 1827. It was on the Holland homestead, west of his dwelling. It was run by horsepower, and was called a band-mill. It was the only one in the neighborhood, its nearest competitor being located at Elkhart Grove, sixty miles distant. It consisted of one run of burrs. They were procured in Peoria for \$60, and our informant thinks they were manufactured there. These band-mills were an institution in "those days". They were a cheap simple contrivance, in fact but still quite expensive when we consider the small amount of money possessed by those pioneers. The mill consisted of one large wheel, the hub or nave of which was a log of wood 8 or 10 feet long, hewed eight square, set in a perpendicular position and supplied with numerous large arms or spokes. The lower end was secured by a pivot, on which it turned, to another timber fastened in the ground, the upper end being secured in like manner to a timber above. The arms or spokes were each supplied with several movable pins, and constituted an adjustable rim upon which the band, made of untanned cowhide cut in strips, one and a half to two inches wide and rolled into a rope, was stretched. The band was attached directly to the trundle-head by being wound three times around it, this latter precaution being taken to prevent loss of power by the slipping of the band. The numerous pins in the arms were used to take up the slack caused by the stretching quality of the band. The horse, or horses, used were attached to levers arranged in the hub. They worked under the arms, which were several feet from the ground. The wheel, when ready for use, resembled an enormous clothes-wheel about forty feet in diameter. The bolting was done by hand. The flour produced by this process was a cross between the extra-quadruple X-flour of today and ordinary Graham flour, and no doubt was healthy and nutritious. The owner of the mill did not supply the power; the person using it had to furnish

the power. Many persons came fifty miles to this mill, and sometimes had to wait two weeks for their grinding.

Some of the first flour, however, made in Washington was made by Lawson Holland, Esq., in 1826 or 1827. It was produced by breaking the wheat with a pestle in a mortar, and sifting it through a hand-sieve. The mortar was made by excavating or hollowing one end of a log of wood resembling a butcher's block, the other end of which rested firmly in the ground. The pestle was a heavy piece of round timber, the lower end of which was shaped to fit the excavation in the mortar, the upper end being fastened to a spring-pole, which aided in raising the weight of the pestle. Near the lower end of this pestle were four cross-pins, or handles, for the use of the operators. This pestle seems to have been designed on the principle of a perpendicular battering ram. The idea was perhaps borrowed from the ancients. The hand-sieve spoken of was not the ordinary wire-sieve of these times. It was peculiar to those early days. It was made by drawing a fawn-skin across a wooden hoop, like a drum-head, and perforating the skin with a hot iron rod the size desired. Through these holes in the skin the finer particles of broken grain escaped during the shaking process. What remained in the sieve was returned to the mortar and repounded, and then sifted again until all the flour was separated from the bran. By this tedious process Lawson produced the flour mentioned.

The band-mill spoken of was the only kind of mill in this part of the country until 1836 or 1837, when William Kern built a flouring mill near the site of what was afterwards Jacquín's Brewery. As a financial venture this first mill proved a failure.

The next flouring mill was built by A. H. Danforth & Co., in 1845. It was the first brick building erected in Washington. The bricks used in its structure were made by Danforth near the site of the mill. Although this was the first brick building in the town, bricks had been manufactured here by Hamilton Riddle as early as 1837. They were used for building chimneys, cellars, etc.

The first school taught in Washington was a subscription school. It was taught by George H. Shaw, who was traveling through the

country prospecting, and stopped for the night with William Holland, Sr., where, owing to the severity of the weather (it being winter), he remained till spring. Holland soon discovered Shaw's fitness, engaged him to teach and gave him, as compensation, his board, washing and horse-feed,—rather slender compensation, as it made no provision for clothing. This school was taught during the winter of 1827 and 1828. The building was afterwards used by Lawson Holland as a dwelling. Holland subsequently employed Shaw as a surveyor when he laid out the original town.

The first marriage in the neighborhood was that of Mr. James Hendricks and Miss Sallie Redman, a daughter of John Redman. It was solemnized sometime in 1829 or 1830, but whether by a Minister of the Gospel or a Justice of the Peace we are not informed.

The first funeral was that of a child of Henson Thomas. The child was buried in the graveyard on the Squire Baker farm. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Zadock Hall.

The first adult buried here was a Mr. Pembrock, a stranger who had stopped on account of illness at the residence of William Heath, where he died. He was buried in the burying ground above mentioned.

The first physician who located here was Dr. R. T. Goodwin. He came from Vermont in 1832, where he had studied medicine with Dr. G. P. Wood. He was a successful physician and also a good business man. He and Dr. G. P. Wood were, for several years, partners in business, and were the proprietors of Goodwin & Wood's Addition to Washington.

Previous to Goodwin's location here each man was his own doctor. The principal medicine used was white walnut bark. It was peeled upward, if desired as an emetic, and downward if its cathartic effect was required. Boneset, also, was used as a remedy for "fever and ager."

In 1833 James Huggins came from North Carolina. He had learned wagon-making in the same shop in which Holland worked at blacksmithing. He lived here for many years and practiced medicine. In 1860 he removed to Peoria and died there in 1870. He and Holland both lived to be old men, without any break in their early friendship.

The first lawyer to gain foothold in this new community was Thornton Walker, from Virginia. At what precise time he came, or how long he remained, our informant does not know; nor have we any further reliable information in regard to him.

In 1829, William Holland and William Thompson were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the Precinct. They were among the first elected in this county. Their territorial jurisdiction was co-extensive with the boundaries of the county, which, then, embraced the territory east of the Illinois River, and extended northward to Chicago and southward to the border of Morgan County, which then embraced what is now Cass County.

The first member of the Board of County Commissioners from this place was James Harvey. He was succeeded by Benjamin Mitchell. Prior to this time, however, and while this region was attached to Peoria county, for governmental purposes, William Holland was a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

A special election was held on March 2d, 1878, to vote for or against organizing under the general law, which was carried by a majority of eighty-three votes. The following city officers were elected on the 16th of April, 1878; Mayor, Peter Fifer; City Clerk, Eli Heiple; City Attorney, J. W. Dougherty; City Treasurer, T. C. Sonneman; Member of Board Supervisors, W. B. Hervey; Aldermen—1st Ward, Henry Mahle and D. J. Chaffer; 2d Ward—Lawson Holland and Henry Denhart; 3rd Ward—Ernst Rapp and James Cameron. The first City Council met April 18, 1878.

Ever since its organization the city has been thoroughly alive and the public spirit of its citizens has been notable in the character of local improvements and the progressive energy of its business interests. It has excellent railway facilities afforded by the Toledo, Peoria & Western, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Chicago & Alton Railways, giving it communication with outside points in all directions.

It has a water-works system owned by the city; also an electric light plant as well as telephone exchanges. Considerable work has been done in paving the streets. The public square has been paved for several years, as well as South Main street, and there is a pe-

tition before the City Council for paving two more principal streets.

The present city officers are ; Mayor, D. J. Chaffer; Clerk, John Watson; Treasurer, E. F. Meyers; Attorney, Chas. A. Waltmire; Police Magistrate, Josiah Snyder; Aldermen, Wm. Lung, Christian Strubhar, W. A. Pfeiffer, George W. Stimson, Emanuel Garber and William Rinkenberger.

Schools.—The schools in Washington, for more than a quarter of a century, have been considered among the best in Central Illinois. The people take especial pride in educational matters, and fortunately have sought the best teaching talent they could find.

About the middle seventies their present school building was built at a cost of \$20,000. It is supplied with all modern improvements in the way of heating, ventilation and furniture. There is a primary school, located a little west of the business portion of the town, which is also modern in its appointments. It is taught by Miss Mary Italin, who for many years has done most valuable work in the primary grade. The schools of Washington are organized under a provision of the General Statute, whereby a School Board shall consist of six members, with a President who simply presides at the meetings of the Board, but is not one of its members. The present Board consists of George M. Stimson, Secretary; W. A. Pfeiffer, R. F. Tanton, E. L. Meyers, John P. Wrenn and George Heyle, with Rev. D. F. Thomas as President. It is noteworthy that, under the management of this Board, the schools of Washington have reached a high standard of excellence, and no reasonable expense has been spared to place them in the front rank of graded schools in Central Illinois. The School Board is perfectly independent in its official work, and has an eye single to the good of the schools. The teachers for 1904-05 are: J. H. Heinzelman, Superintendent; L. I. Knight, Principal; Katherine Harms, Emma Vorhees, Nellie McTaggart, Ida Burflin-game, Mary Italin, Sophia Duerlop, Miss Heiderich.

The following is the list of the graduates of the Washington High School:

Class of 1876—Charlotte Wells, Belle Cameron, Clara Crane, Mary Italin.

Class of 1880—Mary Cameron.

Class of 1881.—Angie Benford, Lizzie Gorin, Mate Maffitt.

Class of 1882.—Carrie McDonald, Frank Neitz.

Class of 1883.—Lizzie Rickman, Frances Crow, Lizzie Van Meter, Anna Vorhees, Bertha Nafzinger, Mary J. Hill, Lou Cameron.

Class of 1884.—Ida Pierce, Clara Vorhees, Mamie Bratt, Ida Parsons, Kate Harms, Nellie Gorin, Carrie Gibson, Lulu Mostoller.

Class of 1885.—Cassie Danforth, Leva A. Crane, Telva B. Andrews, Neil Crane, Hattie Zinser, Tina Van Meter, Harry L. Zinser.

Class of 1886.—John Andrews, Louisa Portman, Theodore Rhoem, Hattie Shepard, Kate Miles, Robert Cornelison, Mary McDonell, Lynn Hornish.

Class of 1887.—Mary Hartwell, Hattie Frederick, Cora Huddleston, Julia W. Smith, Clara Alphonso, Bertha Small.

Class of 1888.—Edith Dougherty, Asa Danforth, Josie North, Eugene Fuessle, Louis Kelson.

Class of 1890.—Lillie Long, Edgar Bondurant, Herman Danforth, George Wehner, Plutella Chaffer, Laura Cress, Oresto Ferner, Frank Rickman.

Class of 1891.—Mattie Dougherty, Luella Cress, Willie Van Meter.

Class of 1892.—Jessie Enos, Violet Crane, Christie Wohlgenuth, Susie McDonell, Nina Magarity, Prudence Schmuck, Fannie Watson, Laura Rickman, Harriett Heiple.

Class of 1893.—Paul Busse, Amy Shaffer, Maona Cress, Pearl Long, Clara Neitz, Harry Graham, Viola Cress, Lula Hornish, Dora Weber, Clara Stormer, Hattie Rickman, Mary Smith, Josephine Witte.

Class of 1894.—Avis Price, Mary Stormer, Fannie Price, Jessie Waring, Josephine Chaffer, Anna Andrews, Mary Danforth, Edith Welch, Rae Crane, Fred Kehr, Ralph Weirick, Atta Habben, Frank Thomas, Emma Vorhees, Eloise Allen.

Class of 1895.—Emma Miller, Samuel McCluggage, Ollie Berney, Charlie Wehner, Susie Allen, Ida Birkett, Willie Gott, Mary Bullock, Susie Wagner, Sadie Glabe, Bessie Minch.

Class of 1896.—Etta Smith, Grace Corbin, Mary Watson, Laura Dougherty, Dora Holland, Celia Baylor, May Cassell, Lynn Kent, Marion Wilson.

Class of 1897.—Carolina Price, Roy Smith, Maude Hugill, Ethel Keene, Edna Hoover, Pearl

Rapp, John McCluggage, Roy Zinser, Blanche Stoll, Clara Schaeber, Elizabeth Weirick, Harold Jones, Harry Mason, Ethel Cress.

Class of 1898.—Carrie Harms, Florence Bayler, Dean Cassell, Louisa Miller, Effie Downing, Dave McCluggage, Jessie Holland, Tommie Holland, Frank Stormer, Nellie Watson, Frank Cramer, Anna Haas.

Class of 1899.—Eva Lonnecker, Bessie Rapp, Katherine Witte, Anna Stahl, Mary Weiser, Clyde Smith, Edith Yale, Marie Wrenn, Mabel Armstrong, Gertrude Heiple, Ada Zinser, Willie Blumenschein.

Class of 1900.—Jennie Holland, Laura Devine, Bessie Birkett, Callie Eddy, Clyde Strubhar, Gertrude Wilson, Mabel Whitehill, Ella F. Harms, Clara Keil, Mary Rapp, Gertrude Carlson, Mae Reynolds, Beatrice Cockbill, Viola Bamber.

Class of 1901.—Maude Heiple, Hulda Minch, Harry Birkett, Dolly Birkett, May Heiple, Roy Miller, Martha Lockett, Bertha Kraus, Nellie Wilkinson.

Class of 1903.—Beulah Hornish, Elsie Wrenn, Maude Andrews, Alice Pifer, Elna Stolb, Hattie Carlson, Eunice Zaneis, Laura Kice, Regie Sensenbaugh, Gusta Blumenschein.

Class of 1904.—Hattie Holland, Theresa Jacquin, Elsie Heyl, Ruby Rapp, George Danforth.

CITY OF DELAVAN.

Delavan was laid off by Henry Green, of the Delavan Association, and plat recorded February 1, 1841. It is located at what is now the junction of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, the latter originally the Peoria, Dectaur & Evansville Railroad. The village was incorporated in 1858, but opposition to the movement was so strong that the Trustees elected failed to qualify and not until October 2, 1865, was the corporation established to include the old town proper and its platted additions.

The first Board of Trustees were E. O. Jones, President; L. P. Flynt, Clerk; J. C. Appleton, Stephen C. Hobart, William B. Orrell and P. Clark. J. H. Upham was City Marshal; M. Vaughn, Collector; and D. L. Whittemore was the Treasurer. The village was re-incorporated, under a new statute, in July, 1872, with the following Trustees; Theo. Van Hague, President; Wm. H. Phillips, Clerk; P. B. Stock-

well, Henry Kingman, John Carr, Andrew Stubbs and John Warren.

The subject of license or no license for saloons has been constantly before the people of Delavan, ever since its organization. In 1875, '76 and '77 saloon licenses were granted, but in 1878 there was no license, and in 1879 the Board was unanimous against authorizing the sale of liquor. The conditions have alternated from time to time until within recent years, when a license party has had control of a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

In 1888 Delavan was incorporated as a city. There are at the present time four wards, each ward having a representation of two members in the City Council. The present officers are; Mayor, Dr. Nathan Holmes; City Clerk, R. J. Sunderland; City Treasurer, William Landard; City Attorney, J. O. Jones. The Aldermen are: Eugene Orendorf, Charles A. Varney, Dr. A. I. McClay, J. J. Franks, J. D. Taylor and J. T. Huf-ty.

Delavan has long been noted for the beauty of its location, the culture of its people, and for its high social and intellectual standards. Its location in the center of one of the most productive agricultural regions in Central Illinois has been peculiarly fortunate. "Delavan Prairie" is known by those who have ever seen it as one of the most beautiful areas to be found anywhere.

The City is up-to-date and progressive in the matter of improvements. It is lighted by electricity and has a system of water-works that is able to meet the demand of the townspeople and, in times of drouth, it has supplied the immediate vicinity.

It is a place of beautiful homes, well kept lawns, and its various social organizations give it a life peculiarly its own, and sustain its high reputation for culture, sociability and progressive home life.

The Tazewell County Fair Association is located in Delavan since its organization, and the history of it will be found elsewhere in this work.

The church history will be found in the history of the township.

Its educational facilities for many years have been among the best in Central Illinois, and this is no disparagement to the many other excellent schools found in this part of the State. At one time during the history of this

county, about the year 1886, the Delavan High School furnished one-seventh of the entire teaching force in Tazewell County, and the work done in our public schools by the graduates of the Delavan School has afforded a fair indication of its progressive excellence.

Up to 1871 the schools of the city were located in several different buildings, but in that year a fine brick edifice was erected at a cost of about \$25,000, and was occupied by the schools in the fall. In the following December it was destroyed by fire, and another building after the same design was erected in 1872. The insurance on the old building was \$22,000 and the new house was erected at a cost to the District of only \$300. Additions have since been made, and the school is supplied with all the furniture and equipment necessary in the progress of modern education.

The teaching force for the year ending June 1904 were: E. A. Cross, Superintendent; C. D. Garlough, Principal; Rosa Tomm, Genevieve Gilruth, Elizabeth Gillan, Mrs. Mae Cross, Louise Hayes, Katherine James, Ellyn Young, Alice Hazen, Cora Warne, Lora Werner, Nellie Stubbs.

The following is a list of the graduates of the High School, with addresses so far as known:

Class of 1876.—Rose R. (Anderson) Herpich, McPherson, Kans.; Mary R. Appleton, No. 7 Jefferson St., Providence, R. I.; M. Allien (Brawner) Landers, 679 So. 13th St., Denver, Colo.; Minnie C. (Bryant) McKinstry, Delavan, Ill.; Mary L. (Jones) Orendorff (deceased); Alice C. (Lawton) Holmes, Larned, Kans.; Fred T. Lawton, Newton, Kans.; Julia C. (Miller) Garrett, Batavia, Ill.; Allie M. (Ray) Lillibridge, 643 S. Main St., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Emily A. (Sherman) Boyer, Normal, Ill.; Esten Vaughn, Fairfield, Iowa; Mary (Vaughn) Lowe, Fitchburg, Mass.; Jane L. Young, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Class of 1877.—Sarah E. Burlingame, Ginn & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Josie C. Ford, 4206 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Zella Campbell (deceased); Emma A. (Gale) May, 3760 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Annie S. Newman, 338 57th St., Chicago, Ill.

Class of 1878.—Estelle M. (Barnes) Newhall, 92 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.; Ella M. (Buckman) Schureman, Normal, Ill.; M. Lizzie Hopkins (deceased); Louise I. Maclay, 504 N. Monroe

St., Peoria, Ill.; Annie E. (Orendorff) Tarbell, Groveland, Ill.; Grace E. Orendorff, Delavan, Ill.

Class of 1879.—Elia (Campbell) Whitman, Swatow, China; Celia B. (Culbertson) Meeker, Delavan, Ill.; Nellie V. (Hall) Tucker, Davenport, Iowa; Samuel C. Newman, Kenosha, Wis.; Alice A. (Stubbs) Starz, Ashland, Ill.; Annie M. (Sunderland) Tobias, 520 Armington Ave., Peoria, Ill.

Class of 1880.—Mariam (Bailey) Waltmire (deceased), Delavan, Ill.; Eva M. Burlingame, China; Anna M. Hopkins, 380 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Minnie B. (Jones) Pratt, 948 Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Emma E. (Lux) Reed, Parsons, Kans.; Willie (Young) Murphy (deceased)

Class of 1881.—Ida Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur F. Gooch, 724 N. 21st St., So. Omaha, Neb.; Hettie (Haines) Sanderson, Carthage, Mo.; Mary (Miller) Giles, Claflin, Kan.; Bessie (Reed) Stubbs, 2714 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Rosa A. Tamm, Delavan, Ill.; Virginia B. (Watkins) Lormor, Heyworth, Ill.

Class of 1882.—Fannie B. (Hall) Nichols, Delavan, Ill.; Louise M. Hayes, Delavan, Ill.; Ella S. Hoghton, Pueblo, Colo.; Stella I. (Hoghton) Wayne, Delavan, Ill.; Nina H. (Phillips) Kimler, Delavan, Ill.; Armilda O. (Wiseman) Darnell, Armington, Ill.; William V. Tefft, Observatory Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

Class of 1883.—Carrie M. (Burlingame) Butterfield, Delavan, Ill.; Charles B. Orendorff, 198 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Hattie M. (Patton) Nicoll, Pierce City, Mo.; Jennie E. (Scott) Waltmire, Delavan, Ill.; Alice M. (Williams) Scott, Maroa, Ill.

Class of 1884.—Alice M. (Disbrow) Lomax, 511 Mesa Ave., El Paso, Tex.; Henry Pawson, Delavan, Ill.

Class of 1885.—Jennie VanHague, Delavan, Ill.; Emily V. (Askren) Mock, Chicago, Ill.; Louise S. Askren (deceased); Frances (Sunderland) Albertson, Delavan, Ill.

Class of 1886.—Sarah (James) Stumbaugh, Delavan, Ill.; Chas. A. Jennings, Mexico; Kate (Beatty) Hopkins, Delavan, Ill.; Lila Hopkins, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Newman, N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago, Ill.

Class of 1887.—Albert Schureman, 219 Seventh St., Peoria, Ill.; Ella G. Dingevan; Lulu B. Jennings, San Diego, Cal., Roseville Box; Lottie E. (Storms) Hackney, Delavan, Ill.;

Richard Scott, Delavan, Ill.; Ella Davis, Delavan, Ill.; Carrie L. (Bailey) Witten (deceased), 603 E. 28th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Lizzie (Stockwell) Swanzely; Mary L. Garrett; Troy H. Franklin (deceased); Mary O. (Day) Samples; Mary H. (Glasheen) Blackburn.

Class of 1888.—Emma Bailey, Lizzie V. (Carter) Drury, Addie Place, Ursula (Hardy) Jensen (deceased).

Class of 1889.—Jesuliu B. (Orendorff) Fulton, Jessie Hopkins, Eva Mae Ford, Bertha E. Bourgoin, Ida M. Burlingame, Alice C. (Ward) Shotwell, Lulu C. (Tamm) Selleck, Greta Glasheen, Jennie C. (Miller) Davidson, Estelle E. Baldwin (deceased).

Class of 1890.—Eliza (Tefft) Brown, Tennie (Reinheimer) Lindauer, Starr H. Beatty, Olive A. (Nichols) Lovett, Maggie Mae (Bailey) Allen, Gustave Strouse.

Class of 1891.—Laura M. (Holmes) Starz, Bertha M. (Reinheimer) Syman, Ella (Jennings) Beatty.

Class of 1892.—Laura Mason, Olive G. Reid, Nellie (Orendorff) Wood Fannie E. (Starz) Ruple, Birdie (Perry) Mowry.

Class of 1893.—Carrie J. Samples, Mary R. Jackson, Karl Neumann, Elizabeth (Unland) Rhodes, Isabel Norton (Holmes) Smaile, Genevieve (Cobean) Warne, Albert G. Brown, Emma Mae (Humbert) McCrea, Chas. E. Hall.

Class of 1894.—John W. Beatty, Minnie M. Garlick (deceased), Troy E. Hardy, Katherine James, Marc B. Shurtz, Arch H. Sunderland.

Class of 1895.—Clara G. (Ambrose) Frazier, Bertha Baldwin, Belle Duncan, Carrie Lamphear, Lillian (Reinheimer) Alshuler, Florence E. (Wallace) Bailey, Charles E. Coddington, Bertha L. Brown, Mabelle L. (Bailey) Highton (deceased), Nellie F. Glasheen, Ida (Perry) Few, Rachel Snider, Elmer Unland, Hal Pawson.

Class of 1896.—Anna Hufty, Rose Tefft, Jessie (Snider) Patton, Charlotte Holmes, Kathryn (Hall) Stubbs, William Reardon, Richard Garrett, Cora Warne, Bertha Stubbs, Carrie Reinheimer, Nellie Meers, Myrtie (Kingman) Beatty, Harry Albrecht, Walter Few.

Class of 1897.—Ethel M. Patton, Edith (Orendorff) Woodrow, Dora A. (Quigley) Casady, Jessie L. Holmes, Rosanna M. Varney, Emily K. Sutherland, Milton Strouse, Charles M. Davidson, John P. Garin, Geo. B. Robinson, Roscoe Unland.

Class of 1898.—Etura (Starz) Flagge, Edna J. Meeker, Edith L. Allen, Lena R. Montgomery (deceased), Lulie B. (La Bee) Fisher, Lora H. (Wilson) Hoghton, Josie Meers, Martha P. Sunderland, Josephine A. Briggs, Clara Brawner, Jennie V. Davidson, Adah P. Morris, Chas. E. Nine, Edward J. Doud, Jessie Bennett, Everett Hardy, Rolland Foote, Thomas B. Briggs, Jr., Benjamin Pawson, Robert R. Wallace, John A. Varney, Fred H. Coriell.

Class of 1899.—Grace Tenniswood, Hannah Kennedy, Charles Keyes, Edna (Place) Wilkins (deceased), Pearl Fleming, H. Leonard Jones, Alice Best, Carl Waldron, Nina Lunny, Frances (Mount) Curtis, Mabel R. Linbarger.

Class of 1900.—Angeline Gillmore, W. W. Black, Lelia Starz, Clarence Fleming.

Class of 1901.—Lura Ames, Clyde E. Meeker, Robert Orndorff, Olive B. Laing, Helen L. (Watkins) Donley, Bethania T. McKinstry, Edward Edes, Benjamin Garrett, Jessie Linbarger.

Class of 1902.—Pearl (Adams) Allen, Anna Shotwell, John Francis Veale, Clarence N. Shade, Agnes Louise Taylor, Francis Xavier Wright, Albert L. Culbertson.

Class of 1903.—Emma B. Gillmore, Margaret E. Dowd, Letta E. Cruse, Ella F. Frank, Olga J. Patzer, Henry Brawner, Grace Pawson, Grace E. Beatty, Ella B. Sanford, Alice M. Musick, Gerald G. F. Reardon.

Class of 1904.—Jonathan B. Allen, Eugene Henry Armacost, Ellen L. Connell, Grace Coriell, Josephine Mabel Jackson, Frank M. Orndorff, Ella L. Neumann, William F. Ryan, George D. Corwine, Fannie G. Hallman, Ruth S. Heaton, Frank Wyatt Hatten, John B. Sanford, William H. Shipton, Mable E. Trone, John Mars Trowbridge, Edward L. Varney.

VILLAGE OF MACKINAW.

Some of the most important historical events in the early history of this county are connected with the village of Mackinaw. This old town is located at the junction of the "Big Four" and Vandalia Railways, about three-quarters of a mile from the Mackinaw River. As stated elsewhere in this volume, on the second day of March, 1827, the county-seat of Tazewell County was located on the site of the present village by County Commissioners Job Fletcher, William Lee D. Ewing and Tom M. Neil. On May 20th, County Surveyor Wil-

liam H. Hodge completed the survey of the town, and the clerk of the Board of Commissioners, Mordecai Mobley, was ordered to have an advertisement inserted in the "Sangamon Spectator" for three weeks' advertising a public sale of lots in Mackinaw, to be held on the second Monday in June, 1827. He was also ordered to have one hundred hand bills printed for circulation. On the 11th day of June the sale took place. Lots were sold on a credit of four, six and eight months. Matthew Robb "cried" the sale, and William Lee served as clerk. The first lot, being Lot 1 in Block 1, was bid off by Abraham Funk for the sum of fifty-one dollars. The bidding was spirited, and the lots brought a good price. The following is a complete list of lots sold, with the name of purchaser and amount paid:

Name.	Lot.	Block.	Price.
Abraham Funk	1	1	\$51.00
Thomas Dillon	2	1	29.50
John Funk	3	1	15.25
William Gilston	4	1	9.00
Robert McClure .....	.	.	35.00
Matthew Robb	4	6	15.26
Mordecai Mobley	2	6	45.00
Richard Latham	6	6	23.00
Eli Redman	8	6	20.00
Abraham Dillon	1	7	85.00
Thomas Dillon	2	7	42.50
J. B. Harbert	3	7	30.00
Daniel Dillon	4	9	83.00
Hugh L. Welch	3	9	46.75
Isaac Funk	2	9	34.50
James Lurley	1	9	35.00
Joal Hiatt	4	10	35.00
William Council	3	10	23.00
Abraham Funk	6	11	44.25
Martin Porter	5	11	15.00
Jonas H. Hittle	8	7	25.00
Jacob Judy	7	7	20.50
Thos. Briggs	5	9	11.00
Hy. Stillman	1	6	85.00
Samuel Judy	6	9	15.00

For the sale of these lots, on June 26, 1827, the proprietor of the "Sangamon Spectator" brought in his bill for advertising the same. The notice was inserted six times in his paper, and in addition he had printed 100 blank notes, 100 blank bonds and 100 hand-bills. The price charged was \$16.62 1-2. It may be of interest to the present generation to know

that the half cent was a part of a "bit" piece, and that a "bit" was 12 1-2 cents. Had the bill read, "sixteen dollars and five bits," the Honorable Court would have understood it just the same.

The particulars with reference to the construction of the Court House will be found in another chapter of this work. It is recorded that George Hittle, one of the Commissioners, was allowed \$1.50 for helping lay off the town, and \$1.25 for money expended for whiskey on the day of the sale of the lots. It is said that the Court House rested on piling a few feet from the ground, and that hogs, running loose, found beneath it quite a basin often filled with water, furnishing a very comfortable wallowing place during the summer. The floor, having been laid of green oak, soon shrunk, leaving large cracks between the puncheons. The county-seat was removed from Mackinaw in 1831 and brought to Pekin, as stated elsewhere. It seems that this was the result of an act of the Legislature, passed December 25, 1830, whereby the County of Tazewell was divided and McLean County formed therefrom; and the same act appointed a committee, consisting of William Porter, John T. Stuart and Milton Chilton to relocate the county-seat, which resulted in the removal to Pekin. Thus it will be seen that Mackinaw was, at one time, a point of historical interest. People from Chicago used to come there to attend Court. Prior to the construction of the railways it was a half-way station on the stage route between Bloomington and Pekin. The trip from one town to the other was made in a day, so that every alternate day communication could be had with either of these towns.

At the present time the municipal administration of the village is carried on under the general law for organization of villages. The officers of the village are: H. J. Puterbaugh, President, and Roy L. Hittle, Clerk.

The question of license and anti-license is always a live one, in the village of Mackinaw, and is passed upon at the election of village officers every spring. The temperance element is quite strong, and, as a rule, of late years, the village is without a saloon, but every now and then the license party triumphs in the election of Village Trustees and saloons are again in operation.

The village is furnished with electric lights and a system of water-works. The history of its churches is given in connection with the history of the township.

There are many pleasant homes in Mackinaw, erected by retired farmers and others. Its citizens have two marked characteristics—they are true to their friends, and never allow their enemies, if they have any, to trouble them very long at a time.

Mackinaw has an excellent modern school building and a good school. The list of teachers for 1903 embraced the following names: Roy F. Webster, Principal; Ben. L. Smith, Anna Shellenberger, Metta Puterbaugh, Mollie Hammond.

The following is the list of graduates of the Mackinaw public school:

Class of 1892.—Bertha Sparks.

Class of 1893.—Wilbur Shellenbarger, Leslie Sparks, Joseph Jackson, Della Puterbaugh, Manona Pitman, Carrie Whisler, Lena Judy, Katie Boyle.

Class of 1894.—Claude Sparks, Anna Barton, Anna Broadhead, Alta Million, Ethel Puterbaugh, Myrtle Search, Anna Shellenbarger.

Class of 1895.—Hugh Hover.

Class of 1896.—Frank Aulger, Roy Hittle, John Layton, Roscoe Hill, Frank Smith, Pearl Bachman, Emma Freitag, Lelia Sparks, Eddice Dunham.

Class of 1897.—Alberta Long, Iva Morris.

Class of 1898.—Emile Patterson, Stella Boso, Lulu Petty, Minnie Shaffer.

Class of 1899.—Elmer Powers, Clark Simpson, Ben Smith, Ben Sparks, Jennie Jones, Mettie Puterbaugh, Effie Wills, Luella Miller, Mary Porter.

Class of 1900.—Alwin Petty, Colin Campbell, John Smith, Della Genseal, Molly Hammond.

Class of 1901.—John Allen, James Layton, Ray Puterbaugh, Laura Huff, Betty Jarred, Mamie Russell, Sallie Sparks.

Class of 1902.—Frank Wills, Phillip Smith.

Class of 1903.—Georgia Phillips, Ethel Cook, T. N. Smith, Roy Pepper.

No class in 1904.

VILLAGE OF TREMONT.

By Miss Beth Ames Cody.

According to history, the first white men to make a home within the borders of what is

low Tazewell County, were the explorer, La Salle, and his party, who, in 1680, were compelled, on account of winter's setting in, to provide themselves with shelter and protection until spring. This they did by building a rude fort, which they named Creve-Coeur, on the "Narrows" opposite and above the present City of Peoria.

(This is an expression of another opinion as to the location of this fort. Miss Cody is a grand-daughter of Col. A. J. Davis of Tremont, and it is likely that she locates the fort at the "Narrows" at his suggestion, as I understand he maintains that the "Narrows" is not far from the correct site.—Ed.)

Many years later, a party of French traders established a trading post where Wesley City is now located. This post was maintained a great many years, and continued to be an important trading point for a number of years after settlers came to the vicinity of Tremont.

Could we have visited this locality in 1820, we would have viewed a landscape of surpassing beauty and richness, for Nature, with lavish hand, had spread out wide, waving prairies, timber bordered creeks and rivers, with here and there wooded hills and uplands.

At this time the only inhabitants were Indians; and their settlements were scattered along the eastern and southern sides of timbered streams. These Indians were largely descendants from tribes belonging to the Five Nations, and were disposed to be friendly to the incoming whites. About 1830 the most of them had removed to points on the Mississippi, but many continued to return to this locality to hunt and trap during the winter seasons as late as 1838. While here they would send their children to the schools with the children of the early settlers. On the Menard farm in Elm Grove township, we can still find remains of their camp fires and rudely constructed houses.

The first white settler in the vicinity of Tremont was a man named Chapman. He built a cabin near Pleasant Grove, but shortly after moved into Tremont Township, living on the place where William Broyhill afterwards lived, two and one half miles east of the village. In 1823 Thomas Briggs and Hezekiah Davis came from Sangamon County, and established themselves as Indian traders two miles northwest of Tremont, near Pleasant Grove. With them

they brought a barrel of whiskey, some calico and a few blankets and trinkets—articles for which the Indians were always eager to barter their furs and skins. At about the same time Messrs. William Davis, Nathan Dillon and Martin Miars located a few miles southeast of Tremont, and in 1830 Wm. Sterling moved to the farm now owned by Mr. Cottingham. Mr. Sterling was the first permanent settler in Tremont Township, but in 1831 came Wm. Lackland, William and James Broyhill, Messrs. Owen and Trout, all of whom located east of Tremont in the vicinity afterwards known as Tennessee Point. A daughter of William Lackland, now Mrs. Stephen Stout, of Axtell, Kan., was the first white child born in Tremont township.

In the year 1833, John H. Harris and Josiah L. James came from New York to Central Illinois on a prospecting tour. On the journey home Mr. James suggested that they organize a colony and emigrate to the West, a proposition enthusiastically received by Mr. Harris, who immediately upon his arrival at home, began to solicit his friends to join them in the organization of the proposed colony. Their enthusiasm was evidently contagious, for it was not long before a meeting was held at the Waldon House in New York City, and a committee consisting of John H. Harris, William Sampson and Josiah L. James was chosen to decide upon the location for the colony. This committee chose the present site for our village of Tremont, and, on their return, made known their decision to those interested, whereupon the organization was effected and the final arrangements made. John H. Harris was chosen treasurer. In 1835 about forty families, or fifty persons, started for the new settlement, making their journey in wagons and bringing with them but little furniture and the barest necessities of life. But, like many others who have gone out into the wilderness, they were men and women cast in heroic mold, strong and brave, willing to leave behind all religious, social and educational privileges, to face hardships and dangers, and to bear privations, so that in the future they might enlarge their holdings, and establish new homes for their families. On February 2, 1835, Mr. Harris, as treasurer of the colony, paid \$18,600 to the United States land office in Springfield, for

ninety-three quarter sections or 14,880 acres of land.

The town of Tremont was laid out in 1835 by Messrs, Harris, James and Sampson. They planned on a magnificent scale, evidently expecting the town to grow into a place of great importance. Those men located the public square for a park, and laid out large lots with broad streets and alleys. The original land-patents were made out in the names of these men and were signed by Martin Van Buren.

The colonists chose their town lots and farm holdings surrounding the town, by drawing lots, the prices having been previously determined upon. Those drawing corner lots and more valuable farms had to pay a premium for the same. The committee deeded the lots, etc., to the individuals who purchased the respective holdings.

The Public Square was paid for out of the general fund, and was given to the town for Park purposes. On the 25th of July in that same year, a vote was taken to decide whether the town should be incorporated or not. When the ballots were counted it was found that twenty-eight votes had been cast for incorporation and one against it; so in 1836 Tremont was incorporated as a town. On Tuesday evening August 22, 1836, a meeting was held at the school-house to choose the first trustees of the town. These were Philip Flagler, Coles Tompkins, Palmer Holmes, J. C. Morgan and Richard S. Updike. After the town had been laid out, considerable rivalry sprang up as to who should be the first to get building material, and Nathan Kinsey delivered the first load of timbers. Several houses were started at about the same time, but the first to be completed was the old house that, until a few years ago, stood where Mr. Spalding's residence now is. Soon after Mr. Hobart's house and the house occupied by Mr. Carter were completed. The hotel building, on the lot where Mr. Bellinger's residence is, and which burned a few years ago, was built in 1835, and soon after the Hamilton Hotel, in the County-seat addition, was erected.

The first school-house was also built in 1835, the money being obtained by subscription. This is the old building which now stands west of the Liberal Church, on the lot belonging to

Mr. Bailey. It originally stood a few feet east of the store-building now occupied by Mr. Perry. In 1836 Philander Dean received one dollar for hanging the bell and furnishing the iron for the same. The school was maintained by subscription, and Mr. Parker was the first teacher. The school-house was afterwards enlarged, Mr. Kellogg and an assistant teacher, Miss Cole, of New England, taking charge of the two rooms. The next teacher was Mr. Ezekiel Foster. Later, Mr. Kellogg opened a private school in a building on the south part of the lot on which their house now stands. It was at this time that the people felt the need of better opportunities for the girls of the community, and money was raised for the erection of a Young Ladies' Seminary building. The land upon which this building was situated was donated by Mr. Updike. The seminary flourished for a number of years, maintained chiefly by subscription. The first teachers were the Misses Harriet and Abbey Kingsbury; later teachers were Mrs. Bunnell, Miss Morse and Miss Ruth Fenner. The school finally dwindled down and, at its close, a new school was conducted by Mr. Snow, wife and sister in the old Court House. They were Kentuckians and a number of young men came from Kentucky to attend this school.

On July 12, 1835, the State Legislature appointed a committee to locate permanently the county-seat of Tazewell County. This committee was composed of John Calhoun, of Sangamon County, James Gaylord, of Putnam County, and Isaac C. Pugh, of Macon County. This commission came to Tremont in 1835, where they met Mr. John H. Harris, who offered to donate to the county twenty acres just south of town, now known as the County Seat Addition. This proposition was made in order to secure the county-seat at Tremont, and, in addition to this, the citizens donated \$2,000 for the erection of the public buildings. The commissioners accepted these propositions, and in the course of time the county-seat was moved from Mackinaw to Tremont.

On December 11, 1835, a one-story frame building, 18 by 24 feet, was ordered erected for a County Clerk's office, and the contract was let to Theo. Fisher for \$285. In 1836 Thomas C. Wilson, the County Surveyor, laid off into lots the twenty acres donated by John H. Har-



John F. Schipper

ris, and the County Clerk was then ordered to advertise the sale of these lots in the following papers: "Sangamon County Journal," Springfield; "Missouri Republican," St. Louis; and the "Louisville Advertiser." The sale of these lots occurred in May, 1836, the aggregate amount received for them being \$18,636. The highest price paid for any one lot was paid by Mr. Wibray, for lot 1, in block 5, the consideration being \$620. On June 6, 1836, the court assembled in the Clerk's office, and the same year a contract for a temporary courthouse a two story frame building, 20 by 40 feet, was let to William Dillon for \$1,150. The old jail was then moved from Mackinaw to Tremont, where it was veneered with brick and enlarged by a brick addition. This addition was used by the Sheriff and his family. In December 1836, a plan was adopted for the permanent Court House and, in January, 1837, the contract was ordered to be let. This contract called for a building two stories above the basement. The building was to be forty feet wide and sixty feet long, including a portico of ten feet. The windows were to be closed with good blinds, the latter to be painted with four coats of paint, two of which were to be French green. The entire building was to be constructed in accordance with the Grecian style of Architecture.

The building was to be surmounted by a cupola furnished with octagonal windows and the dome was to be surmounted by an iron rod supporting three gilt balls. The contract was let to William F. Flagg, January 13, 1837, for \$14,450, and the building was first occupied in September, 1839. Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, J. A. Logan and David Davis are among the most prominent men whose voices have been heard within its walls.

The first Postmaster was Mr. Sampson, a brother of William Sampson, before spoken of. He proved a defaulter and the Federal Court obtaining judgment against him, he surrendered his property to the Government. His house stood on the lot now occupied by A. J. Davis' residence, and was dubbed "the Sub-treasury," being thus known for a number of years, although no Sub-treasury was ever established in Tremont.

For many years stage lines were operated between Peoria and Springfield and Peoria and Bloomington, via Tremont. These stages car-

ried mail, passengers and express packages. They were drawn by four-horse teams, the horses being changed at Tremont at the Hotel on the North Side. Daily trips were made each way.

In 1856, the State Legislature, under the internal-improvement act, appointed three Railroad Commissioners, one of whom was Col. Charles Oakley, who built the house occupied by Mr. Hobart. These commissioners planned the building of a railroad from Pekin to Bloomington. In accordance with their plans the road was surveyed and graded as far as Tremont, the stone culverts were built, and ties and sills laid for flat-rails. Col. Oakley then went to England to negotiate for rails, but before his return the State had become practically bankrupt, and the work had to be abandoned. The material was subsequently removed.

About 1860 Dr. S. R. Saltonstall, W. S. Maus, of Pekin, and one other, were appointed to transfer the old road-bed to a newly organized company which proposed to build a road from Pekin to Danville, but this company also failed to carry out its plans. In 1836, a charter was obtained for the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railway. The old road-bed was given to the new company by the Legislature and the road was finally built. The first passenger train, consisting of an engine and two coaches, was run from Pekin to Tremont July 4, 1869. A. J. Davis was the first railroad agent, and A. D. Davis, the first telegraph operator, began his work in 1871.

The first church building in Tremont was the old Baptist meeting house, which was begun in 1842, and completed, with the exception of the cupola, in 1844. This building cost \$1706.50, of which \$196 was collected in Worcester, Mass. In 1842 the church reported twelve members. The Congregational church at Tremont was organized in 1842, and the church building was erected in 1848. Previous to this time their meetings had been held in the school-house or in private dwellings. The contract for the erection of the building was let by the committee consisting of J. K. Kellogg, John Stiles, A. Stockwell, Moses Morse, and Freeman Kingman, to Elijah Brown, for \$1,668, and the new church was dedicated on September 6, 1848. Previous to its completion it was struck by lightning and injured to some extent. The

third church to be erected was the Episcopal church. Mr. Steele was the minister for a number of years. Rev. Howland, a Unitarian minister, preached for several years in the Court House and afterwards organized a stock company and built the old Unitarian church, now commonly known as the Liberal church. The Catholic denomination bought the old school-house and worshipped there until the erection of their church in the south part of town, several years later.

The first grist-mill was built and operated by Almarine Hayward and Philander Dean. It was located back of the present calaboose.

The first militia company in Tremont was organized by Captain Trough. At the breaking out of the Civil War, a militia company was in existence under Captain Peter Menard. In this company Mr. John March was First Lieutenant. The company numbered about eighty, but when the majority enlisted for the war it disbanded.

In 1848 a petition was circulated asking the removal of the county-seat from Tremont to Pekin. This petition received so many signatures that a vote was finally taken to decide the question. It resulted in a victory for Pekin and the records were removed to that place during the years 1849 and 1850. Tremont had been headquarters for fourteen years, but after the removal of the county-seat its business and importance dwindled for many years. During the last twenty-five or thirty year the village has taken on new life and has steadily grown in population and business importance, and today compares favorably with any of the villages in this or surrounding counties. No thoughtful person can look back over the history of this community without concluding that few places in Illinois were begun under more auspicious circumstances. The coming of the colonists gave the community an impetus that, for many years placed them in advance of the surrounding villages and towns. The colonists did more than advance the material interests of the place; they brought with them the culture and spirit of New England, and the town, for many years, had a reputation, far and near, for high ideals in educational, social and religious matters. Ineed these same lofty ideals have been handed down from generation to generation, until today, even though few descendants of the colonists remain, yet the new citi-

zens have caught the spirit of the past and are endeavoring to maintain the same standards that have characterized this community since its history began. The sons and daughters of old Tremont are scattered far and near, many of them filling important places of influence in other States and distant cities; but wherever you find them, you will find implanted deep in their hearts an earnest, reverent love for their childhood home. Also to them the name "Tremont" recalls pleasant memories, and stirs within them an ambition to press forward in the lines of success that their ancestors, by hard labor, and self-denial, made possible for them.

Tremont Independent Telephone Company—The telephone business was commenced here in a small way, some years ago, by F. J. Davis, J. M. Cody and S. A. Hayward. Later a company was organized under the name of Tazewell County Telephone Company, which was leased to the Central Union Telephone Company. Last May the Independent Mutual Telephone Company was organized by A. J. Davis, which now has an exchange. There are about 175 telephones connected with the exchange, with toll-lines to Hopedale, Minier, Mackinaw, Deer Creek, Groveland, Dillon and Allentown, and also connected with the McLean County Telephone Company. It is known as the Tremont Independent Telephone Company. Mr. C. N. Smith is the present manager. This company has a line to Pekin, which is connected with the Citizens' Telephone Company of Pekin.

VILLAGE OF EAST PEORIA.

East Peoria is located in Fondulac Township, two miles east of the City of Peoria, and at the present time is undergoing a marvelous and substantial development. The growing importance of East Peoria cannot be over-estimated, and the author's judgment of its future warrants a full endorsement of the following extract from a prospectus recently issued by the "East Peoria Improvement Association":

"East Peoria is the coming city. The handwriting is on the wall. The indications are that it will be one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the Central West. Providence has planned it all. He has given to her those en-

vironments which make it possible for her to be one of the most available cities for all lines of industry. Providence has planted in the bowels of the earth an inexhaustible supply of the best bituminous coal, with outcroppings to the very surface. He has placed near at hand a fine quality of brick shale, which affords at our very door the finest building material in the world. He has given us a landscape of exquisite picturesqueness. Sloping back gently from its location on the Illinois River to the foot hills is a plateau several miles in width and extending up and down the river. This affords the finest location for all kinds of factory sites. The verdant hill-sides furnish slightly locations for beautiful homes. The view from the summit of the hills is one of the grandest in the West. Surrounded with such natural advantages, and with the co-operation of man, our future has been made secure.

"On the west bank of the Illinois River is our sister city Peoria, the second city in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000. The available territory for factory sites and large business interests, on the west bank of the river, has been exhausted, and now men of foresight, brains and energy have become interested in the land on the east bank. Already there have been located and erected a number of large manufacturing industries, and more have been definitely decided upon."

Early History.—Prior to 1884 the village of East Peoria was known as "Blue Town." In July of that year it was incorporated under the name of Hilton, but in October, 1889, the name was changed to East Peoria. The election to incorporate was held on the first of July, 1884, when there were thirty votes in favor of incorporation to twelve against. August 4, 1884, the first Village Board was elected. Nicholas Slagle was chosen President; Thomas J. Floyd, Clerk, and Joseph Mossman, Treasurer. The Trustees were Peter Schertz, H. F. Copps, J. G. Vogelgesang, Samuel Allen, Sr., Edward Lange, Sr., and one other. The village was on the Peoria and Springfield wagon road, but its proximity to Peoria has impeded its development until the time came when Peoria needed more territory for its expansion, and East Peoria seems to have met this demand.

A rich agricultural community is in close proximity to the village, and it is located in

the very center of extensive coal mines. Realizing the need in the near future for closer touch with the big city across the river, Knight & Johnson were granted a street-car franchise July 30, 1903, and, on the day following, Dennis and Sheen were also granted a franchise. East Peoria dates the beginning of its growth from the dredging of Farm Creek, and the building of pavement in Peoria.

Dyking the River.—One of the great enterprises of East Peoria now under way is the dyking of the river. It will cost about \$50,000, but the increased value of the property reclaimed will be worth many times that proposed outlay. The dyke will be built up 400 feet from the water's edge, and all the dirt necessary to build it will be taken from the river side. It is estimated that all the dirt between the dyke and the river line will be necessary to make the dyke high and wide enough to accommodate buildings that will, in time, be built upon it. The excavations will be sufficiently deep to admit the largest vessels that may navigate the Illinois River. Elevators, railroad tracks and factories will be placed on the new made land.

East Peoria has some beautiful driveways and expects soon to organize a Park Board with a view of establishing a park system.

Greatest Natural Resource.—Coal is one of the natural resources, of East Peoria and it is known for its steam-producing qualities. The coal is easily mined, as it lies in veins of 4 1-2 to 5 feet in thickness near the surface. While the mining business has only been developed in the last few years, still the output of the mines is up to 2,000 tons per day, and the demand is growing at such a rapid rate that it will be greatly increased. The mines now in operation are doing a successful business and give employment to about 250 men. The following companies have made for themselves a wide reputation by their promptness in filling orders and care exercised in quality of coal sent out: The Lake Erie Coal & Mining Co. (incorporated) has a capacity of 300 tons per day and gives employment to 50 men. The coal from this mine is the "Wesley Coal," and is well known for its quality. The East Peoria Coal Company, (incorporated) has a capacity of 275 tons per day and employs about 40 men. The coal from this mine is of a high grade. The Standard Coal Mine has a capac-

ity of 200 tons per day, and furnishes employment to 35 men. This coal is known for its heating qualities and is well adapted for furnace use. Other companies doing business are the Doering Coal Company, the Gibelhausen Coal Company, The Manhattan Coal Company, and the Royster Coal Company.

The extensive coal field of East Peoria is one of our most important factors to induce manufacturing establishments to locate in our midst. It is seldom that a location can be offered at the door of a big city with unlimited railroad facilities, and the coal mines at their furnace doors.

Building Material.—East Peoria building and paving brick is fast gaining a reputation all over central Illinois for being of the highest quality. Wherever tested it has given satisfaction. The clay in this locality has proven to be one of the best in the State for the manufacturing of brick.

The Carter Brick Yard has made a wonderful progress, and now covers a large acreage with buildings and latest machinery for the manufacture of building and paving brick. F. R. Carter, one of our prominent business men, is at the head of this flourishing industry and under his able management the working force has been increased from 25 men until now it gives employment to 60 men. The daily output is 40,000 brick. The road leading from East Peoria to Peoria, a distance of one and one-fourth miles, is paved with brick from this yard. Since the paving of this road the traffic has been very heavy and the severe test has thoroughly demonstrated the durability of the brick. The Acme Harvester Works of Peoria was constructed of material from this yard.

Other capitalists have been attracted here by the fine quality of the shale and are building extensive yards for the manufacture of brick and tile.

Railroad Facilities.—East Peoria has direct connection with twelve different lines of railroads. The Peoria & Pekin Union Terminal Railroad, of Peoria, recently purchased a tract of land on this side of the river for terminal facilities, and have already constructed switches to the big manufacturing plants recently located here. As fast as other plants are located they will be connected with switches. The Terminal company expect to build

forty-five miles of trackage, which will give them a capacity of 4,500 cars. This company has spent thousands of dollars in improvements on this side of the river, and are working hand in hand with our people for the building up of East Peoria.

Herschel Manufacturing Company. — The Herschel Factory is now running. The Company has a four-story warehouse, 250x50 feet. In this warehouse the general offices of the company are located. The machine shop is one story in height and 180x50 feet. The grinding department is 120x80, with a steel truss roof. The tempering shop is 50x50 and of fire proof construction. The punching department is 100x80, built in the shape of the letter L. The boiler room is 35x42 and the engine room 25x52. The company has its own gas plant on the premises, and also a separate building for its heating plant, also a blacksmith shop and oil dipping department and spacious stables. The contracts let involved the expenditure of nearly \$100,000 for buildings alone. The machinery is driven by a 500-horse-power Hamilton Corliss engine with three boilers. There is a water-tower 150 feet high for fire protection and the furnishing of a water supply, and also an electric generator. The company was incorporated in 1893 with a capital stock of \$200,000. They manufacture mower knives, reaper sickles, header knives, section band-cutters and agricultural supplies. They are jobbers of hose, belting, wheelbarrows, single and double-trees, neck-yokes and everything in the agriculture line. They have agencies in New York, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Wilmington and Lansing, and foreign agencies at Odessa, Russia; Sydney, Australia; Paris, France; Berfin, Germany, and London, England. They employ 250 men.

Acme Manufacturing Company. — Another important industry recently located and doing a good business is the Acme Railway Signal Manufacturing Company. This company manufactures railway torpedoes, red and green fire fuses or torches. The factory was previously located at Galesburg and had built up a large trade. They desired more commodious quarters. Learning of the many advantages offered by East Peoria they decided to locate here.

Public Improvements.—East Peoria has all the improvements which go to make up a city.

It has paved streets, electric lights and other useful improvements are under headway. Franchises have recently been granted to the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, and their lines are now being extended. Jacob Harmon and a number of other monied men of Peoria have also been granted a franchise for electric lights, gas, power and heat, and they expect to put in an immense plant. Two telephone systems are operating in East Peoria and have first-class service. Free mail delivery is made daily and Rural Routes are being established in the country. East Peoria is well represented with churches. The following denominations, Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist and Catholics, are in a flourishing condition.

Colean Manufacturing Company.—The second manufacturing home erected in East Peoria was the Colean Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of various kinds of farm machinery, making a specialty of threshing machines and traction engines. The buildings are situated east of and adjoining the new Herschel Factory. The machine shop is 80x200 feet and has 24,000 square feet of floor space. It is constructed entirely of brick and iron. The wood shop, where the wooden structure for threshers and other machinery is manufactured, was also strongly built with thick brick walls, supported on foundations of concrete. It is 80x200 feet and three stories high; with 48,000 square feet of floor space. The power house is 45x100 feet and will permit ample facilities even should the plant be considerably enlarged. The buildings are not only firmly built but are models of convenience. In the machine shop where the heavy machinery is built and where machines are set up a rail road switch is built so that the loading on cars is reduced to comparative ease with the aid of modern hoisting machinery. A modern office building and three-story warehouse, 80x200 feet, adjoining the wood shop, is under contract. The foundry to be built will be 50x150 feet. The machine shop is equipped with the very latest machinery, each machine having its individual motor for power saving, and will also be equipped with a ten-ton Palling & Harnischfeger Electric traveling crane. The Colean plant has a very complete water system for fire protection, etc. They have two aerial reservoirs with a capacity of 50,000 and 100,000 gallons. The factory covers about

eleven acres. This Company has a capital stock of \$300,000. They employ 250 men.

Real Estate.—There has been a large amount of money made by investing in East Peoria real estate, and there are still plenty of opportunities to realize handsomely on future investments. The upward movement has just really commenced. It seems strange, indeed, that the growth has not manifested itself earlier and that, with every natural advantage for the sheltering of a prosperous industrial community, the town should have lain so long inert, unaware of its obvious rights. At all events, it seems now reasonably certain that, within a few years, East Peoria will have become an economic necessity to Peoria, and that many of the complex problems that confront local shippers and manufacturers will have disappeared, and much of the present congestion been relieved.

Already some foreseeing business men have purchased tracts of land and laid out additions to East Peoria. One of these new additions called the "East Peoria Heights," disposed of every lot in a few days after it was placed on the market. Other fine additions have been platted and the lots are now on sale.

Peoria Steel and Tool Company.—The latest acquisition to the manufacturing interests of Peoria is the "Peoria Steel and Tool Company." This company was organized for the purpose of merging the "Automatic Vise Company," of Akron, Ohio, the "Farnham Cutlery Company" of Bridgeport, Conn., and Fremont, Ohio, and "John Bergman Tool Steel Plant," of Pittsburg. Competition for the location of this plant was very keen between East Peoria, Bartonville and Averyville. On the evening of August 16, 1904, at a mass meeting held at the Peoria City Hall, Mr. Farnham, President of the Farnham Cutlery Company, announced that East Peoria had been selected as the fortunate competitor, and also stated that out of \$43,000 subscribed to the preferred stock there came from East Peoria, directly or indirectly, some \$37,000.

The organization plan was set forth in the following form signed by subscribers of preferred stock:

"It is proposed to incorporate, under the laws of Illinois, the Peoria Steel & Tool Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000; \$150,000 of which shall be common stock and \$100,000

preferred stock, on which preferred stock shall be paid a 7 per cent dividend, which shall be cumulative. The company is to be a Peoria institution, and will manufacture bench, pipe and field vises, a special line of cutlery, tool-steel, etc. These goods are manufactured by improved and thoroughly tested methods, by which the cost of production is greatly reduced and, at the same time, a greatly superior article, not only in quality but in kind, is produced; all thoroughly skilled and experienced men in the several lines covered. The patents will be the exclusive property of the company. Each department will be under the direct supervision of a man of experience and of high skill in the work of his department. There will be a board of seven directors, four of whom will be well-known Peoria business men. The stock, both preferred and common, is to be taken at par, shares \$100 each."

Mr. Franklin H. Farnham, President of the new company, has been in the steel and cutlery business for twenty years.

Mr. John Bergman was selected to take charge of the tool-steel end of the new industry. It is said of him that he is one of the best known steel men in the country.

The Peoria Steel & Tool Company will give employment to 500 men. It will thus be seen that East Peoria has a most brilliant future, and that her interests are in the hands of progressive, thoroughly wide-awake and intelligent fore-sighted business men.

Public Schools.—East Peoria is well to the front educationally. A large seven-room building of most modern plan, and thoroughly equipped with everything necessary for efficient school work, is the especial pride of the town. This building was constructed in 1900, is a two-story brick, and every room has its seating capacity utilized. The enrollment is 350 students.

The School Board consists of C. E. McFail, President; Herbert R. Dennis, Clerk; and W. F. Sommerfield. The teachers for 1904 and 1905 are; S. A. Dennis, who is entering his seventh year in the principalship; C. Nora Kinsey, Maude Mount, Edith Yale, Margaret Manschbaugh, Avis Price, Ada E. Arnold. The first class was graduated in 1904. The members were Ceph Arnold, Mary Giebelhausen, Lola Arnold, and Maggie Hufeld.

VILLAGE OF MORTON.

The village of Morton is located on Sections 20 and 21 in Morton Township. It was organized in 1877. The first Board of Trustees was composed of Louis Moschel, Daniel Habecker, James M. Campbell, Thomas Webb and C. M. Zedicker. At this time the Board elected its executive officers. W. H. Conibear was made President, and W. B. Renard, Clerk. Peter Carins was appointed Village Marshal. The present Board of Trustees are; Samuel Mosiman, Eugene Mathis, E. N. Moschel, B. F. Tucker, Karl Wurst and H. L. Yoder. Freu Reuling is President, and C. May, Clerk, F. M. Gragg is Day Marshal and Herman Engel Night Marshal.

Morton is located in one of the richest agricultural localities in the County. Consequently it has a large grain trade, and retail business in all lines of merchandise. Its business men are thoroughly progressive and much pride is taken in all matters which promote the best interests of the town. The village has a number of elegant homes. About four miles of cement sidewalk will be completed during the present year, 1904.

Manufactures. — As a manufacturing town, Morton holds the third place in the county, being next to East Peoria in variety and the products of its manufacturing interests. The principal article of manufacture is wire-fencing. The Inter-locking Fence Company was incorporated a few years ago, with a capital of \$50,000. The President is John Witmer, Secretary, Ben Hauter; General Manager, John Goetz. This company has erected a new plant costing \$35,000, and has installed most effective machinery, mostly their own patent, with which they are able to make 180 rods of fence in an hour.

The Twin Brace Fence Company, with J. L. Claudin as manager and patentee, also does a good business. The fencing made by these two companies, finds ready and extensive sale, not only in Illinois, but in other States as well, and especially in those localities where the old time rail-fence must give way to something better.

The tile and pottery manufactory manufactures both tile and pottery. It is the largest tile-factory and we believe the only one in the county at the present time, and it is one

of the largest producers of pottery in Illinois. They employ about 50 men and make tile all the year round, using steam for all purposes for which it can be employed in the manufacture of their product. It is owned by and operated by the Rapp Bros. Most all of the clay used in their plant they have right at hand, but some outside clay is shipped in to mix with it for both tile and pottery.

Morton has a water works system of its own and was the second in the county to build a water-works system, Pekin being the first. The water-works were erected in 1891. There is a pipe well 250 feet deep. The works afford ample fire protection, have a good pressure and the water is of excellent quality. The city charges the people a reasonable rate, and consequently it is used almost universally.

A general work and repair shop has been incorporated by the Voelpel Manufacturing Company with a capitalization of \$35,000 with William Voelpel as President, Earnest Sucher, Vice-president, and George Welk, Secretary and Treasurer. They make a specialty of hot water heaters and do general repair work. They have constantly in their employ some twenty-five men and have built up an extensive trade.

Schools.—In educational matters Morton is taking a high position in the school system of the county. At the annual township election, in 1903, the question of levying a tax of \$20,000 for the erection of a township high school building was voted upon and carried. A Board of Education was chosen soon thereafter, and bids for the erection of the building were called for. From a prospectus of the school we take the following: The Morton Township High School building is now nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy by September 5, 1904, the date set for school to open. The building is an imposing structure, consisting of one large assembly room, eleven recitation rooms, three of which are large enough for laboratory work, a Superintendent's office, an office for the teachers and playrooms in the basement.

The building is to be furnished in modern style and the facilities for doing laboratory work will be ample. Everything, in fact, that can be done to make the student comfortable and to make the work of greatest practical value will be done. The aim of the school will

be to fit the young men and women of the township for the practical duties of life and for entrance to the leading colleges of the country.

The courses of study were formulated with the thought of meeting the wants and needs of the community in this respect. A choice of two regular high school courses is offered either to those who contemplate entering the university after completing the course, or to those who wish merely to equip themselves with a good high school education. A special feature is the inclusion of a thorough course in German for those who wish to make a special study along this line.

Besides the regular high school courses the school will offer a commercial, a stenographic and a general course. The commercial course covers two years of work and is intended for those who wish to fit themselves for a business career. The stenographic course, complete in one year, is intended for those who wish to fit themselves for office work. The general course is offered to those who wish to more thoroughly master the common branches and to those who can only attend school for a few months in the year and wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of learning to read and write German.

Pupils who have satisfactorily completed the eight years' work, as outlined in the State course, by passing the County Superintendent's final examination, will be admitted to the regular high school courses without further examination. Those who have not completed the eight years' work will be required to take an examination for admission. No examination will be required of those who wish to enter the general course.

Graduates and undergraduates of the advanced department of the Morton Public Schools will be admitted without examination, and will be given credit for such work as they have completed satisfactorily.

Pupils who take the entrance examination will be required to make a general average of 75, with a minimum grade of 65 in each study.

Non-resident pupils of Morton Township will be required to pay a tuition of three dollars per month. Those residing in the township are, of course, admitted free.

The Board of Education are, William Mos-

chell, President; B. F. Schmallenberger, Secretary; Henry Suarp, Christ Sanwald, Moses Beyer. The instructors for the coming year are Charles T. Law, Principal, and Bertha Duerkop, Assistant.

In addition to the Township High School, above noted, the village has an excellent graded school. A wide-awake, progressive Board has been in charge and it has had a most excellent corps of teachers for a number of years past. The teachers for the year closing June, 1904, were: C. T. Law, Principal; Lillian Ross, Margaret Smith, Carolyn C. Price, Anna Gragg, Ida Moschell and Letta M. Brown. The following is a list of the graduates of the Morton public school:

1892.—Daisy Roberts, Nina Roberts, Nellie Farlin, Myrtle Mooberry.

1893.—Marguerite Smith, Ruth Smith, Charles May, Edith Tarbell.

1894.—No graduates.

1895.—Lettie M. Brown, Carrie Mosiman, Ethel Smith.

1896.—Clara Mosiman, Nellie Webb, John Kennel, L. C. Moschell.

1897.—Grant Conibear, Marie O'Harra, Grace Brown.

1898.—No graduates.

1899.—No graduates.

1900.—Laura Poppenhaus, Ida K. Moschel, Lulu Stout, Edna Joyslin.

1901.—Bert C. Dodds, Sadie Sharp, Tillie Steiner, Mary Witmer.

1902.—Stella M. Beeman, Blanche O'Harra, Mary Preddin, Chas. H. Miller, Frank W. Beyer.

1903.—Anna Moschel, Ida Wurst, Ruth Sharp, Joseph Mosiman, Cornelius Kipfer, Ralph Sharp.

1904.—Olive H. Norman, John E. Staker, Ina L. Goodyear, William F. Lowenstein, Eva L. Poppenhaus.

VILLAGE OF MINIER.

The village of Minier is located on Section 22 at the intersection of the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Illinois Midland. It was laid out October 18, 1867, by George W. Minier, Charles E. Boyer and others. The site where Minier was located up to the time of the building of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was a low flat prairie, and there were ponds of water within the present limits of the village that scarcely went

dry during the entire season. Mr. J. M. Edmiston was the first resident of Minier, being employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company as its agent, and his residence was the first house built in the city. Shortly afterwards the railway company erected a water-tank at that place which was visible for miles around, and the town was nicknamed "Tank," which name it wore for several years. Situated as it was in the midst of a very fertile region, the town was not long in building up and soon thereafter extensive improvements were made in the farm lands adjacent thereto, and the future of the place as a business center was assured.

Among the early settlers were J. E. Railsback, who had embarked in the grain and lumber business in 1867, with R. J. Mitchell, which partnership has continued for thirty-seven years. Shortly after the firm was organized both partners removed to Minier and have lived there ever since. Among other early settlers were John F. Quigg and N. P. Williams, who also embarked in the grain business. The first resident physician was Dr. W. J. Nicolay, who continued the medical practice there except for a short period until 1896, when his death occurred in Bloomington, Ill.

Minier is located in perhaps the richest agricultural region in the county. The farm land is well drained and scarcely a foot of it that is not now under a high state of cultivation. As a consequence it is probably true that it is the most extensive grain-shipping point in the county. The railway facilities are not surpassed. The farming community realizes good prices for such products as it may have to sell.

The village is supplied with a water system, electric lights, and many thousand feet of cement sidewalks. The people take pride in their well kept lawns and there are many commodious and modern homes. Many of these have been erected by retired farmers, and are strictly modern in their appointments.

Minier Mutual Telephone Service.—Perhaps no institution has contributed in a greater degree to the convenience and pleasure of the people in southeastern Tazewell County than the Minier Mutual Telephone Company. The company was organized by a group of representative business men of Minier, in the early spring of 1900. They planned to build lines to accommodate the people of the town and the

farmers who traded there, but so insistent was the demand for the service, that the scope of their operations enlarged so as to include complete exchanges at Hopedale and Mackinaw. Lines radiate from these three central points that cover the county thoroughly, and toll lines are operated to Armington, Delavan, Boyles Grove, Boynton, etc., connecting to all neighboring independent systems. The system has cost about \$20,000 and the lines and apparatus are all first class, giving excellent service.

The company has about 575 phones in operation in Little Mackinaw, Mackinaw, Hopedale, Tremont, Dillon, Delavan, Boynton and Hittle townships—the first three townships named being completely covered. The stockholders of this company also own the Stanford system, with 300 phones, making a compact circuit of 875 phones with approximately 600 miles of wire and 350 miles of poles.

The Minier Mutual Company is incorporated with \$15,000 capital and has the following officers: President, John F. Quigg; Secretary, S. S. Tanner; Treasurer, R. J. Mitchell; Directors: William Buehrig, John F. Quigg, J. E. Railsback, C. F. Wullenwaber and R. C. Crihfield. The system has the reputation of being one of the best, and its promoters have devoted much time to solving the many curious problems involved in the establishment of an enterprise of this sort. Notwithstanding many predictions of failure, they seem to have made a success of dollar-a-month rural service, with seven and eight subscribers on "grounded" lines. The farm telephone and the rural mail service in this community were established about the same time, and together they have made the farmer's contact with the world almost as continuous and effective as that of the dwellers in cities. The farmer gets his market hourly, if desired; their wives make calls by wire in stormy weather, and the young people have telephone parties, sociables and concerts in the evening, so that no longer is heard the familiar complaint of the loneliness of farm life.

The history of the churches of Minier will be found with the sketch of Little Mackinaw township.

Schools.—The people take especial pride in their public schools and are contemplating the erection of new school buildings. The follow-

ing is a list of the graduates of the Minier Public School:

Class of 1887.—Otto L. Allen, Homer O. Schaaf, Mary (Johnson) Darnell, Fred W. Buehrig, Charles A. Railsback, Lena L. Blackburn (deceased), Anna (Cole) Bachman.

Class of 1888.—Jessie R. Hart, Minnie (Minier) Stewart, Mary (Davis) Lamme, Stella (Dillin) Freitag, Hattie (Decker) Throckmorton, John W. Hart, Charles W. Eckard.

Class of 1889.—(Another year added to course of study. No graduates.)

Class of 1890.—Mollie M. Swink, Nora (Ryan) Nolan, Jay Quigg, Imo (Ewing) Elliff, Lida Purdy, John T. Elliff, Adolph H. Buehrig (deceased).

Class of 1891.—D. Hammond.

Class of 1892.—Clare A. (Minier) Swayne, Mary A. (Mallender) Hammond, Maggie (Decker) Elliff, William G. Beal, Imo (Bachman) Buehrig, Emma G. Swink, Flora Peine (deceased), Iva M. (Quigg) McLaughlin, Minnie (Decker) Whiteman (deceased).

Class of 1893.—Emma (Shoup) Hodel, Emma (Schwartz) Devereaux, Lilla Livesay.

Class of 1894.—Irene Ling, Katie E. Elliff, Pearl (Buehrig) Smith, Joe V. Hart, Myrtle (Beal) Johnson, Florence (Bachman) McKinsey, Charles R. Tanner, Fleta A. Briggs, Walter A. Purdy.

Class of 1895.—Etta G. Quigg, Ira D. Adams, Buford L. Brem, David E. Slater, Washington I. Fischer, Hettie (Smith) Frank, Nellie (Theis) Graber, Eda B. Buehrig, Paralee Gardner, Edward H. Peine.

Class of 1896.—Sarah A. Glotfelter, Charles Elliff, Simon E. Nafziger, William W. Peine, Ira M. Beal, Emma H. (Munder) Freitag, Hulda N. (Nafziger) Elliff, Kate A. Ryan.

Class of 1897.—Alma Ewing, Georgia Adams, Lulu Kampf, Ottella Buehrig.

Class of 1898.—Irma F. Briggs, Sadie I. (Buehrig) Elliff, Stella Elliff, Clifford Minier, Zella Osborn, Emma L. Peine, Joseph W. Augsburger, Homer B. Lamme.

Class of 1899.—Crete (Adams) Shaw, Lewis Beal, Bertha Nafziger, Dee Roberson.

Class of 1900.—Alma Briggs, Loula Buehrig, Gusta Nafziger, Mabel Growenlock, Maude Wullenwaber, Grace Johnson, Edna Zombro, May Haney Finks, Alfred Peine, Roy Kinsey.

Class of 1901.—Bessie (Lower) Alderman, Ella Johnson (deceased), Ethel Colville, Adela

Peine, Clara Buehrig, Emory Hammond, Will B. Bachman, John Beal, Stella Robison, Otto Hallstine.

Class of 1902.—Loula (King) Britton, Bessie Fisher, Fred Lower, Earnest Gowenlock.

Class of 1903.—Angie Haney, Minnie Brooks, Paul Paine, Edgar Wullenwaber.

Class of 1904.—Della Elliff, Fay Zombro, Arthur Peine, Charles Barnes.

VILLAGE OF HOPEDALE.

Hopedale was laid off November 1, 1853, by Thomas Orendorff. It is near the southwest corner of the township of the same name. The village was originally called Osceola. In the endeavor to establish a post office there it was discovered that there was another town of that name in the State, and the name was changed to Hopedale. This history applies to what is known as the old town. The new town, built east of the old town, was incorporated February 22, 1869. The first Trustees were: T. J. Orendorff, William Niesen, J. R. Ogden and E. Barnum.

In the last fifteen years Hopedale has made wonderful progress. It is located in a good farming territory, and extensive shipments of grain and livestock are made here. Its business men are enterprising and aim to keep the village and its affairs up-to-date in all respects. The Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway passes through the town.

The history of the churches is given in connection with the history of the township. There is a commodious brick school building in the village and the people are justly proud of their schools. The teachers for the year 1903 were: L. F. Fulwiler, Hattie M. Eaton, Elizabeth Bierbower, Elizabeth Walters, Avis L. Price.

The following is a list of the graduates of the Hopedale Public School:

Class of 1893.—Carrie E. Smith, Maude E. Overaker, Frank L. Kilby, Roy J. Railsback, Hy. S. Griesmer.

No graduating class in 1894.

Class of 1895.—Elsie W. Moneymaker, Marguerite J. Mount, V. W. Railsback, Ella M. Morrissey, Robert S. Wynd, Mabel Schulte.

Class of 1896.—Nellie Ford, Martin Morrissey.

Class of 1897.—Ella J. Brenneman, Carrie Hannig, Julia A. Morrissey, Bertha A. Ranney, Mabel C. Wynd, Eddie Ford, Frank McCabe, John Morrissey, Harry Payne, Ray Smith.

Class of 1898.—Ilma L. Hamilton, Berta Judy, Bertha Reise, Annie Morrissey, Margaret H. Sands, Lot Brighton, Roy W. Hodson, Isaac W. Hamilton, Fay E. Kunce.

Class of 1899.—Laura Brenneman, John Floyd, Bertha Ireland, Ella F. Morrissey, Fred C. Rahlman, Katie Wynd.

Class of 1900.—Nellie Barger, Annie Coggins, Earl Jennings, Otto Kennel, Edith Kilby, Marna McCoy, Dora Roelofson, Miriam Sands, Fred Smith, Samuel Springer.

Class of 1901.—Alfred Smalley, Addie Nutty, Earl Fisher, Lulu Coggins.

Class of 1902.—Veta M. Britton, Clara E. Flenniken, Grace B. McCarrell, Kathryn G. Morrissey, Patsey Morrissey, Clinton A. Paine, Mary M. Shay, Estella Smalley, Ninny L. Timian.

Class of 1903.—Emma Richards, Hannah Sands, Fred Railsback, Howard Railsback, Ethelbart Wilson.

No graduating class in 1904.

VILLAGE OF GREEN VALLEY.

Green Valley is located in Sand Prairie Township, upon Section 35, and is on the line of the Illinois Central Railway, originally the Peoria, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. Mr. Samuel Schureman entered on the land upon which the village is located, October 19, 1872, and the town was laid off by him.

The village was named from a Sunday school which was organized in 1853, and adopted the name of Green Valley. It is located in the midst of one of the most fertile regions in Tazewell County, and has, therefore, a large grain trade. Its people are enterprising and progressive. The history of the churches will be found in connection with the township history. It has good public schools and the following is the list of teachers for 1903: Sherman Littler, Principal; Luella Black, Lucy Lindsey.

The following is a list of the graduates of the Green Valley Public School:

Class of 1899.—Harry D. Cassaday, Etta E. Coriell, Jennie I. Keefer.

Class of 1901.—Nettie M. Reed, Katherine Copes, Mabel A. Squire, Grace M. Kirkman, Maude Woodruff, Rebecca E. Warren, Elsie M. Schureman, Walter M. Keefer, John W. Brookmeyer, Jr., Charles E. Darling, Roy Auld, Royal C. Giffin, Fletcher Copes.

No graduating class in 1902.

Class of 1903.—Minnie Lawler, Leona Dicks, Clara Reed.

VILLAGE OF ARMINGTON.

Armington was laid off August 7, 1855, by H. Armington, for whom the village was named. It is located in the southwest corner of Section 22, in Hittle Township, on the Vandalia Railway. On August 20, 1904, a vote was taken to organize as a village under the general statute. Of 65 votes cast, 63 were in favor of organization. The election of Trustees was held September 30, following. Armington is quite a business town and is supported by a wealthy farming community. In the summer of 1903 a township school was built at a cost of \$7,000. There was much discussion as to the location of this building, but all disputes were finally settled and the school went into operation in September, 1903. There is a public school of two rooms. The following is the list of teachers for 1903: R. S. Wynd, Principal Township High School; J. R. Small, Principal; Belle Smith.

VILLAGE OF DEER CREEK.

The village of Deer Creek is located on Sections 9 and 16, in Deer Creek Township, adjoining McLean County. The election for incorporation was held on September 26, 1899, and the election for Trustees was held on the 26th of January, 1900. The first officers were Paul Stolz, President; G. H. McCloud, Clerk. The Trustees elected were: John M. Phillips, J. H. Michelor, F. J. Belsley, W. H. Piper, Robert Lane and S. F. Phillips. This selection was the most unanimous one of which we have record in the county, each candidate having received 34 votes. The village is a growing one, and is located on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and evidently has a promising future.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILWAY HISTORY.

INDIANAPOLIS BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY
—PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE ROAD—PEKIN,
LINCOLN & DECATUR LINE—CHICAGO, PEKIN
& NORTHWESTERN—ILLINOIS MIDLAND—TOLEDO,
PEORIA & WESTERN—PEORIA & PEKIN TERMINAL.

(The following history of the several railroads of Tazewell County is largely reproduced from "Chapman's History" of the county, published in 1879.—Ed.)

Among the very earliest charters granted to railroads—perhaps the second one—by the State of Illinois, was the one granted to the Pekin & Tremont Railroad. This company was incorporated by the Legislature January 13, 1835. Madison Allen, Harlan Hatch, J. L. James, John H. Harris, George W. Broderick and Aronet Richmond were constituted a body corporate, with capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of building said road. According to the charter, it ran from Pekin to Tremont in this county. The company was given the power "to erect and maintain toll houses along the line." The road bed was graded and the track partially laid, but the hard times of 1837, and the failure of the grand internal improvement scheme of the State, put a stop to further progress on the Pekin & Tremont road. About a year after this road was chartered, a grander scheme was undertaken, and the legislature incorporated the Pekin, Bloomington & Wabash Railroad, February 16, 1836. This was a continuation eastward of the Pekin & Tremont road.

Nothing definitely was further done until June 26, 1866, when fifteen or twenty persons met in the Court House at Urbana, Champaign County, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the construction of a railroad from Danville to the Illinois River. Very little was done at this meeting; the parties present merely exchanged views and adjourned to meet August 7th, at LeRoy, McLean County. The meeting was held there and largely attended, but no definite action was taken, and it adjourned to meet on the 24th of the same month. The enterprise was then fully discussed by the newspapers, and when the time for the

meeting came, some opposition to the road was manifested. It was a matter of some difficulty to effect an organization, nevertheless it was done under the general railroad law of the State, and after some delay the towns along the line subscribed the required amount. The road proposed was 116 miles in length, and the subscriptions amounted to \$116,000. The route selected was, so far as they went, over the Pekin & Tremont and the Pekin, Bloomington & Wabash Railroads. The company selected officers, making C. R. Griggs, President; W. T. McCord, Vice-President, and Dr. Henry Conklin, Secretary. The road was then named the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad.

The charter was adopted by the company at a meeting held at Pekin, March 27, 1867. Commissioners were immediately appointed to secure the right of way and push the work. Steps were taken to secure subscriptions. Most of the cities and towns answered the call and subscribed to the stock to the amount of \$850,000. The road had three divisions, the western extending from Bloomington to Pekin. Work on the road was commenced October 1, 1867, and the last rail was laid at Bloomington, May 1, 1870. While this road was being built, another road was projected from Indianapolis to Danville, known as the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad, and, in August, 1869, the two roads were consolidated under the name of Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, extending from Indianapolis to Pekin, a distance of 202 miles. Since then the road has been extended from Pekin to Peoria.

In 1874 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1879, and reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. In 1881 it was consolidated with an Ohio corporation and was reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. In 1886 it was placed in charge of a receiver and sold to a reorganization committee and in January, 1887, it took the name of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Company. In February, 1890, it was reorganized under its present name, when it was leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which it is now operated. The present officers are: M. E. Ingalls, President, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Bar-

nard, General Manager, Indianapolis; P. A. Hewett, Auditor, Cincinnati; C. A. Paquette, Superintendent Peoria and Eastern Division.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD.

The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad was projected from Peoria to Jacksonville, a distance of eighty-three miles and passing through the county-seats of Tazewell, Mason and Cass counties. That portion of its line from Pekin to Virginia was constructed in the years of 1858 and 1859 under the charter of the Illinois River Railroad Company, Richard S. Thomas, of Virginia, being its President, and Benjamin S. Prettyman, of Pekin, its Vice-President. Its Directors in 1857 were William Thomas, of Jacksonville; R. S. Thomas, of Cass County; James M. Ruggles, of Bath; Francis Low, of Havana; and Joshua Wagenseller, of Pekin. Its Treasurer was James H. Hole, of Havana, who was afterwards succeeded by Francis Low. Its Secretary was Dr. H. M. L. Schooley. The first Chief Engineer was W. G. Wheaton, who located the line. His successors were J. C. Chesbrough, J. B. Cummings and Thomas King, in the order of their names. Dr. Charles Chandler, the founder of Chandlerville, afterwards became a Director, and rendered important aid in the construction of the road.

In 1862 the Illinois River Railroad Company had exhausted its assets and steps were taken to foreclose the road upon its issue of \$1,020,000 first mortgage bonds, which had been used in purchasing the track-iron. At the foreclosure sale on the 1st day of October, 1863, the property was purchased by John Allen, of Old Saybrook, Conn., on behalf of himself and Aaron Arnold, and Edwin L. Trowbridge, of the city of New York, for the sum of \$400,000. They sold the same to the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company on May 21, 1864, and in the autumn of that year the road was completed from Pekin to Peoria. In 1868 the extension of the line from Virginia to Jacksonville was commenced and completed on July 4, 1869, when trains were first run with passenger cars to Jacksonville.

Edwin L. Trowbridge was the first President of the Company. He retained the office until September 25, 1867, when he was succeeded by Mr. Allen (now deceased), who held the of-

fice for many years. Under his administration the extension from Virginia to Jacksonville was completed, the road and bridges thoroughly rebuilt, and about twenty miles of steel rails placed in the track. It was also supplied with excellent equipment.

April 1, 1878, the road was placed in the hands of a receiver by the Circuit Court for Peoria County, Judge Cochran presiding, who upon the request of the trustees for the bondholders, appointed Mr. Allen receiver. One of his first official acts thereafter was to petition the court for authority to issue receiver's certificates for the protection of the legally preferred indebtedness, which was granted, and all such indebtedness, including arrearages to the employes of the road, was soon paid in full. The receivership was a measure of protection to all interests involved, and the road thereby was quickly placed on its feet for business purposes.

In 1881 it was transferred to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, which soon went into the hands of a receiver, and in 1887 was reorganized as under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and so remained until January, 1896, when another reorganization was made under the name of "The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois," under which title it is now (1904) operating.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILWAY.

No other of the several railroads traversing this county seems so closely identified with the interests and history of Tazewell county as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur. The first charter for this road was obtained in 1867. The charter members were B. S. Prettyman, Teis Smith, Peter Weyrich, R. B. Latham, A. M. Miller, John Wyatt, M. Wemple, J. F. D. Elliott, S. C. Bean, Henry B. Durfee and Luber Burrows. The first officers were: President, B. S. Prettyman; Vice-President, R. B. Latham; Secretary, A. M. Miller; Treasurer, J. F. D. Elliott.

The roadway was first surveyed by J. Edward Baring in 1867. He followed the line indicated at first in the charter, and the one upon which the organization was based. The final location of the road, however, varied from the original survey as the necessities of the location required. Soon an interest began to be manifested by the people along the line of

the proposed road. So zealous were the people of Delavan, and so anxious were they to secure the road for their town, that all the lots it touched passing through were freely given. A prominent man there, who grew overzealous perhaps, said he would give the company the right of way to run through his library, if they wanted to. Elections were held along the line for the purpose of voting for or against subscriptions of stock to the road. In this county the results of these elections were: Pekin voted \$75,000; Delavan, \$50,000; and Tazewell County \$100,000. In Logan County it was proposed to subscribe \$300,000, but the proposition was defeated by seventeen votes. In November, 1867, another election was held, when the proposition carried. The county authorities refused to issue the bonds, however, and the measure was finally compromised by the issue of \$150,000 in bonds to the company. Macon County gave \$100,000. The election at Pekin was held March 2, 1867, and the vote stood 698 for, and only 12 against the subscription.

In the spring of 1869 the Directors advertised for bids for the construction of the road. After holding a succession of meetings, and considering propositions from various parties, the contract was finally awarded to a company known as the Pekin Railway Construction Company. This company, which consisted of Teis Smith, C. R. Cummings, G. R. Cobleigh, Peter Weyrich, Bergstressor & Gill, and D. C. Smith, all of Pekin, commenced work in September of the same fall (1869). The construction company elected Teis Smith, President; G. R. Cobleigh, Secretary and Superintendent; and Peter Weyrich, Treasurer.

The company claimed the right and privilege of locating the road, and for this purpose employed Mr. Edward Powers as Chief Engineer. Under him the line was relocated. He had charge of the work until the spring of 1870, when B. C. Smith, the construction company's engineer, was appointed Chief Engineer, and continued in charge until the road was completed. Grading through Tazewell County was completed early in the year 1870; the first work on the road being done between Pekin and Delavan, in 1869. The contractors made contracts in England for iron sufficient to lay the track through this county; but owing to unavoidable delay, the iron did not reach Pekin until the latter part of August. The people

along the line were growing anxious for the completion of the road, but the unflagging energy with which the contractors pushed the work, and the character and standing of the men in charge, plainly told them that no unnecessary delay would be made. On the arrival of the iron, track laying was vigorously commenced, and that part of the road between Pekin and Delavan was completed that fall. That portion of the road was then operated by the construction company for passenger and freight traffic. The first engine was purchased in Chicago by Mr. Cobleigh.

Early in the spring of 1871, work was again commenced, and as fast as track was laid, trains for the accommodation of the public were run, and so considerable was the traffic that it was evident the enterprise would be a paying one. In 1871 the road was leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company; lease to take effect upon the completion of the road by the contractors. The road was completed to Decatur on the 6th day of October, 1871.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway operated the road for four and a half years. The road had been mortgaged for \$16,000 per mile, and the lease held by the Toledo, Wabash & Western required that company to pay the interest on this indebtedness, and to maintain the road. In the spring of 1876, the Toledo, Wabash & Western, having failed for about two years in the payment of interest, the bondholders foreclosed the mortgage and sold the road. It was bid in by them for \$500,000, and was reorganized as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway Company. C. R. Cummings was chosen President; J. B. Cohrs, Secretary; R. A. Bunker, Treasurer, and John S. Cook, General Manager. The road was operated under this management until the fall of 1876. Mr. Cook resigned as General Manager, when that office was abolished, and G. R. Cobleigh was appointed General Superintendent, which position he held for some years. Before the time of his election to his present position, which was December 1, 1878, Mr. Cobleigh was Purchasing Agent and superintendent of track. After various vicissitudes this road has come under the management of the Illinois Central system, and is run in connection with the several branches of that road.

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company is the successor of the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad Company. The first charter of the Chicago & Plainfield Company was approved February 24, 1859. The incorporators named therein were: Lyman Foster, D. W. Cropsy, K. J. Hammond, G. W. Bradley, John Moore, John Letsey, A. K. Wheeler, William Thurber and Benj. Pickertson. They were empowered to locate and construct a railroad from Chicago, by way of Plainfield, to or near Ottawa. On the 25th of February, 1867, an amendment to the charter was approved which provided that said company be allowed "to extend their line of railroad from some eligible point therein near the southern line of Kendall County, thence southwesterly into the County of Peoria." Again, on the 29th of March, 1869, an amendatory act was passed to the above charter, providing "that said corporation, heretofore known as the 'Chicago & Plainfield Railroad Company,' shall hereafter be known and called the 'Chicago & Pekin Railroad Company,'" and in this act it was provided that the said company should have the right to locate and build their line of road through Groveland Township, Tazewell County, to Pekin, and that it should be authorized and empowered to receive subscriptions and donations to aid in the construction of said road, and also to borrow money and to issue bonds to the extent of \$15,000 per mile, to obtain funds to construct and equip the line. April 19, 1869, the name was again changed to the present one.

The first Board of Directors of the Company was elected June 29, 1869, and consisted of B. S. Prettyman, P. Weyrich, George Greigg, C. R. Cummings, John M. Dougherty, W. A. Ross, B. H. Harris, C. Sharp, H. R. Kiff, J. R. T. Overholt, J. Dievenbaugh, E. T. Pierce and R. Clark. The first contract for building the road was made between the Chicago & Pekin Company and Richard P. Morgan, who was afterwards joined by E. T. Pierce. This contract was declared forfeited by the first Board of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, and another contract entered into by said Board with Messrs. Roderick Clark of LaSalle County, Craig Sharp of Woodford

County and Edgar T. Pierce of LaSalle County. Pierce, Clark and Sharp did some grading on the line and purchased some materials, but soon became embarrassed in their work and failed.

On April 14, 1871, the contract of Pierce, Clark & Sharp was, with consent of all parties interested, transferred to Col. Ralph Plumb, of Streator, in order more vigorously to prosecute the work. On June 29, 1871, on the resignation of R. Clark, F. E. Hinckley was elected a member of the Board of Directors. On January 9, 1872, F. E. Hinckley was elected President and F. Plumb, Secretary. From the last date forward, the work was prosecuted with vigor and determination, and results began to show, although hindered and harassed by litigation caused by former mismanagement. On December 18, 1872, the contractor, Col. Plumb, announced to the Board of Directors that the track was laid from Streator to Pekin, sixty-four miles, and a few days later (January 6, 1873), that portion of the road was opened for business, and continued to be operated between these points until February, 1876, when an extension of the line from Streator to the Mazon River was turned over by the contractor to the company, and by the acquirement of a few miles of road from Mazon River to Joliet, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad constructed a short, direct line from Pekin to Joliet. This road was afterwards purchased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company, to which company it now belongs.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

About the year 1873, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road was built from Streator to Chillicothe, in Peoria County, and thence westward, and later on it acquired the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, with a terminus at Pekin. At Eureka it unites with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company, with which it has a joint use of its track to Pekin Junction, a short distance east of Washington.

The Santa Fe, within a few years past, has enlarged its yardage here by the purchase of real estate. For quite a while it has sought to get into Peoria from Pekin, and rumors at various times have connected it with other railroad interests looking to this Peoria con-

nection. At the present writing, however, Pekin is the terminus of the road.

PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILROAD.

The old Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road crossed the river at Pekin and ran up on the west side to Peoria for many years. The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Road, afterwards the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, had been built, also the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis, known as the "Big Four" Railroad. These roads looked toward Peoria as offering a more profitable terminus than Pekin, but the way did not seem clear to effect their object. A charter had been granted to a company called the Chicago & Springfield Company, which procured the right of way and constructed that part of its road from Peoria to Pekin, including the bridge across the Illinois River at the place now known as Bridge Junction. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur lines had obtained the right of way over this road by lease.

It is probably true that it was never the intention of the incorporators of the Chicago, Peoria & Springfield to extend the road farther south than Pekin, and in this connection it is proper to say that the scheme or organization of the Peoria & Pekin Union Company began to unfold. John B. Cohrs, at that time one of Pekin's most prominent attorneys, was the originator of the Peoria & Pekin Union combination and, owing to his legal skill and foresight, this road is one of the richest for its length in the United States. The first move made was to secure the condemnation of the bridge at Pekin over which the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville had been running, which resulted in forcing that company to run up on the Tazewell side of the river and pay rent for the privilege for so doing. The Peoria & Springfield Road, as well as the Peoria & Jacksonville Road, having been sold under decree of foreclosure, the purchasers entered into an arrangement with the Indianapolis & Western and the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur for the joint use of the tracks by the four roads named, and to that end the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad was formed, and the two tracks between Peoria and Pekin were conveyed to it, the stock being divided between those four roads.

It will be seen that the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company is one of the most wealthy railway corporations for the length of its track in the United States. All roads entering Peoria, with the exception of the Rock Island, pay tribute to the Peoria & Pekin Union. The main road, as we have stated, is only ten miles in length, and yet it has over 100 miles of track, owning all switching facilities in Peoria, except those of the Rock Island Railway. For four years past there has been a double-track from Pekin to Wesley City.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, which runs from Bloomington through this county to Jacksonville, is the outgrowth of the old Tonica & Petersburg Railroad. This road was chartered January 15, 1857, as its name suggests, to run from Tonica, through Tazewell County, to Petersburg and Jacksonville. The county voted to bond itself for \$100,000 in aid of the road, but work progressed very slowly. After building the line from Jacksonville to Petersburg work stopped, and the whole thing came to a stand-still. Finally the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis people offered to advance money to complete the road, if the company would allow it to run to Bloomington, thus making it a feeder of their main line. The proposition was accepted, and the road was completed in 1868. While it is controlled by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Company, a separate organization is still kept up. Its charter will allow the extension of the road from Jacksonville, in a northeast direction indefinitely through the State, and it is said to be the only railroad charter with such indefinite privileges. It was drawn up by Richard Yates. The Directors mentioned in the charter are as follows: Albert Reynolds, Elijah N. Farnsworth, Jesse Hammers, Josiah Sawyer, Henry R. Green, John Bennett, William G. Green, William Crow, and Richard Yates. George Straut, formerly of Delavan, was the first President of the road.

This company for many years was a branch of a line from Dwight to Varna in Marshall County, where it again branched to Lacon in that county, and Washington in Tazewell County. In recent years it had a running arrangement with the Toledo, Peoria & Western,

whereby its trains ran into Peoria and thence over the tracks of what is now the Illinois Central Railroad to Delavan, where it formed a junction with its Kansas City branch, and to Lincoln in Logan County, where it met its main line from Chicago to St. Louis. Recently, however, it has acquired the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad, which was built in 1896 to 1898, and put into operation with its junction with the Peoria & Pekin Union at Grove Station, and thence into Peoria over the Peoria & Pekin Union tracks. This road, as before stated, after passing into the hands of the Chicago & Alton, now makes connection with the Bloomington & Kansas City branch at San Jose in Mason County, and with its main line at Springfield, Ill. It thus affords a direct line from Peoria to Springfield, and puts the people of Pekin within an hour's ride of the State Capital, a consummation never dreamed of fifty years ago.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND.

This is a consolidation of the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur and the Paris & Decatur Railroads. The road was constructed in 1872. Its line extends from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., a distance of 176 miles. There are more miles of this road in Tazewell County than of any of its other seven roads. It leaves Peoria, entering the county at Fond du Lac, running diagonally through Morton, touching Tremont, passing south through Mackinaw, Little Mackinaw and Hittle. There are twenty-nine miles of track of the Illinois Midland in this county, valued at \$57,000.

This road was largely constructed in the interest of Peoria, which subscribed \$100,000 of its capital stock. It was completed from its junction with the Toledo, Peoria & Western, at Farmdale, to Decatur in 1874. By the consolidation of these roads with the Paris & Decatur Company, chartered in 1861, and the Paris & Terre Haute Company, chartered in 1874, a new company was formed called the Illinois Midland Company. In 1861 this road was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, was organized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for a period of 99 years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and became known as a part of the "Vandalia System."

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

One of the principal arteries by which the produce of the Northwest is transported to the seaboard is the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. Under its present able management it has taken rank with the greater lines of our country. Its road-bed is level, well ironed and smooth. Its rolling stock, both freight cars and coaches, is equal to that run by the oldest and most prosperous of roads.

The Toledo, Peoria & Western was formerly the eastern extension of the Peoria & Oquawka Road, which was constructed in about 1860. It was changed to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw about 1864, and in February, 1875, was given into the hands of A. L. Hopkins as receiver, who is one of the ablest railroad men in the United States. The road was reorganized in 1880 under its present name. It crosses the Illinois River at Peoria, runs through Fond du Lac and Washington townships, passing through the city of Washington. There are sixteen miles of this road in Tazewell County.

PEORIA & PEKIN TERMINAL RAILWAY.

On March 7, 1898, the City Council of Pekin passed an ordinance granting the Peoria & Pekin Traction Company, its successors or assigns, the right to construct piers and abutments, and lay and maintain railway track along and across certain streets, avenues and public property in the city of Pekin. Its franchise simply provided for the track from the foot of Ann Eliza Street to the distilleries south of the city.

This ordinance was the culmination of much discussion between the City Council on the one hand, and the promoters of the enterprise on the other. The object of the Traction Company was obscure to the minds of the members of the Council and the citizens. It could not be ascertained whether a steam railway was to be constructed, or whether the line was to be operated by electricity. The promoters sought to secure an ordinance granting the right to construct an electric railway system on several of the streets, including Court Street, and also desired to include the Court House Square in a loop, to which the Council would not give its consent.

In the meantime the Citizens' Improvement Association had purchased of T. & H. Smith

& Co., for the sum of \$4,000, the ground on which this Terminal depot is now located. This was afterwards sold to the Traction Company for \$5,000.

Various extensions of the time for completion of the proposed railway were made from time to time by the Council, and it was not until the 15th of August, 1898, that any active steps were taken toward the fulfilment of the promises made by the promoters of the railway. On that day a pile-driver anchored up the river about three hundred feet from the wagon bridge, and on August 27th the Company began to grade the lot purchased from the Improvement Association. Even then, many wondered whether or not the Traction Company meant to build the road. Various suppositions were indulged as to what the action taken might mean. Many people conjectured that the Peoria & Pekin Union was at the bottom of the scheme. Not until some months afterward did the sincerity of the Peoria & Pekin Traction Company become apparent.

However, during the year 1899, the work was prosecuted along the entire line. The bridge now spanning the Illinois River was almost completed, and on March 5, 1900, the draw was ready to swing, but not until the 10th of that month was this done. At 2:40 p. m. the long-anticipated event took place. A large crowd had assembled and the draw was swung. Miss Adelaide Jansen, of Pekin, and Miss Edith Proder, of Peoria, each in behalf of her city, broke a bottle of champagne on the draw as it started from its moorings. This is said to be the longest and best constructed bridge on the river. It consists of four spans of 157 feet each, with a draw of 376 feet, making its total length 1,004 feet. It is said to have cost nearly \$200,000.

During the construction of the bridge the present depot was built at a cost of \$20,000. The power houses were located at South Bartonville, and the principal station on the road is also there.

The first car to make the complete trip between this city and Peoria was No. 53, which arrived in Pekin Monday, April 2, 1900, at 2:15 p. m. The regular schedule on which cars have been run ever since was put into effect at 4:45 p. m., on the same day.

It was the original intention of the Traction Company to run up Washington Street, in Peoria, but the right of way could not be obtained because of opposition on the part of the Peoria Central Railway Company, and some of the property owners on that street. Arrangements were afterwards made, however, to connect with the Adams Street line of the Peoria street railway system at Western Avenue, and the road is now so operated.

The service on the Terminal, so far as the passenger transportation is concerned, has been satisfactory in the main. During the years 1903 and 1904 the high water washed the grade across the river bottom to such an extent that travel was interrupted for about two weeks in 1903, and for a longer time than that in 1904. To prevent further trouble of this character, the Company has raised the grade from the west end of the bridge spanning the river, across the bottom to Hollis, aiming to place the track four feet above high water mark. At this writing this has been practically done, and it is thought that there will be no repetition of this trouble in the future.

All doubts as to whether the road was to be operated by electricity and whether it was to be made a street-car line, gave way to certainty some time prior to the completion of the road. The result is that the citizens of both Pekin and Peoria feel that the means of communication thus established between the two cities has been a material benefit to both. Prior to the completion of this railway the passenger fare between the two places, in early years, was fifty cents. Later, the fare was reduced to fifty cents per round trip. The competition brought about by the construction of this street-car line has reduced the fare to fifteen cents per trip except on the Peoria & Pekin Union, which makes a single fare at ten cents, or fifteen cents for a round trip. The frequency and cheapness of travel since the completion of the Terminal has established a much closer and more intimate acquaintance between the people of the city up the river and those of Pekin. From a financial standpoint it is not so certain that the ease with which the Pekin people get to Peoria is of benefit to the retail business of the former city.

CHAPTER XIX.

PRESS OF TAZEVELL COUNTY.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS — POST-TRIBUNE — TAZEVELL MIRROR — TAZEVELL COUNTY TRIBUNE — PEKIN TIMES—DELAVAN ADVERTISER—TAZEVELL INDEPENDENT — WASHINGTON HERALD — DELAVAN TIMES—MINIER NEWS—HOPEDALE TIMES—MAC-KINAW, ENTERPRISE—WASHINGTON POST—LOCAL COUNTRY PRESS.

The press everywhere is regarded as one of the most powerful agents for the good of society. Its influence, in a large measure, dominates every home, carries to it daily or weekly the news of the world's progress. The pioneer press, as were all pioneer agencies and influences, was limited in circulation. The "make-up" of all newspapers in the early days would be regarded as a curiosity in a modern print shop. The type was invariably set by hand and the paper printed on some crude hand press, while the foreign news was anywhere from one to three months old. Society being in its early stages of development, local news was scarce and confined to happenings somewhat momentous in their character for the times in which they occurred. The daily newspaper, prior to the fifties, was never seen in a farm house, and a large majority of country people took no paper of any kind. There were magazine publications which reached the homes of the comparatively well-to-do, but the reading matter of the masses was confined to the Bible and such books as "Josephus," "Fox's Book of Martyrs," and a few similar publications. Periodicals, however, came into more general circulation after 1850. With the building of the railroads throughout the State, the mails became more frequent, great centers of civilization were more quickly and more easily reached, and the desire for literature grew rapidly among the people. The newspapers became more pronounced and progressive in their character, and as the alignment between political parties became more clearly defined, the necessity for party organs grew out of the conditions which had their origin shortly after what is known as the "pioneer period" had passed away.

The present time shows a contrast so marked with the early stages of newspaper de-

velopment that the progress seems almost marvelous. Anyone, fifty years ago, prophesying that which a half century has wrought, would have been looked upon as one of unsound mind. No one then could have been made to believe that the morning newspapers, published one hundred fifty miles from their homes, would be laid down at the farmer's door before the dinner hour of the same day. No one would ever have believed that the dwellers in cities would know before they ate their breakfasts, what had transpired in Japan, in Russia, in Italy, or in California, not to exceed a period of ten hours earlier, and be a matter of discussion among the family at the morning table. Such, however, are the marvelous developments of civilization, of progress, of science and of human enterprise.

Tazewell County has kept pace with the onward march, and her people have opportunities second to none. The appreciation which they show of progressive enterprise is evidenced by the fact that there are now published in Tazewell County sixteen different newspapers, all of which seem prosperous and well patronized in their respective localities, and some of them have a general circulation throughout the entire county. The press in Tazewell County is progressive in its management and pronounced in its convictions. In recent years it has placed itself upon a high plane, and has the confidence of its patrons everywhere. We give below a condensed history of the newspapers published in the county now, and the facts, as nearly as we can ascertain them, of those which have at any time had an existence in Tazewell County.

THE POST-TRIBUNE.

The history of "The Post-Tribune" and its predecessors dates back to 1836. May 9, 1875, the files of previous publications were destroyed by fire, and the history of "The Post-Tribune" and its predecessors is largely made up of individual recollections extending back to 1836.

In the month of October, 1848, "The Tazewell Mirror" was purchased from John S. Lawrence by John Smith, now of Princeton, Ill. In 1850 Smith sold to Bernard Bailey, but repurchased "The Mirror" in 1851 in company with Adam Henderson. Henderson remained a member of the firm but six months, when John Smith became sole publisher and proprietor.

In 1855 Smith moved the material of the office to Toulon, Stark County. Thomas J. Pickett, after the removal of Smith, procured a complete outfit and revived the paper but called it "The Tazewell County Mirror."

In 1860, at the commencement of the famous Lincoln and Douglas campaign for the Presidency, the Republican party had no organ in Pekin. John Smith, the same gentleman who published "The Mirror," came back to Pekin, bought out "The Mirror" and started "The Republican." Smith ran "The Republican" until 1862. Shortly before this, Hezekiah Naylor and O. White started "The Patriot," which had a short, unsuccessful run, when it failed, and in 1862, Hart Montgomery went in with Naylor and bought "The Republican" from Smith. They published it until William W. Sellers got a hold of it in 1863. He conducted it until his death which occurred December 15, 1872. It was then conducted by his administrators for a short time, when Jacob R. Riblett and William H. Bates purchased it. They conducted it jointly for three months, when Bates withdrew. In 1875 D. W. Lusk bought Riblett out, merging "The Pekin Herald" with it, and remained its proprietor until November 3, 1876, when Bates again became its owner and kept possession until February 3, 1879, when Joseph B. Bates of the Lincoln, Ill., Republican, and now editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph," purchased it. Mr. Bates was succeeded by Joe F. Reed, and he by Reuben W. Coon, who sold out in 1886 to J. B. Irwin. In the same year Irwin started the "Daily Post" and continued the publication of both papers until his death in 1900. "The Daily Tribune" was established in 1895 by the Tribune Printing Company, and was consolidated with "The Post" as "The Pekin Daily Post-Tribune," in 1900.

THE TAZEVELL COUNTY TRIBUNE.

This paper was first issued under the management of William H. Bates, who sold the paper to Joe F. Reed. Reed continued its publication for a few weeks when it was suspended. The concern fell into the hands of Wells Corey on July 25, 1889, and was merged with "The Republican-Post" in 1900, making it the oldest newspaper in Tazewell County and one of the first to be published in Central Illinois. Mr. Corey was the first manager of

the present "Post-Tribune," making it, therefore, the successor of the papers published by Irwin and "The Tazewell County Tribune," first issued by Corey.

The present manager of the Tribune Printing Company is John H. Shade, who has been identified with it in various capacities since 1891. The Tribune Printing Company has recently moved into the building formerly occupied by "The Pekin Times" at 405 Court Street. It has a thoroughly equipped and modern plant, including a linotype machine. It is now, and always has been, consistently Republican in its politics. It has a large daily and weekly circulation. It is thoroughly up-to-date in both job printing and publishing departments. W. G. Fair is the local editor and has had extensive and successful newspaper experience.

THE PEKIN TIMES.

In 1850 the only newspaper published in the county was "The Tazewell County Mirror." It was published by John Smith. It was Whig in politics. In the fall of 1850, a Democratic paper, "The Pekin Weekly Reveille" was started, by James Shoaf and E. S. Rogers. They sold to J. C. Thompson in 1851. Thompson published "The Reveille" until the winter of 1853-54, when he sold to Merrill C. Young, who, also in the fall of 1854, bought "The Mirror" and consolidated the two papers calling their successor "The Pekin Weekly Plaindealer." This paper was published by Young and Underwood.

It was independent, or neutral, in politics, with Democratic tendencies. These gentlemen ran it until the fall of 1856, when Young was elected Circuit Clerk and Underwood moved to Charleston, Ill., where he is now running a paper. During the winter of 1856, Young sold to Thomas J. Pickett. He had published "The Palladium" here in 1840, and in 1838 the first paper was started by Jesse Nason. Pickett turned "The Plaindealer" into "The Register" a paper which enjoyed a long and varied run. It was independent with Republican tendencies. In the spring of 1858, about the time the Lincoln and Douglas senatorial campaign began, John McDonald bought it and published it as a Democratic paper. He ran it until 1868, when William T. Meades bought it and conducted it till 1872. In April, 1872, B. C. Allensworth and John Mounts purchased the paper from Meades, this partnership continuing until the fall of the same year when Meades purchased

Mount's interest. In January, 1873, Allensworth sold to Meades who ran the paper until it failed, when it fell into the hands of William P. Allensworth as mortgagee. Publication practically ceased for a time, and Allensworth sold the plant to W. T. Dowdall and J. B. Irwin, when it was christened "The Pekin Times." Irwin soon bought Dowdall out, and the county having passed into the control of the Democratic party, the paper was recognized as the organ of that party and prospered from that time on, when in May, 1886, it was purchased from Irwin by A. W. Rodecker, F. Shurtleff, Thomas Cooper, and B. C. Allensworth. Allensworth was the first to retire from the partnership and took charge of its editorial and business management, his interest in the partnership passing to Rodecker and Shurtleff. A little later these gentlemen purchased Cooper's interest, and are now sole proprietors, doing business under the firm name of the "Times Publishing Co"

Allensworth remained in charge of the paper until January 15, 1894. The office at that time was located at 405 Court Street, in what is generally known as "New Boston Block".

The Company in 1903 and 1904 erected an elegant and complete building on South Fourth Street, a half block from the County buildings, to which it was removed. "The Times" plant is said to be one of the best equipped and one of the most thoroughly up-to-date printing and publishing establishments in any town of the size of Pekin in the State. It is pronouncedly Democratic in its politics, and has a large daily and weekly circulation. Judge A. W. Rodecker has general editorial charge, T. W. Rodecker is the business manager and E. R. Rollins, city editor.

THE DELAVAN ADVERTISER.

In 1868 Mr. C. R. Fiske issued the first number of "The Delavan Advertiser" It was independent in its politics. Mr. Fisk died in 1868 when the paper ceased publication. In April, 1870, however, John Culbertson became its proprietor and has had charge of it ever since. During the Presidential campaign in 1872, known generally as the "Greeley Campaign," the editorials supported Charles O'Conner for President, and we believe it was the only "O'Conner" paper in this State. Its leading principle, politically, has been "straight" Democracy, and it has kept the faith all the

while it has been in Mr. Culbertson's charge. Mr. Culbertson is still on deck and looks after the "Old Reliable" with as much care and ability, and we don't know but what a little more, than he did thirty years ago. "The Advertiser" is appreciated by the Delavan business men. It is an eight-column folio, neatly printed and has a good circulation. It is issued weekly.

THE TAZEVELL INDEPENDENT.

On November 24, 1876, the first number of this paper was issued by H. A. Pilaster and George N. Bondurant. These men had considerable experience and practical knowledge of the art. Mr. Bondurant's interest in the paper was purchased by Mr. Pilaster on the 16th of March, 1877. Later on, November 21, 1878, E. E. Heiple became interested in the ownership. In its first publication it was strictly non-partisan. Later on the paper was converted to a Republican paper and A. H. Heiple, the present postmaster, in Washington, became editor and proprietor, and the name was changed to the "News." It is now published by F. B. Mills, and is Republican in politics.

WASHINGTON HERALD.

It seems that in 1853, A. A. Couch and Albert Parker from Peoria, started "The Washington Investigator" to fill a "long felt want." After two years its career ended, and for ten years Washington was without any paper. "The Herald" was established in July, 1868, by Thomas Hansacker, who for many years was its proprietor and editor and the paper was conducted in a way to be creditable not only to Mr. Hansacker but the community of Washington and vicinity. The newspaper history in the interval between 1855 and 1878 seems to be one of the things of which no record has been made. Thomas Hansacker was one of the veteran newspaper men in this county. He was a practical printer and had been connected with that business from the age of twelve years. He was connected with papers in Carlinville, St. Louis, Macoupin County, Springfield, Chicago, Pekin, Peoria, Cincinnati and Atlanta before coming to Washington. Mr. Hansacker's death occurred a number of years ago, and the paper has ceased publication.

FREIE PRESSE.

Five different German weekly newspapers have been established in Pekin, but the period

of existence of each has not exceeded two years, with the exception of the present "Freie Presse." The first German paper was established in 1852, by L. Reitzenstine, and was called "Der Wachteram Illinois." It lived about six months. The next was started by Koeber and Lohman in 1854, and shortly after passed into the hands of Mr. Lugans. The name of this paper is unknown, but it lived but a short time.

In the fall of 1867, Julius Myer Pefer started "The Freie Presse." It was printed in Peoria, but was in reality auxiliary to a German daily published there. In 1868 it passed into the hands of Mr. Luntz, but survived only a few months.

"Der Independent" was established in 1870 by Theodore Falk, who shortly after disposed of it to Henry Fuss, but it soon followed the way of those gone before. "The Freie Press," was then resurrected by Mr. John W. Hoffman, who infused new life and spirit into the sheet which made its first appearance June 15, 1876, as a seven-column folio. Following Mr. Hoffman came Joseph Zechmeister, who, after three months, disposed of the plant to J. F. Reed and A. Weiss. In 1884 Mr. Weiss became the sole proprietor. The paper was enlarged to twice its original size and is now a six-column quarto, with a four-page supplement. In politics it is independently Democratic. The paper has a large circulation, and the business is in a flourishing condition. It has a well equipped office, and Mr. Weiss has succeeded in making it a journal worthy of the patronage of those among whom it so largely circulates.

THE DELAVAN TIMES.

This paper was established September 5, 1874, by Joe F. Reed. Mr. Reed said of the concern that it was largely started on "wind." He had no means and little influence. The first number had but one bona-fide subscriber. He eventually reduced the subscription price to a nominal figure and proceeded to put considerable spice in the editorial column of the paper. It eventually secured a good circulation and the office was well fitted up for business. Reed sold out to Guy Beatty and came to Pekin and entered the editorial field, as will be seen in the history of "The Post-Tribune" of this city. Beatty continued the publication of "The Times" and some time afterward absorbed

"The Press," a paper which had been started in Delavan in the meantime. Guy Beatty finally went South, and the paper is now published by Starr Beatty. The paper has always been well managed and Republican in politics with the exception of the time when Joe Reed had control, who was more or less independent in his advocacy of Men and Measures, although he himself was always Republican.

THE MINIER NEWS.

"The Minier News" was first issued September 18, 1878, being printed in Atlanta and published in Minier. So far as known "The News" was the first local country paper to be published in this manner, which is something of a distinction, as it is a plan widely and successfully followed in country journalism at the present time. The originator of the idea was George L. Shoals, publisher of "The Atlanta Argus" at that time. The local editor and manager was Horace Carihfield, who is now senior member of the publishing firm. The paper grew until in 1885 a separate printing plant was established in Minier. Soon after the establishment of the paper, Horace Carihfield became the owner, and since 1885 the firm of Carihfield Bros., has developed the business to a point exceeded by few country publishing concerns. The firm operates two plants, one at Minier and one at Atlanta, and publishes five editions, "The Minier News," "The Atlanta Argus," "The Stanford Star," "The McLean Lens" and an edition at Waynesville. These are not simply separate editions, but each paper has a marked individuality and all are strongly local and non-partisan.

The Minier plant is in personal charge of Mr. R. C. Carihfield, and the Atlanta plant in charge of Mr. H. Carihfield. The firm's unique plan of conducting their business has attracted much attention among the printing fraternity, and has proved so successful that many have followed in their footsteps. "The Minier News" covers the local field most thoroughly and has been a potent factor in the growth and prosperity of the village of Minier.

GREEN VALLEY BANNER.

"The Banner" was first issued on November 10th, 1899, by C. E. Nieu Kirk. It was enlarged from a six-column folio to a six-column quarto

in 1900. It was sold to H. J. Barkmeier, August 1901. The enterprise has been a prosperous one, and the latest improved machinery is being installed. It is issued on Friday of each week.

HOPEDALE TIMES.

"The Hopedale Times" was established June 1, 1903, by E. M. Garlick who formerly ran "The Hopedale Review" and "The Mackinaw Enterprise." Mr. Garlick has made "The Times" a money-maker from the start, and has one of the best country printing offices in that vicinity. "The Times" enjoys a large subscription list, besides doing an increasing amount of job-work. "The Times" is the official paper of the village.

THE MACKINAW ENTERPRISE.

This paper was established in 1885 by E. M. Garlick, and was successfully conducted as long as it remained in Mr. Garlick's possession. A number of years later Charles Warner started "The Gazette," and afterwards purchased "The Enterprise," combining the two under the name of "The Enterprise-Gazette." This paper is Independent in politics, and has become one of the substantial promoters of progress in the village of Mackinaw. It covers the local field, and is a credit to the community.

LEGAL TENDER.

December 20, 1877, B. S. Heath & Co. issued the first number of "The Legal Tender," a paper designed to further the interests of the "Greenback Labor" party. Heath, like others in the newspaper business, could write editorials, but financially could not make both ends meet, and July, 1878, he quit the business and the paper passed into the hands of Frank M. Castle and James Vogan. December 18, 1888, Vogan abandoned the job and Castle worried along with it until 1879, when he retired on the first day of May. The paper passed into the hands of James and Herbert Whitfield. They put considerable ability and energy into the business. They were both practical printers and the venture seemed to give promise of success. However alluring business offers elsewhere tempted the Whitfields and the publication of the Legal Tender ceased.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

"The Washington Post" was established April 9, 1898, by B. S. Wright. May 1, 1899, the paper was purchased by Paul R. Goddard, and has since been under his editorship and ownership. Two years ago the East Peoria department was established. "The Post" is Democratic in politics and the editor is a member of the executive committee of the Democratic County Central Committee and has held the place four years. "The Post" has a circulation covering the northern part of Tazewell County and a part of Woodford county. The paper is all home print and is a seven-column sheet. It has made quite a record increasing its circulation. It is now five times as large as when the present owner took charge. "The Post" is the official city paper for Washington.

Tremont News.—This is an eight page paper devoted to local interests. M. L. Cottingham is publisher and proprietor.

Morton News.—This paper is published by Edward J. Jacob. It is an eight-page paper and circulates extensively in Morton and vicinity.

Washington News.—F. B. Mills is the publisher and proprietor of "The News" and devotes its columns to the promotion of home interests.

Tazewell County Bulletin.—The history of this paper will be found in the biography of W. H. Bates, in another part of this work.

BANKS AND BANKING.

By Hon. D. C. Smith.

To facilitate the use of the money and credits, owned and controlled by a community, is the chief function of Banks and Banking.

A record telling of how this was done by the banks of Tazewell County, would be a true history of their work.

What the heart is to the body, in pressing the life blood to its uttermost parts, the bank is to a community in supplying the circulation (money) where most needed.

Where the work of a bank is most thoroughly understood by the people, it is regarded as the greatest benefactor of the people.

Idle money hid away in Safety Deposit Vaults, in stockings and old teapots, is of no use; is worse than of no use, for at the first symptoms of financial disturbance it is withdrawn from the uses of commerce at the time it is needed, fleeing in fear and trembling to its hiding place, not to come out again until no one cared whether it did so or remained hidden, for the body politic which needed its invigorating presence when in distress, was compelled to, and had accustomed itself, to do without it.

The man who, in times of panic, has control of much money, has the power to be a great bane or blessing to a community.

CHAPTER XX.

TAZEVELL COUNTY BANKS IN 1901.

BANKING HISTORY.—THE PROFESSIONS.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS—BANKS AND BANKING IN TAZEVELL COUNTY, BY HON. D. C. SMITH—BENCH AND BAR, BY EX-JUDGE A. W. RODECKER—THE PIONEERS IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, BY WILLIAM E. SCHENCK M. D.

(The following article on "Banks and Banking" in Tazewell County, compiled and written for this History by Hon. D. C. Smith, of the banking firm of Teis Smith & Co., Pekin, Ill., covers the history of banking enterprises in the county up to the beginning of the twentieth century, with an "Addendum" giving the names and history of the banks organized in the county subsequent to the year 1900.)

Bankers' Names.	Location	Org'd
A. G. Danforth & Co.....	Washington	..1858
Teis Smith & Co.....	Pekin	.....1866
Henry Denhart & Co.....	Washington	..1866
Farmers National Bank....	Pekin	.....1875
Baldwin Bank	Delavan	.....1875
Minier Bank	Minier	.....1875
Tremont Bank	Tremont	.....1879
Hopedale Bank.....	Hopedale	....1882
Mackinaw Bank.....	Mackinaw	....1882
Morton Bank.....	Morton	....1886
German-American Nat. Bk..	Pekin	.....1887
Tazewell County Nat. Bk....	Delavan	....1888
E. F. Verry.....	Armington	....1891
Minier State Bank.....	Minier	.....1891
Louis A. B. Buchner & Co..	Deer Creek	..1892
Green Valley Bank.....	Green Valley	..1900

In the beginning of the twentieth century we have sixteen banking institutions in active operation in Tazewell County, well distributed over its territory for the convenience of its citizens. Of these, three are organized under the National Banking Law, one under the State Law and twelve are private institutions.

Two of the National Banks are located in Pekin, the County-Seat, and the third in Delavan.

The one State Bank is in Minier.

Of the twelve private banks, two are located in Washington and one each in Pekin, Delavan, Tremont, Minier, Hopedale, Mackinaw, Morton, Deer Creek, Green Valley and Armington.

That more of these private banks are not of the National Banking system is, no doubt, owing, in the first place, to the fact, that up to within a year, no bank could be organized under the National Banking Law with less than \$50,000 capital, which prevented their organization in the smaller communities of the county; and, secondly, because of the fact that only ten per cent of the capital of a National Bank can be loaned to an individual firm or corporation, kept others from sharing in the benefits of the National Banking Law.

Whilst, under the National Banking Law, the liability of the stockholder of a National Bank is limited to double the face value of the stock subscribed for by him, in a private bank the liability of such partner is only limited to the amount he is able to pay; that is, every thing a member of a private banking firm has is liable for the debts of that bank.

It is undoubtedly this fact that has popularized private banks with our people.

It is estimated that, at the present time, the sixteen banks of Tazewell County control at least three million dollars of money and credits for the use of the people of Tazewell County.

The influence of this is incalculable, and the good done cannot be estimated.

THEIR HISTORY.

In the early days of the settlement of Tazewell County, its merchants exercised the functions of banks by safe-keeping the money of the people and selling them bills of exchange.

One of the banks of Pekin has an active New York account, today, which was opened

by the members of this bank long before the Civil War of 1861-1865.

The old safes of those days, with their impressive size, showing great round rivet heads indicating immense strength, called "Salamanders," remain only a memory of the older citizens of today.

A History of Tazewell County, published in 1879, tells us that the first bank in the county was opened in Pekin under the name of the Shawneetown Bank in 1839, and was a branch of the Bank of Illinois with Colonel C. Oakley, as President, Charles A. Wilcox, Cashier and William C. Docker Clerk; that this institution had but a short run and closed its doors in 1842, because of the collapse of the great improvement system, inaugurated about this time by the State of Illinois.

The first firm to do a regular banking business in Pekin, which has been handed down from one organization to another to this day, was that of G. H. Rupert & Co., established in 1852, although Mr. James Haines, a member of this firm, had opened an office for banking the year before as a branch of a Peoria bank.

Mr. Haines, fifty years after, is still actively engaged in business in Pekin, commanding the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens to a high degree. It is from Mr. Haines we get the most information as to the methods and practices of the first bankers of Tazewell County.

We had no regular banks of issue in Tazewell County until the National banks were organized. Some of our older citizens remember that there was current money issued by a bank called the "Prairie State Bank of Washington," some time before the War, but the writer has been unable to get reliable information as to this.

There was reported an incident as occurring at the counter of this bank at this time, which was characteristic of those days. A certain Doctor came to the bank and is said to have deposited \$200 in gold. A short time after he wished to withdraw his money, when he was offered the paper issue of the bank for his demand, which he refused to take, demanding gold instead.

It is said, the doctor, to end the altercation, drew his pistol and compelled the payment of gold.

There was no scarcity of money in those days, such as it was.

Banks of issue of other States, and of cities of our own State, flooded the country with currency of doubtful value. This currency was mostly based on State bonds, and the less valuable these securities were the more profitable it was to circulate the currency based on them.

Southern and Eastern banking associations would send their currency into the West for circulation, as far away from home as possible, that it might not be returned for redemption so easily. We offer on this page a half-tone copy of one of the bank notes which was sent to Pekin, in large quantities, to be purchased by some of its citizens. We are told that it utterly failed of credit and was soon withdrawn.

Under the then existing conditions of violent and rapid changes in financial values, a man might retire a rich man and arise the next morning a pauper.

Mr. B. F. Blossom, of Peoria, in writing of this period says: "What a contrast, all this is to the present solid, substantial basis on which our circulation is now founded."

But the people grew tired of these constant changes in the value of their money and refused to use it longer. The currency became so obnoxious to the people that they came to designate it by such names as, Wild Cat, Red Dog and still more opprobrious titles.

It was at this time that the banking firm of G. H. Rupert & Co. did the people of Pekin and vicinity a great service. All our currency had become more or less discredited, and yet the people must have money to facilitate their



This currency of ante-bellum days, based on securities of fluctuating value, was more or less discredited in different parts of the country, often depending on the distance it was from its place of redemption, but more frequently because of the changes of the market value of the State bonds on which these issues were based.

Bank Note Reporters, publications of weekly issue, were in constant demand in every business house handling currency, to determine the daily value of these circulating bills, and when the dangers of the Civil War approached and the bonds of the Southern States fell in price, the Southern currency, of which much was in use in Illinois, also became greatly discredited.

transactions in business. G. H. Rupert & Co., adopted as their own issue the currency of the Platte Valley Bank of Nebraska, guaranteed its redemption in gold by their own signature on each bill put out by them, and thus relieved the stress for a good currency in Tazewell and surrounding counties.

This was a very courageous act, and the approach of the Civil War, with its resultant crashes in all business enterprises, tested to the breaking point the credit of this banking firm.

But, notwithstanding the terribly adverse conditions, they made good their guarantee to the people, redeeming in gold, dollar for dollar, this Platte Valley currency, thereby estab-

lishing a precedent of good faith which, up to this time, has been faithfully followed by all the banks of Tazewell County.

CIVIL WAR CONDITIONS.

The Civil War came, and with it a currency bearing the imprint of the United States and guaranteed by all its tremendous resources. This soon supplied the people with a circulating medium in which they had confidence.

"The wild cat," "red dog" and worse currency slunk to its lairs, where it died a deserved death, leaving a stench in the nostrils of the people which, after forty years, is still malodorous.

During the Civil war a number of private banking firms furnished places of deposit and exchange to the people of Tazewell County. In Washington the banking house of A. G. Danforth & Co. had been established in 1858, and is therefore the oldest bank in continuous business in Tazewell County.

In Pekin, the firm of G. H. Rupert & Co., composed of G. H. Rupert and James Haines, with whom Thomas N. Gill later became associated, was succeeded in 1860 by Leonard & Brother, bankers, who continued in business until 1862, being followed by George Griegg & Co. In the latter part of 1864 the banking firm of William Docker & Co. was formed and opened for business.

In 1866 William Docker & Co. sold out their business to the organizers of the First National Bank of Pekin, with a capital of \$100,000, having as officers, I. E. Leonard, President; F. W. Leonard, Vice-President, and B. F. Blossom, Cashier. George Miller, Peter Weyrich and Charles Turner, of its stock-holders, were also of its first Board of Directors.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

During the last year of the Civil War, when the Government of The United States needed more than a million dollars of money a day and was in greatest distress; when its credit was at the lowest ebb, and it finances in desperate straits, the wise statesmanship and great financial ability of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, gave the people the National Banking system which exists in great vigor all over the country today. This system supplied the people with a currency and banking facilities incomparably better than that of any other country in the

world, for it was backed by the Government, and yet its benefits accrue directly to the people of each locality, much better than through a central bank with branches whose stock is owned by the few, whilst, under the National banking system the stock of each bank is generally owned where such a bank is located.

The First National Bank spoken of above was organized under this law in Pekin, being the first National bank in Tazewell County.

To remain just to priority of date, in speaking of the organization of banks in the City of Pekin, we should have written of the formation of the banking firm of Teis Smith & Co. in 1866, just prior to organization of the First National Bank, popularly known as Smith's Bank, which is today carrying on a successful banking business started over thirty-five years ago.

The original members of the firm of Teis Smith & Co. were Teis Smith, Fred Smith and Luppe Luppen, constituting the members of the firm manufacturing the Smith Wagon, T. & H. Smith & Co.. Mr. H. W. Hippen of the grain firm of Smith, Hippen & Co., and D. C. Smith of the hardware house of Smith, Velde & Co. Mr. D. C. Smith, its manager, was assisted for many years by Henry Whitefoot, in the capacity of Cashier until his death.

Through the death in 1870 of its senior partner, Mr. Teis Smith, this bank sustained its greatest loss. His was the controlling force in the many different businesses with which he was connected. After the death of Mr. Teis Smith, Mr. John Bonk was, for a short time, a member of this firm. At this time, Mr. Conrad Luppen, son of one of the original partners, Mr. Luppe Luppen, acquired an interest in the firm, and is now its cashier and loyally assists in its management.

In 1890, Mr. Fred Smith, another of the original partners, died. That the credit of this old bank might not too greatly suffer by his death, Mr. Habbe Velde, Mr. Henry Block—the former a member of the firm of T. & H. Smith & Co., and the latter a member of the dry-goods house of Schipper & Block of Pekin and Peoria—Mr. John F. Schipper of the same firm, and Mr. E. F. Unland of the grain company, The Smith-Hippen Company, stepped in as full partners of this bank.

Death took Mr. J. F. Schipper out of the

ranks of its members in 1893. Mr. Hielo J. Rust, as assistant cashier, and D. C. Smith, Jr., assist in conducting the large and growing business of this bank.

After the liquidation of the First National Bank of Pekin in 1875, the private banking firms of Leonard & Blossom and, in 1876, F. W. Leonard & Co. continued the banking business at the old stand of the First National Bank. Mr. George Babcock was a member of the latter firm and his name is always favorably remembered when the subject of banks and banking in Pekin is under consideration.

In 1875, The Farmers' National Bank of Pekin was incorporated under the National Banking Law, with a capital of \$50,000. Jonathan Merriam, as President, S. H. Jones, as Vice-President, and A. B. Hoblit, as Cashier, became its first officers. Its capital and surplus now (in 1901) amount to \$150,000, indicating a most prosperous career. It is the only bank in Tazewell County exercising a public function as a repository of public monies for the United States Government. Its present officers are: Frank Rupert, son of G. H. Rupert, the first banker in Pekin, President; James M. James, agent of the great Mark estate, Vice-President, and Charles Turner, son of General Turner, one of the original organizers of the First National Bank of Pekin, Cashier.

C. R. Cummings, later of great influence in the banking circles of Chicago, was for many years an officer of this bank. Mr. Cummings' farsightedness in business and his command of almost unlimited credit and financial resources, were always at the command of the banks of Pekin to sustain them in times of stress. The interests of John and George Herget, and their associates in business, being intimately connected with the Farmers' National Bank, adds to its power of usefulness to some of the most important industries in Pekin and vicinity.

The German American National Bank was placed in the ranks of the successful banks of Pekin in 1887, with a capital of \$100,000. Its capital and surplus in 1901 is \$120,000. E. W. Wilson, formerly Mayor of Pekin, one of the controlling powers of the American Distillery and a heavy cattle owner and feeder, is its President, with A. H. Purdie as Cashier. Mr. Feltman, lumber dealer and capitalist, its first Vice-President, is succeeded in that office by A. Behrends, a retired merchant. Under the

efficient management of its officers, this bank is rapidly extending its influence and power for good in our city and county. This bank has, in its enterprises, the powerful support of John Wilson, the father of its President, as well as that of his brother, Charles Wilson.

WASHINGTON.

As a banking center, next in importance and interest to Pekin the county seat, is Washington, of Tazewell County. Its banking history is unique for Tazewell County, in the fact that it had the first and, at that time, only bank of issue in the county.

The Prairie State Bank, issuing bills or currency, was established there before 1858, having A. H. Danforth as President and A. G. Danforth as Cashier. But the trying financial troubles of 1857, which caused the liquidation of so many banks in Illinois, also closed this bank for business as a State Bank, only, however, to be at once succeeded by the private bank of A. G. Danforth & Co. in 1858, which bank has had a continuous and successful business existence up to this time, 1901. Of this firm, Asa H. Danforth, Sr., died some years ago, and A. G. Danforth is the present proprietor of the bank that bears his name.

In 1866 another private bank was established in Washington, under the name and style of Anthony & Denhart, Charles E. Anthony and Henry Denhart organizing the firm, and later admitting Clifford M. Anthony as partner. In 1885 the Anthonys opened their well-known banking and real estate offices in Peoria, when Henry Denhart became the sole owner of the Washington Bank, and is now successfully serving the people of that city and vicinity.

DELANAVAN.

The people of Delavan and vicinity are served in their financial transactions by two banks: by the Tazewell County National Bank, with a capital and surplus of \$60,000, having J. Warren Crabb, one of the largest land-owners of the county, as its President, and Daniel Crabb, his son, as Cashier; and by the Baldwin Bank, a private institution owned by Samuel D. Wood and Frank Shelton.

The first banking privileges offered to the people of Delavan and vicinity were by the establishment of the banking firm of Smith Brothers, in 1869, which was a branch of the

Smiths' Bank of Pekin. This business was sold to Daniel Crabb, father of J. W. Crabb, in 1871, and was managed for a number of years by R. Frey of Pekin, under the name of the Tazewell County Bank. In 1888 this bank organized under the National Banking System, changing its name to the Tazewell County National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000.

The Baldwin Bank of Delavan was started in 1875, with William R. Baldwin, Richard Hoghton and Samuel Wadington as partners of the private bank of William R. Baldwin. In 1884 Levi Orendorff bought a half-interest in the business, but the name of the bank was not changed. In 1894 William R. Baldwin sold his interest to Levi Orendorff, who became the sole owner, the bank retaining its old name of The Baldwin Bank. On the death of Levi Orendorff the business was sold, in 1900, to Samuel D. Wood and Frank B. Shelton, they also retaining the old name.

Delavan is situated in the southeastern part of Tazewell County, and is surrounded on all sides by the best farms and most fertile lands of the county, justifying the existence of two banks in a community of 2,000 people. The high character and financial responsibility of the owners of the two Delavan banks command the entire confidence of the people, and the efficient management of their officers has carried them to eminent success as financial factors in that part of the county.

TREMONT.

Tremont was formerly the county-seat of Tazewell County, and was early a center of financial importance for the people of the county, but one cannot learn of the organization of a banking institution there until 1860, when William Pettes and N. W. Ingalls conducted a private bank until 1866, when it was robbed and the bank failed in consequence.

For thirteen years Tremont was without banking facilities. In 1879 the Tremont Bank, now doing business under that name, was organized by A. J. Davis and L. M. Hobart. Mr. Hobart retired in 1883, and since then the business is owned and managed by A. J. Davis & Sons, to their profit and the great convenience of the people of that section of Tazewell County.

MACKINAW.

Mackinaw was one of the earliest settlements of Tazewell County. Converging lines of settlers from the South and from Ohio met there in an early day of our county's history, producing a mixture of races from which the present hardy stock of inhabitants has sprung.

It was not, however, until 1882 that a banking house was founded in that town. Solomon Puterbaugh, John H. Porter and Norman L. Porter then organized what is known as the Mackinaw Bank, having a large clientage and a successful business. Of this association, Solomon Puterbaugh is President, John H. Porter, Vice-President; Norman L. Porter, Cashier, and Lyman Porter, Assistant-Cashier.

HOPEDALE.

The people of the eastern tier of townships of Tazewell County are further served, in their financial needs, by the Hopedale Bank, established in 1882 by E. L. Hobart and G. P. Orendorff, continuing under their management until 1887, when its present owner, W. H. Schulte, purchased the business. Mr. Schulte, by his affable manners and courteous treatment of his customers, has gained their entire confidence, proving how much a good banking institution can do in a community in safe-keeping its money, and making it serve both him who has it and him who will borrow it, instead of being hidden where it serves neither one nor the other.

MINIER.

Farther to the southeastern part of Tazewell County, there are two banks serving the people.

The old bank, The Minier Bank, dates its successful existence from the year 1875, when Nathan Williams, Quigg Brothers, R. J. Mitchell and J. E. Railsback formed its partnership. The financial honor and responsibility of these men has brought this bank to the proud eminence of being one of the strongest banks in Tazewell County. The original organizers are its owners and backers at this time.

Minier has also the unique distinction of having the only bank in Tazewell County incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. The Minier State Bank was organized in 1891. Its officers, at the present time, are: H. W. C. Daab, President; J. M. Hart, Vice-

President; Charles Beuhrig, Cashier, and Christoph Williams, Assistant Cashier. This bank may not count its years by as many decades as some others, yet the conservative management of its officers gives promise of a long existence.

MORTON.

Quite centrally located in Tazewell County, the Morton Bank was established in the thriving town of Morton in 1886. W. R. Lackland and A. J. Davis, both of Tremont, this county, were its founders. Mr. Davis's interest was bought by W. R. Lackland, Fred. Rueling and William Weiss, Sr., of Pekin, in 1890. Mr. Weiss retired from the firm on account of ill health in 1899. Mr. Lackland and Mr. Rueling own and operate the bank at the present time, Mr. Lackland having served as Cashier of the institution from its beginning.

This bank has a large and growing patronage and its usefulness increases as the financial needs of a growing town and an extremely prosperous farming community demand.

DEER CREEK.

The Bank of Louis A. Buchner & Co. was organized in this town by Louis A. Buchner and H. M. McClure, and commenced to do business in 1892. In 1895, Louis A. and C. J. Buchner purchased the interest of McClure and, in 1896, John M. Gertle became a member of the firm and became its sole owner in 1897. But in July of the same year, Louis A. Buchner again became its proprietor. This institution is also known as the Farmers' Deposit Bank. F. L. Belsly, who has been Cashier since 1898, is credited largely with the success it has achieved.

GREEN VALLEY.

Quite a number of years ago, Samuel Schureman and his son William Schureman opened a banking institution which was, however, discontinued, William Schureman opening a bank in McLean County of this State. In 1900, the Green Valley Bank was organized and opened for business by the Phillips's, large land-owners and stock-men of that town.

Joseph N. Phillips as President, J. D. Phillips Cashier, and J. W. Phillips, Assistant Cashier, are its officers and owners.

The immediate success of this institution shows that the community needed it, and that it will support a financial enterprise like this when in the hands of men who command the confidence of the people.

ARMINGTON.

The last bank of which we have a report to enter among the honorable list of bankers in Tazewell County, is that of E. F. Verry. Although Mr. Verry has, for a number of years, exercised some of the functions of a banker, it was not until 1901 that he announced himself a banker. Mr. Verry is one of the very large landed proprietors of Tazewell County, and is in position to be of great assistance to the people of Armington and vicinity in a financial way.

This is a brief history of the banks of Tazewell County, which are doing so much to assist the enterprise of its citizens and to keep up the credit of its many manufacturing industries and of its farmers, so that their lands have doubled in value during the last decade.

BANKS FOSTER ENTERPRISES.

Railroads and manufactories of Tazewell County have frequently needed and received the strong financial support of its bankers. No one will deny that the energetic, financial support of the bankers of Tazewell County most loyally assisted in bringing the many converging lines of iron rail into its county-seat.

In the beginning of railroad construction in our county, the construction companies must often have defaulted on their pay-rolls to the laboring man had not the bankers, by making necessary advances, assisted in establishing the confidence which was necessary to their ultimate success. C. R. Cummings, Teis Smith and others should not be forgotten when speaking of early railroading in Tazewell County.

IN MANUFACTURING.

We will not attempt to speak here at length of the many manufactories of our county; they will be fully described elsewhere in this book, but we will say that our banks are the great centers from which these enterprises receive their necessary support in emergencies. Nothing should please depositors more than to know that their surplus money is safely used in fostering manufacturing industries, for it is most-

ly they which bring prosperity to our cities and towns. The manufactories of Pekin, which have made its name famous all over the world and loyally contributed to the business of the banks of Pekin, have in return received such accommodations from these banks as to carry them through times of crop failure and consequent depression. This relation of mutual assistance greatly contributed to the success of both banks and shops, and to the healthful prosperity and growth of the city.

IN TIMES OF CRISES.

The first great lesson given our people by the disastrous collapse of the first State Banks of Illinois, was not lost on the future bankers of Tazewell County.

The scheme of internal improvement devised by the Legislature of this early date, spoke well for the faith they had in the great future of Illinois, but its total and early failure did not redound to their credit as financiers. Our forefathers had the enterprise but not the means, and soon found that currency, issued by the banks of their own creation, was based on great expectations and not on real values.

Their total failure has been so lasting in its effects on all who engaged in the banking business in Tazewell County later, that they have been able to weather each later financial storm with honor, sustaining the reputation of our banks for integrity and honest management. All the banks of Tazewell County have a proud record to boast of in this regard.

The writer of these lines has but a faint recollection of the panic of 1857, but he has often been told that, when the pinch of that year was upon the old bank of G. H. Rupert & Co. of Pekin, there was much trembling and fear that they would not be able to make good their promised redemptions of their guaranteed Platte Valley currency in gold. After considering the question in all its aspects, the partners decided to redeem in gold if it took their entire private fortunes to do so.

The railroad panic of 1873-77 found no victims in Tazewell County. In nearly all the cities of neighboring counties, one or more banks succumbed to the stress resulting from the over-speculation in the railroad construction of that period; and, although the deposits of some of our home banks shrank to a lower level than ever before or since, yet not one of

them was compelled to close its doors because it was unable to pay legitimate demands.

There is this further to say of these times and these emergencies: the banks of Pekin came to each others' assistance to relieve the pressure where it was most severe, and this is to their greatest honor. What the great financiers of New York are now doing through their clearing house association, was done in like emergencies by the bankers of our county many years ago.

The gold panic of 1893, with its deathly results to so many of the financial institutions of our land, lasting and becoming more distressing, as year after year followed in its baleful wake until 1898, is fresher in our memories. Again, the banks of Tazewell County came through the severe ordeal triumphant. Their resources were greatly depleted, contracting their power to support enterprises which sorely needed such support; but through it all, the banks of Tazewell County stood firm, and again there is no failure to record. And again they aided each other like brothers when they could.

OUR BANKERS IN OTHER CITIES.

In the upbuilding of the large cities of our country by the men from more rural communities, Tazewell County has furnished quite a number of men from its merchants and bankers who became prominent in the financial world and did much in making the great centers what they are today.

The members of the great firm of Flint & Thompson, who in the early history of Pekin were of its leading merchants, became the pioneers in Chicago, in establishing the grain-elevator system of that city, which has revolutionized the handling of grain the world over. Mr. Thompson, spoken of elsewhere in this article as a clerk in the banking house of Rupert & Haines of Pekin, was the inventor of the modern elevator. Mr. Flint, of the firm of Flint & Thompson, after his success in Chicago, became prominent among the grain men of New York City.

B. F. Blossom, the first Cashier of the First National Bank of Pekin, is today (1901) one of the leading bankers of the city of Peoria, and his son, Fred, whom the city of Pekin claims as one of its boys, is Cashier of the Central National Bank of that city.

C. R. Cummings, for many years the Vice-President of the Farmers' National Bank of Pekin, became President of the great Union National Bank of Chicago, and his son, D. Mark Cummings, born in Pekin, is now one of the directors of the First National Bank of Chicago, the largest financial institution in the West. Philip Millard, another Pekin boy, has been quite prominent in the banking circles of Peoria.

The Messrs. Anthony, now bankers and loan agents at Peoria, Ill., were formerly of Washington, Tazewell County, where they conducted a successful banking business for many years.

ADDENDA.

Since writing the foregoing, which covers the history of "Banks and Banking" in this county for the nineteenth century only, two other banks have been organized, a sketch of each of which is here added:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TREMONT.

On the 9th of August, 1902, the subscribers to the capital stock of the First National Bank of Tremont met and elected Louis A. Buchner and Ira D. Buck, both of Peoria; Edward Pratt and Fred H. Trout, of Tremont; and Henry G. Dodds, of Morton, a Board of Directors. The Board organized by the election of Louis A. Buchner as President, and Fred H. Trout, Vice-President. The bank was capitalized at \$25,000, and its charter was granted on the 13th day of September, 1902, and it was opened for business on October 8th, following. On the 6th day of October, 1903, the Tremont stockholders bought out Messrs. Buchner and Buck, who held the controlling interest. The official force of the bank was then reorganized and Fred H. Trout, Edward Pratt, Dr. J. E. McIntyre, Fred Becker, Daniel Johnson, George E. Bird and George W. Trimble were elected Directors. Fred H. Trout was elected President and Edward Pratt Vice-President. George F. Hillman has been the Cashier of the bank since September 3, 1902. The bank is located in what is known as the Columbia building, owned by Mr. Fred H. Trout, the bank's President.

The last statement issued by the First National of Tremont shows a healthy condition.

The surplus and undivided profits, August 20, 1904, were \$2,200, and the total resources, according to the January statement, 1904, were \$81,969.16. The gentlemen having control of this bank, are among the most substantial and enterprising business men of the county, and there can be no question that its future prosperity and healthy growth are well assured.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, EAST PEORIA.

The charter for this bank was granted April 15, 1903, and it commenced business June 1st of the same year. The Directors are: Joseph V. Graff and Charles J. Off, Peoria; A. B. Claudon, Fairbury; Samuel Mosiman, Morton, and Herbert R. Dennis, East Peoria. Mr. Mosiman was made President, and Mr. Dennis Vice-President and Cashier, which positions they are holding at the present time.

Mr. Mosiman was born in East Peoria, but has spent most of his life in Morton. He is the junior member of the extensive grain firm of Roberts, Moschel & Mosiman, of that place.

Herbert R. Dennis was reared in Tazewell County, and was, for five years prior to the organization of the bank, Superintendent of the Morton public schools. He was instrumental in the organization of the First National, and has the active management of its affairs. The savings department has had a phenomenal growth, owing to the fact that East Peoria is a mining and manufacturing town. During the first ten months of the bank's existence, this department showed deposits to the amount of \$11,815.58. The original capital stock was \$25,000 fully paid. At the close of business, March 28, 1904, the total resources were \$81,257.34. The high character and enterprising progressiveness of the controlling interests of this bank have already given it a most enviable standing as the youngest banking institution in the county.

CONCLUSION.

And now, in writing the last words of this article the writer wishes to express his sincere thanks and high appreciation of the very willing assistance given him, in compiling the dates, facts and figures which have found place here, by those friends who so promptly responded to his requests for information.

BENCH AND BAR.

By Ex-Judge A. W. Rodecker.

It has been written, that "Of law, nothing less can be said, than that her seat is the bosom of God." However this may be, it is true that, in the courts of the country, the Decalogue is recognized as the guide, and as embracing all law and all equity. If a law-making power declares an act to be a law which contravenes the law "thundered from Mount Sinai," it cannot be enforced, but is null and void.

The student finds in the teachings of the law the moral principles of Holy Writ. The man who studies for the legal profession, and who does not have a higher regard for the rights of others by reason of a better acquaintance with legal lore is, indeed, immune to justice and humanity.

The way to legal knowledge and its practice, is not without obstacles. Many foot-worn travelers, over its ancient and modern course, have wearied and ceased to struggle to reach the goal of their ambition—a coveted place in the profession and on the bench. The disheartened ones are found everywhere; yet, to the courageous and studious, the failures of those who have given up the fight but fire their ambition, and strengthen their purpose to succeed and have their names inscribed among those who labored, and endured and triumphed, and placed themselves among those, in the practice of the law, able to have justice done to all who sought their services. The lawyers of Tazewell County who came here, or grew up here in an early day, were of the kind who hewed out their way over the roughest road, and blazed it with the glory of well-earned success. They had few books from which to learn, and few decisions of the courts to guide them to settle disputes that grew up in the new State. They fell back upon the old text-books, and became well grounded in principles, and were by no means "case lawyers." They knew the reason for every rule, and backed up their opinions with a familiarity with the science of law and a conclusion that was almost invincible. Their knowledge of common law pleadings had to be almost perfect. There was no great code of practice, no very helpful books of forms. They had to plead "on the spot." A continuance meant costs to their clients, and

cases were not then "won by delays" and procrastination. Even on the criminal side of the court, indictments and pleadings did not indulge in a waste of words. They quickly came to the point, as can be seen by the following indictment, drawn by that illustrious statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, when acting as State's Attorney pro tem. However, the grand jury, on hearing witnesses, endorsed it not a true bill.

"Of the September term of the Tazewell Circuit Court in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

"State of Illinois, }
"Tazewell County } ss.

"The grand jurors chosen, selected and sworn, in and for the County of Tazewell, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present that Clark Kellogg, on the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Seven, at the county aforesaid, one bay mare, of the value of Fifty Dollars, of the goods and chattels of one Joseph Kelso, in the peace, then and there being found, unlawfully, and feloniously, did steal, take away, and drive away, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

"S. A. Douglas,
"State's Attorney Pro Tem."

Tazewell County was organized January 31, 1827. Mackinaw was made the county-seat, March 22, 1827, and the first term of the circuit court was held May 12, 1828, and Samuel D. Lockwood was the presiding judge. The first common law case was one of debt, and the first criminal case was for assault and battery. In 1831 the county-seat was moved from Mackinaw to Pekin, and court was held in what was then known as the Snell School House, which was situated on the west side of Second Street, between Elizabeth and St. Mary's Streets. In 1836 it was moved to Tremont. It was while attending court in the Tremont Court House, that Lincoln received and answered a challenge from Gen. Shields to fight a duel. Lincoln selected broad swords as the weapons. The challenge grew out of articles published in "The Sangamon Journal,"

ridiculing Gen. Shields, who was the Democratic Auditor of the State. The articles were attributed to Lincoln. It was thought that a fight would certainly take place, and friends of both parties became involved in the controversy, and challenges passed between them; but, after a time, better judgment prevailed, and they all became fast friends. The humor of the thing was Lincoln's choice of broadswords. Imagine the tall, raw-boned Lincoln swinging a two-handed sword like a Scottish Highlander, and one will not be surprised that there was an amicable settlement and the principals ever afterward good friends. In 1850 the present court house was completed, and, in August of that year, the county-seat was again moved to Pekin.

In the early day, it was industry and brains that won the way to places of distinction. Merit was openly acknowledged, and its possessor pushed to the front, and the scramble up the ladder of fame was vigorous and manly. The exchequers of all were virtually empty, and to possess wealth or greatness, one had to earn it and deserve it. The law was, and still is, recognized as one of the leading highways to enviable positions of honor and trust; and then, as now, its ranks were well filled, and the battle for recognition, for a life rightly lived and duties well performed, was hard pressed and vigorously fought. The pride of the young lawyer was, and is, to rank among the best and, if possible, to reach a judgeship. The possessor of this position is presumed to be honest, learned in the law, humane and charitable, and not the creation of political intrigue.

The lawyers of Tazewell County have been many; they have been true to their profession, and of the most honorable kind. Not in all the years of Tazewell County's existence has a member of its bar been convicted of a crime, or been disbarred for unprofessional conduct. It is a record for honesty and integrity of which any profession might well be proud.

The names of attorneys who have practiced law and lived in Tazewell County, and are now dead, are: James Roberts, J. M. Hanna, James Harriott, N. P. Bailey, Edward Jones, David Davis, W. D. Briggs, Asahel Gridley, William Holmes, Samuel W. Fuller, Clifton Moore, W. B. Parker, Edward Parker, R. W. Ireland, Richard Williams, H. P. Finnigan, Joseph S.

McIntire, C. H. Goodrich, S. L. Richmond, B. F. Baker, William S. Stanberry, William H. Leonard, T. J. Farnham, Wilmot Turley, A. Mendoll, A. W. Bull, Charles Parker, Sherrod Williams, Isaac Holland, Charles Ballance, Charles Vatterlin, P. E. Davis, William Shannon, Joseph Mark, Enos Nichols, Campbell, Thomas Birkett, William Furgeson, A. H. Saltonstall, William Allen, G. S. Gibson, E. B. Glass, A. L. Davidson, Hamilton Saltonstall, Matthew Graig, Elias Brearley, C. G. Whitney, William Tinney, Jerome Gillman, M. D. Beecher, S. D. Puterbaugh, A. J. Ware, William Edwards, David Kyes, Charles Turner, C. A. Roberts, J. B. Cohrs, B. S. Prettyman, J. W. Dougherty, N. W. Green, William Don Maus, and Henry McLaughlin.

The lawyers who have lived in the county, and have since moved away, but are still living, are: A. B. Sawyer, A. Bergen, M. M. Bassett, W. S. Kellogg, C. J. Elliott, Thomas Mehan, William Wood, W. A. Mehan, C. A. Roberts, Jr., Frank Purple, W. R. Hall, B. S. Prettyman, Jr., Richard Brown, Wilbur F. Henry, Joseph V. Graff, B. F. James, Charles Tinney, Jacob H. Pirkey, Cornelius Mihigan, Fred Green, D. O. Potts, John D. Clark, William Holmes, E. R. Lentz, F. C. Oviatt, W. H. Ambrose, J. H. Judy, G. F. Saltonstall and Harry Hobart.

The lawyers living in Tazewell County, at this date, are: H. F. Spoonhoff, W. L. Prettyman, W. R. Curran, E. L. Reardon, A. W. Roedecker, W. A. Potts, G. W. Cunningham, F. L. Velde, George C. Rider, W. B. Cooney, H. C. Frings, Jesse Black, Ben Hoff, Jr., J. M. Rahn, E. E. Black, Henry Clay, Asa Danforth, J. T. Elliff, D. F. Lawley, J. O. Jones, H. P. Jones, A. R. Rich, James Haines, Sr., George Mcixsell, C. A. Waltmire, O. A. Smith, H. M. Gilmore, Charles Schaefer and E. D. Marrs.

The first term of the probate court was held in Mackinaw, April 15, 1827. The following are the names of those who have filled the office of Probate Judge: Mordecai Mobley, Joshua Morgan, Neill Johnson, Palmer Holmes, Benjamin F. Jones, William D. Briggs, John M. Bush, Joel W. Clark, M. Tackaberry, William Don Maus and David Kyes. In 1874, a law was passed creating a County Court with probate jurisdiction, and with limited common law and criminal jurisdiction, making the practice and pleading the same as in the Circuit

Court in similar cases. The first Judge of the County Court was David Kyes, and those following are: A. W. Rodecker, George C. Rider, W. R. Curran and the now presiding Judge, Jesse Black.

The Judges of the Circuit Court, elected from Tazewell County, are: James Harriott, Charles Turner, N. W. Green and T. N. Green, father and son. Judge Turner was practicing law in Pekin when the Civil War broke out. He recruited the first company for the One Hundred Eighth Illinois Infantry, and became its Colonel, and retired from the army, at the close of the war, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. He was a brave soldier and excellent officer—brave and unflinching in the discharge of every duty. He was a fearless man in every emergency. I well remember that his courage was put to a strong test while he was Judge of the Circuit Court. One night, after he had retired, he heard a noise in the basement of his house, and he got out of bed to investigate and found that his home was being burglarized. He caught sight of a man stealthily creeping from room to room. The Judge as quietly crept after him, and when, in reaching distance, pounced upon him. The burglar was armed with an iron poker, and a terrible fight followed. First the Judge was on top, and then the burglar; but the Judge proved the more powerful man, and, although the burglar was a desperate fighter, the Judge soon had him at his mercy. By this time some of the female members of the family came to his aid with lights, and he bound the burglar, and marched him off to jail. The Grand Jury was in session, and the next day the burglar was indicted, and a Judge from an adjoining county called to hold court; the man plead guilty and was sentenced, and the following day sent to the penitentiary.

Judge N. W. Green was an all-round lawyer and a successful practitioner. While he was Judge of the Circuit Court, he was also a Judge of the Appellate Court, and was recognized as a careful and able member thereof.

There is a Tazewell County Bar Association. George Rider is the President. It is the means of keeping up the most friendly relations between the attorneys. It has much to do with making the law practice less laborious than formerly, and certainly less vexatious. Peace and amity does not always prevail among the

brethren of the law, but when it does it is appreciated by bench, bar and layman.

The lawyers of this county have always been known for their ability as advocates before a jury. They have been, and are, well up in the front ranks of the profession. A number of those now practicing are indefatigable workers, and have met, and are meeting, the reward that always follows the careful and diligent student and honest practitioner. Probably there are some who may be termed "case lawyers," but there are others who study the text-books, learn the sources and reasons for the law and practice it as a science. Such lawyers are amply able to advise their clients as to the merits of their cases, even though the courts have not passed on the question at issue. They are wedded to their books and, when it is possible for them to be in their offices, they are found there studying and delving into the mysteries of the law. They know that it is better to drink at the fountain than to sip in the streams—"that a suit is a civil battle, as the plaintiffs are armed with actions, and as it were girt with swords; so, on the other hand, the defendants are fortified with pleas and defended as it were with helmets." They know that Story, in his Equity Pleadings, says truly that, "To no human science, better than to the law, can be applied the precepts of sacred wisdom in regard to zeal and constancy in the search for truth. Here the race may not be to the swift, but assuredly the battle will be to the strong."

PIONEERS IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By W. E. Schenck, M. D.

The history of pioneer doctors in any county in Illinois, with allowance for difference in names and personal peculiarities, would be a tolerably correct history of the profession all over the State. I mean to say that the work and experience of the early doctors were very similar in all communities. The pioneer doctor was not educated in his profession as the modern physician has been. He was scholastic, often polished, but many things are now in common use that were unknown in his day. He had no knowledge of chloroform. The elegant pharmaceutical products which we now dispense were not to be had in his day. The X-ray had not been dreamed of, and modern surgery, which has astonished the world by

its boldness, and gratified suffering humanity by its success, would have been considered cruel rashness a generation ago. With his ponderous saddle-bags he went from his humble domicile on his mission of humanity and never refused to respond to a call, no matter what the prospects for remuneration. He was often compelled to make long rides in all kinds of weather and all conditions of roads; was often detained for many hours where his only compensation was the gratitude of a suffering patient, and not always even that. His powers of observation were very acute. He usually readily discovered the nature of the difficulty and promptly gave a suitable remedy; though it was not always pleasant to take. He lived, and loved to live, for his work, and the good he did lives after him. He was, by all odds, the most useful man in the community, the most universally beloved and most missed when he died.

"A man he was to all the country dear,

And passing rich, with forty pounds a year."

It has been impossible for the writer to obtain all the data that he desired, but from that at his command the following brief notes are appended:

Pekin.—Dr. John Warner was the first physician of whom we can find any account in Tazewell County. He was located in Pekin at the time of the Deep Snow—the last days of December, 1830. Nothing more can be learned.

Dr. S. Pillsbury came to Pekin in 1831 and was prominent in the profession and in society for many years. He died here and is still favorably remembered by the oldest citizens. In 1834 one Dr. Perry and his wife died of cholera in Pekin. Drs. Pillsbury and Griffith were the only doctors left in Pekin after the death of Dr. Perry.

Dr. William S. Maus came to Mackinaw in 1831 and to Pekin in 1838. He served one term in the legislature in 1838. He died in Pekin in 1870.

Dr. Joseph S. Maus came to Mackinaw in 1838 and to Pekin in 1853. He died in Pekin in 1872. The Doctors Maus were highly educated and successful physicians. They had the confidence and esteem of the community for many years and their memory is still fondly cherished by all who knew them.

Dr. Samuel Wagenseller was one of the most noted characters that the profession ever had

in this county. He came to Pekin in 1849. He read with Dr. Fitch and began practice in 1855. He was for many years at the head of the profession in this county, and no man ever succeeded in getting such a hold on the people as he. He was killed by accident October 7, 1877.

Dr. R. C. Charlton was born in Ireland. He was a graduate at the "School of Medicine, Apothecaries' Hall," Dublin, December 5, 1837. He practiced many years in Pekin and died of pneumonia, the result of exposure in his professional duties, at the age of 73.

Washington.—Dr. D. T. Goodwin was the first physician in Washington, in 1832. Nothing can be learned of him. Dr. G. P. Wood came from Vermont in 1835. Dr. Burton came from Kentucky in 1838. These were the pioneer doctors in Washington, but nothing can be learned of their personal history.

Dr. R. B. M. Wilson was a prominent physician in Washington for many years, and accumulated a great deal of property. He was born in Ireland, March 19, 1824, and is supposed to have been graduated in Glasgow, Scotland.

Dr. Henry Gulick was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1860.

Dr. William H. Weirick was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1866.

Dr. E. F. Wood was born in Vermont in 1829, and graduated at the University of Missouri in 1851.

Tremont.—Dr. Samuel R. Saltonstall was born in Scott County, Kentucky, August 31, 1818. He came to Tremont in 1839, graduated in St. Louis, practiced in Tremont for forty years, and was one of the leading physicians in Tazewell County. He died in July, 1888.

Groveland.—Dr. Benjamin H. Harris was born in New York, graduated in St. Louis, came to Groveland in an early day, and was up to the time of his death the only doctor in that village. He was universally esteemed while living, and sadly missed since his death, which occurred a few years ago.

Delavan.—Dr. Silas Parker was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1819. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1847, located in Delavan in 1855, and died April 5, 1879.

Dr. Robert W. Crothers was born April 25,

1833, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1855; located in Delavan in 1856, and was one of the shining lights in his profession. He died January 10, 1890.

Dr. C. B. Maclay was born at Shippenburg, Pa., in 1824. He graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1853, located in Delavan in 1858, practiced there one year, when he went back to Cincinnati as Professor of Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence in his Alma Mater. After two years he returned to Delavan and remained until 1885, when he located in Peoria. He died there in November, 1890.

Dr. R. P. Jennings was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1844. He graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1863, located in Delavan in November, 1865, and died October 5, 1889.

Mackinaw.—The earliest resident physician at Mackinaw of whom anything is remembered was Dr. Shannon, who came to Mackinaw about 1831 and practiced there until 1834. He met his death by freezing at a point near the Mackinaw River north of the village. He is buried in the Mackinaw Cemetery.

Dr. Edward Burns came in the early '40s and engaged in medical practice for many years.

Dr. Charles Daniels was a resident of the village from about 1851 to 1857, when he removed to Elgin, Illinois, where his death occurred.

Dr. William Sailor and Dr. Powell were among the pioneer physicians. The latter afterwards moved to Peoria, where he died some years ago.

Dr. William Terrell came in 1857 and died some seven years later. He was an accomplished physician and his memory is duly honored by all those who knew him.

Dr. L. H. Rogers was engaged in practice for about thirty years prior to 1902, when his death occurred in Le Roy, McLean County.

Minier.—During the pioneer period the people in this part of Tazewell County were under the professional care of Dr. Joseph Maus, of Tremont.

Among the physicians who are known in the vicinity of Minier were W. H. Taylor, who settled near Tazewell in 1855. He resided there until about 1868, when he removed to Missouri, where his death occurred in the early '70s.

The first resident physician in the village of

Minier was Dr. W. J. Nicolay, who was widely known in the southeast part of Tazewell County as a most successful practitioner. He settled in Minier in 1867, and his labors there were almost continuous until 1896, when his death occurred in Bloomington, Ill. Aside from his knowledge of medicine, he was a man of profound research and wide culture.

CHAPTER XXI.

AGRICULTURE.—STATISTICS.

LAND CHARACTERISTICS—EARLY AND MODERN METHODS OF FARMING COMPARED—MARVELOUS ADVANCE IN LAND VALUES—CEREAL AND FRUIT PRODUCTS—FISCAL STATEMENT—PROPERTY VALUATION AND TAXES—POPULATION OF TOWNSHIPS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Tazewell is pre-eminently an agricultural county. With the exception of a limited area of its territory along the Illinois River, banks of the Mackinaw and Farm Creek, there is scarcely any of the land that is not in a high state of cultivation, and the broken land referred to as bordering on the streams, is largely devoted to the purpose of pasturage. The bluffs adjoining Pekin on the east, and bordering Lick Creek, and Farm Creek, as well, are underlaid with valuable deposits of coal. It is, therefore, true that all the lands are valuable, either for agriculture, pasturage or mining purposes. There is a limited region in Spring Lake Township bordering on the river, which has never been available for cultivation, and yet it is valuable for hunting and fishing. It is highly probable that a large portion of what is now known as the "swamp lands" in that locality will some day be under cultivation, and already a company has been organized to construct dykes in such way that the land may be reclaimed from annual overflow, or at least be made productive during an average season.

In no line of industry have improvements been so marked as in the pursuit of agriculture. As stated elsewhere, the early settlers built their homes along the timber, never thinking

that the prairie lands were destined to become the richest in the West; and not until nearly a quarter of a century after Nathan Dillon first came to the county, was it thought advisable or profitable to extend the settlements to the prairie lands, and build homes thereon at any considerable distance from the timber. Of course it is not to be forgotten that our coal deposits were not opened up during the pioneer period, and the early settlers were dependent on the forest growth for fuel, as well as for fencing material.

About the year 1850 government lands were rapidly taken up by immigrants from the East and South for \$1.25 per acre. These lands are now selling for from \$125 to \$150 per acre, and the children—and in some cases, the third generation—are reaping the benefits of the wisdom and foresight of these early settlers who, at an early day, made Tazewell County their permanent home.

The most marked advance in farming has been in the character of the implements used. The agricultural implements used by the first farmer would today be a curiosity. The plow used for breaking prairie was called a bar-shear plow. The iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long and a bar-shear of iron welded to it. At the extreme point there was a coulter that passed upward through a beam about six feet in length, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. Wooden mold-boards were used, made of winding timber or hewed into a winding shape, that the soil might be turned over. In the breaking of the prairie sod the later plow, made altogether of iron with a cast-steel mold-board, was used. The coulter attachment was the same, but what was known as a "rolling cutter" used on some of the modern implements, came in vogue in the later 'fifties. Great strength was necessary in the breaking of the prairie sod for the reason that there were but few areas of upland prairie in which an abundant growth of "red root" and "devil's shoestrings" was not found. The location of these roots was always marked by a top growth easily recognized by the plowman, and no man ever held a prairie plow but what braced himself the moment his eye caught sight of the well known top of "red root" or "devil's shoestring." They

were "tough propositions," but had to be gotten out of the way before the land was safe for any lighter farming implement. At the time the sod was turned, the corn was dropped by hand in the furrow right next the edge of the broken sod. This was invariably the first crop. Pumpkin, squash and watermelon seed were planted shortly after, and grew with great rapidity—producing abundantly—more so than the same lands produce now. Large and luscious watermelons were thus grown, and pumpkins were gathered by the wagon load. The "sod corn," as it was called, being the first crop, was not very heavy—from ten to fifteen bushels per acre being the average yield. In the fall this corn would be cut and shocked, and then came the sowing of the fall wheat, which was almost a sure crop for several years after the sod was first broken. Instances were known where such first or second crop of fall wheat yielded from forty to forty-five bushels per acre. In a few years, however, the growth of fall and winter wheat was confined to the clay and sandy soils, and only these soils now are sown to winter wheat. Corn is the staple crop and the most valuable agricultural product in the county, as well as throughout Central Illinois.

When the corn producing qualities of our county soil became understood and appreciated, one hand on a farm was supposed to be able to cultivate about twenty to twenty-five acres of corn during the season. Those were the days of the single shovel, and even double shovel plow, and the harrow. At the first breaking in the spring, corn was sometimes dropped right after the plow, and, if the previous crop had been of corn, an effort was made to get the rows straight by dropping the seed opposite the corn rows of the previous year—the plowing being done, of course, crosswise to these rows. After this was accomplished the ground was harrowed over and nothing more was done until the corn was sufficiently high to be cultivated with a plow. No farmer ever thought of running a harrow through a corn-field where the blades were just coming through the ground for fear it would tear the corn all to pieces. At the present time nothing is more universal than to harrow the corn-field just before or at the time the corn is com-

ing through the ground. And it may be well to add that, with modern farming devices, two good men, with the necessary equipment, will easily cultivate and harvest a hundred acres of corn averaging from forty to fifty bushels per acre.

In the harvesting and the threshing of grain it has been a long step from the old sickle to the self-binder, and equally as long a step from the flail to the machine which delivers the grain in a sack all cleaned and weighed, ready for market, and which carries the straw to any point in semi-circumference and there delivers it to the men who stack it up for preservation. There is quite a contrast between this method and the old one, where the horse was hitched to a fence rail by long ropes forming tugs with a ten year old boy riding on the rail which had been thrown under the tail-end of the threshing machine to catch the straw, and haul it to the stackers, almost anywhere out of the dust.

Statistics as to the amount of grain raised at the different points in this county, or in the several townships, cannot possibly be secured. For a time the assessors of the several townships were required to report such facts as would show the amount of different kinds of grain raised in each township, but the matter was neglected by degrees from time to time, until at present assessors no longer make such returns.

The year 1903 is said by grain dealers to have been an average year in crop production in this county, and from government reports it is found that there were 33,475 acres of wheat, yielding 524,594 bushels, or an average of 16 bushels per acre; 49,795 acres of oats, yielding 1,643,235 bushels, making an average per acre of 33 bushels; corn, 113,474 acres, yielding 3,631,168 bushels or an average of 33 bushels to the acre; rye 1,159 acres, yielding 16,226 bushels, averaging 14 bushels per acre.

The prices on all cereals vary with the conditions which may universally or even locally prevail. If crops are short in large areas which produce that particular kind of crop, local prices are generally affected, and usually range above the average. Proximity to market is one of the elements affecting local prices. Comparatively little grain is now raised which

does not find a market close by. Our railways afford means of transportation, and are easily reached from almost any point in Tazewell County. Dillon Township bears the distinction of being the only township in the county which is not touched by a railway. These lines of railway are dotted everywhere with elevators, thus bringing the markets almost to the very doors of the entire farming community. With corn seldom reaching below twenty-five cents per bushel, and with the production largely increased, it seems remarkable that in the early 'sixties, the product was drawn by wagon from eighteen to twenty-five miles to market and sold as low as 8 cents a bushel. Under these conditions it is not strange that farmers who, at that time, lived some distance from their timber land, corn was used for fuel. After the close of the war prices went up, and the writer knows of instances where corn was sold to local cattle feeders for fifty dollars per acre in the field. The hay crop varies with the season. Where weather conditions are favorable, the meadows produce from one to two tons per acre. The hay is usually baled and finds ready sale in both local and distant markets.

The county is probably up to the average of other counties in Central Illinois for all fruit products. Apple orchards planted by the first settlers were almost extinct as early as twenty-five years ago, and in some cases even earlier. The crop depends largely on weather conditions, the chief danger being from freezing of the buds in the early spring months and from extreme low temperature during the winter time. The crop, therefore, is variable and does not seem to be so reliable during the last twenty-five years as it was prior to that time. What is said of the apple crop is true of the peaches with one exception: that, while apple trees are seldom killed by the extreme cold weather in the winter, the peach trees frequently are. Of small fruits, grapes are the most staple variety. Plums and pears are raised in some abundance when the season is favorable. Spring Lake Township is especially noted for the production of sweet potatoes and melons. Of the latter scarcely a year passes but many carloads are shipped to the centers of populations, such as Peoria and Chicago. These melons

are excellent in quality and have made Spring Lake Township measurably famous.

Fiscal Statement.

A statement of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year 1832 was made as required by law. We give this in full, thus showing the receipts and expenditures for the sixth year of the county's history:

Expenses.

Commissioner's Fees	\$ 71.00
Clerk's Fees	60.00
Keeping Poor	161.00
Cost of Elections	72.00
Criminal Charges	32.00
Sheriff's Fees	72.75
Clerk's Office Rent	24.00
Viewing Roads	55.00
Assessor's Fees	40.00
Sundry Account	31.75
Keeping Estrays	70.00
Total Expenses	\$689.50

Income.

Revenue from Tax	\$463.12
Treasurer's Receipts	122.62
State Paper	9.00
Fines Assessed in 1831	5.00
Fines Assessed in 1832	24.00
Ferry Tax	10.00
Tax on Merchants' Licenses.....	82.00
Tax on Merchants' Permits	5.00
Town Tax	8.50
Total Income	\$729.24

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population of Tazewell County by townships, cities and villages, according to the census of 1900:

Townships	Pop.
Boynton	701
Cincinnati	752
Deer Creek	941
Delavan	2,312
Dillon	988
Elm Grove	1,153
Fondulac	1,460
Groveland	1,656

Townships	Pop.
Hittle	990
Hopedale	1,492
Little Mackinaw	1,570
Mackinaw	1,485
Malone	704
Morton	1,759
Pekin	8,645
Sand Prairie	1,157
Sprink Lake	937
Tremont	1,591
Washington	2,928

Total33,221

Cities and Villages.	Pop.
Deer Creek	298
Delavan (city)	1,304
Tremont	768
East Peoria	899
Hopedale	600
Minier	746
Mackinaw	859
Morton	894
Pekin (city)	8,420
Washington (city)	1,459

Total16,247

BIRTHS.—MARRIAGES.—DEATHS.

There has been no record kept of the births in the county prior to 1878. From January 1st of that year, all physicians and midwives present at the birth of a child are required to report such birth to the County Clerk. The total number of births reported since that time in Tazewell County is 9,651.

There seems to have been a complete record of marriages kept and the number united in matrimony by periods has been as follows:

Previous to October 1, 1859.....	3,564
Oct. 31, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1865.....	924
Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1869.....	840
Dec. 31, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2,647
Jan. 1, 1878, to Aug. 1, 1904.....	8,164

Total16,139

The total number of deaths in the county since January 1, 1878, to August 1, 1904, was 4,116.

The table following shows the growth of three-quarters of a century:

PROPERTY VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS

TOWNS	Equalized Value by County Board.	Equaliz. d Value by State Board.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	Road and Bridge Tax.	County Reg. Bond Tax.	Town Reg. Bond Tax.	High School Tax.
Hittle	\$ 380,510	\$ 356,807	\$ 1,858.36	\$ 3,693.64	\$ 345.78	\$ 2,970.65	\$ 216.55	.....	\$2,015.72
Little									
Mackinaw...	532,695	501,347	2,610.57	5,171.56	535.69	2,131.89	304.73	.....	.....
Mackinaw...	346,709	327,193	1,706.25	3,367.79	2,289.60	2,602.94	201.09	.....	.....
Deer Creek...	280,671	264,093	1,376.39	2,726.47	340.23	2,247.03	161.65	.....	.....
Boynton.....	356,259	331,177	1,723.75	3,457.45	322.35	1,781.99	200.27	.....	.....
Hopedale....	348,281	329,201	1,715.81	3,382.37	359.86	3,482.86	201.36	.....	.....
Tremont....	457,248	431,627	2,249.38	4,440.58	1,145.94	3,800.22	263.51	.....	.....
Morton.....	512,463	485,099	2,527.52	4,975.94	516.19	2,306.24	296.13	.....	5,124.26
Washington.	762,047	723,172	3,766.71	7,398.75	387.47	4,575.81	440.37	.....	.....
Delavan.....	612,362	585,242	3,047.60	5,944.95	922.54	2,449.32	355.74	\$3,514.47	.....
Dillon.....	280,613	261,221	1,361.38	2,724.82	507.16	1,122.28	160.49	.....	.....
Elm Grove..	347,280	348,846	1,817.16	3,633.98	340.06	2,248.95	213.84	.....	.....
Groveland...	305,098	284,064	1,482.36	2,963.48	400.54	2,443.26	174.02	.....	.....
Fondulac....	196,219	185,656	969.58	1,907.06	260.21	1,416.43	115.35	.....	.....
Malone.....	223,038	207,398	1,080.05	2,165.08	158.12	1,339.49	124.29	.....	.....
Sand Prairie	322,895	302,551	1,575.68	3,134.44	.....	1,294.35	185.13	.....	.....
Cincinnati...	247,142	260,492	1,356.25	2,709.47	141.12	2,234.69	158.31	.....	.....
Spring Lake	222,810	206,193	1,075.40	2,164.72	203.84	893.70	127.37	.....	.....
Pekin	1,189,658	1,172,383	6,114.74	11,562.37	1,694.15	350.83	727.11	.....	.....
CORPORATIONS									
Telephone & Telegraph...	18,679	18,679	96.17	181.26	27.82	90.17	11.29	6.30	15.44
Railroads ..	1,353,031	1,353,031	7,035.69	13,124.65	1,723.00	7,759.93	812.08	562.20	1,068.92
Grand Total.	\$9,355,708	\$8,935,474	\$46,546.80	\$90,830.83	\$12,612.67	\$49,543.03	\$5,450.68	\$4,082.97	\$8,224.34

CHAPTER XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS IN LOCAL HISTORY—SOME FIRST EVENTS—PIONEER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—STORIES ABOUT EARLY PREACHERS—THE DEEP SNOW—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—CAPTURE OF A HORSE-THIEF—THE ILLINOIS RIVER—"THE BEST MAN"—POSTAL SERVICE.

A number of notable incidents connected with the history of Tazewell County are included in the following chapter. The first white child born in the county was Hannah Dillon, daughter of Nathan Dillon, born August 2, 1824, on Dillon Creek, Dillon Township. The first white male child born here was Stephen Woodrow. The first grist-mill was erected in Elm Grove Township in 1825, by William Eads and William Davis. It would not grind over three bushels of corn an hour and was run by horse power. About the same time a similar mill was built by Elisha Perkins near Circleville, which

was afterwards used as a fort during the Black Hawk war. Previous to the erection of these mills the people had been compelled to take their grain to Elkhart, ten miles northeast of Springfield. The first water grist-mill was erected on Farm Creek in 1827, by a man named Leak. The bolting was done by hand. The mill had one run of stones. A water-mill was built in 1831 on Lick Creek, west of the town of Groveland, by a man named Summers. A woolen factory in the county was built in 1832, on Section 34, Elm Grove Township. Early settlers came from all the adjoining counties to get their wool carded.

The first school-house in the county was erected on Section 27, Elm Grove Township, in 1827. Samuel Bentley was the first teacher.

The first camp-meeting held in Tazewell County was conducted by Peter Cartwright, in a grove on Dillon Creek, Elm Grove Township, in 1827.

The first postoffice in the county was kept by Thomas Dillon, Dillon Township, in 1825.

Absalom Dillon kept the first store in the

FOR TAZEWELL COUNTY, 1903.

City Reg. Bond Tax.	Corp'n Tax.	Pekin Park Tax.	Dist. School Tax.	Dist. Road Tax.	Drainage Tax.	Back Tax, to July 1, 1879.	Back Tax, from July 1, 1879.	Dog Tax.	Total Tax.
.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,149.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 80.00	\$ 14,330.61
.....	\$ 1,732.07	.....	5,381.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.00	17,994.72
.....	1,582.30	.....	5,338.14	.....	.....	\$ 69.01	\$ 249.72	86.00	17,492.84
.....	891.98	.....	2,647.72	.....	.....	59.89	115.19	102.00	10,668.55
.....	.....	.....	2,913.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	10,473.84
.....	744.03	.....	4,757.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	138.00	14,772.49
.....	444.10	.....	5,570.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	126.00	18,039.90
.....	1,852.74	.....	4,765.59	.....	.....	.....	3.44	135.00	22,503.05
.....	5,448.68	.....	8,944.35	.....	.....	.....	20.02	179.00	31,161.16
.....	4,342.48	.....	10,037.60	.....	.....	111.64	154.53	92.00	30,972.87
.....	.....	.....	2,483.46	\$279.92	.....	.....	7.06	82.00	8,728.57
.....	38.91	.....	3,011.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.00	11,411.44
.....	.....	.....	3,149.43	.....	.....	.....	10.96	173.00	10,797.05
.....	3,265.03	.....	5,115.94	.....	.....	.....	19.88	205.00	13,274.48
.....	.....	.....	2,193.74	.....	\$7,568.91	.....	.....	90.00	14,719.68
.....	.....	.....	3,061.32	71.71	.....	.....	.....	123.00	9,445.63
.....	.....	\$ 372.02	1,847.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	8,889.34
.....	.....	.....	3,123.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.00	7,669.65
3,434.90	57,891.09	7,574.64	156.62	.....	.....	360.28	1,165.49	134.00	91,116.22
12.56	276.34	27.97	189.65	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	937.43
508.71	10,906.86	1,221.01	13,271.51	59.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,054.15
\$3,956.17	\$89,416.61	\$9,195.64	\$91,109.23	\$413.68	\$7,568.91	\$600.82	\$1,746.29	\$2,205.00	\$423,503.67

county, first at Dillon, in 1826, and then at Pekin, 1830.

After the organization of the county the first marriage license was issued by Mordecai Mobley, the first County Clerk, to John Stout and Fannie Stout. Unusual difficulties surrounded the issuance of this license. Mr. Mobley happened at the residence of old father Stout, about five miles from Mackinaw, to stay all night; and the old gentleman soon called him aside and told him that "that ar' boy had been comin' to see his darter for a long time, and they want to git hitched up. We don't know just the way this thing ought to be done, since we are living in a new country." Mr. Mobley told him that he would have to get a license, and that he was the proper man to give it to them. Every body was willing and even anxious to have this couple "hitched." Mr. Mobley called for pen, ink and paper to write the license. Nothing of the sort could be found about the cabin, finally an old book was found with one whole unmarked fly-leaf; a big chicken was caught, a large feather was

pulled out of its wing, and a pen made of it. Ink was made by mixing some water and gunpowder, and with this combination the first marriage license issued in Tazewell County was written. This courageous couple were married on the 25th of June, 1827, by Rev. William Brown.

The celebrated Methodist pioneer preacher, Peter Cartwright, was the sixth matrimonial victim in the county. He was married October 14, 1827, by George Hittle, County Commissioner, to Temperance Kindle.

The first white man that died in the county was Mr. Killum, his death occurring in the month of December, 1823. He left Sugar Creek, in Logan County, to go to Peoria. On his way there he was compelled to wade the Mackinaw River at high water. The weather turned very cold, and he perished on the prairie near where he crossed.

The second death was that of Ezekiel Turner, who was struck by lightning in February, 1825. There was no sawed lumber within reach; the rites of sepulture were performed in

true pioneer style. William Woodrow felled a straight walnut tree, cut it the right length, split it, and shaped one half of it like a coffin. Out of the other half a lid was made, and the body was laid to rest in this rude box.

Judge David Davis, afterwards a member of the Supreme Bench, United States Senator and acting Vice-President of the United States, made his maiden speech in Pekin, in the old barracks which stood on the ground now occupied by the Franklin School building.

Father Mitchell, one of the old-time Methodist preachers, one Sunday in his sermon was preaching upon the pomp and vanities of the world, and hoped that none of his congregation would be guilty of wearing the frippery worn by the worldlings, when in walked a widow in her new clothes. The most conspicuous article of dress was a new bonnet, decked out in the most startling style possible. The sight was too much for him and he said, pointing his finger directly at her, "Yes, and there comes a woman with her cow upon her back and her brass kettle on her head." It wouldn't do for Father Mitchell to preach in a modern church.

The first inquest held in the county, according to the Coroner's records, was on the body of little Hamilton Porter, a widow's son, in 1833. The boy was nine years old and was accidentally shot. Andrew Tharp, the coroner, was allowed \$18.75 for performing this duty.

The first saloon was started in Pekin in March, 1830, by George W. Hinch, and the petition requests that "Geo. W. Hinch be allowed to sell all kind of spirits of liquors by smaul."

Sarah Stout was the first pauper in Tazewell County. She was given to the care of Nathan Dillon for three months, after which time the County Court took her in charge and let her out to the lowest bidder.

that pro-slavery men had the assistance of the

In September, 1831, the Court granted Laman Case a license to peddle clocks. They assessed him \$25 for this privilege for three months. He was the first peddler in Tazewell County.

THE DEEP SNOW.

No even in the memory of the early settlers made such a lasting impression as the big snow-fall, which began on the night of the 29th

of December, 1830, and continued for three days and nights to the depth of about four feet on the average, but drifting in some places as high as eighteen to twenty feet. A great deal of the early history of the county is reckoned from the "deep snow." Those who were living here at that time are now known as "snow birds," and are among our oldest settlers. It is often referred to by them and their descendants. In giving dates of early occurrences the "snow birds" speak of them as having occurred so many years before or after the "deep snow." It was a period of most intense suffering and inconvenience. For many weeks the sun was not visible, and the cold was so intense that the snow would not melt, even on the south side of the cabins. People were blockaded in their houses, and it was with the greatest difficulty that food could be obtained upon which to live. The early settlers were dependent upon wild game and the Indian corn, of which there had been an abundant crop that year, for food, but most of it yet remained ungathered in the fields. They were compelled to go out into the fields and, when they saw a corn stalk sticking through the crust, would dig down until they came to the ear. To get wood for fuel they were compelled to cut off the tops of trees, and sometimes stumps the length of a fence rail would be found standing when the snow disappeared. The snow lay on the ground until the first of April. From December 29th, the day the deep snow began to fall, until February 15th of the next year, it snowed nineteen times. Wild game perished in great numbers. Where flocks of deer were huddled together, when over-taken by the storm, the ground could be seen covered so thickly with their bones, it is said one could walk over a quarter of an acre and step from bone to bone over the whole surface.

The season following the winter of the deep snow was a very late one. Frost came every month in the year, and the corn crop was almost a total failure from the fact that it did not ripen.

The winter of 1842-43 was the longest one experienced since the county was settled by the whites. Cold weather set in on November 4th and lasted until the following April.

SUDDEN CHANGE.

In January, 1836, occurred what is known as the "sudden change." The day previous to this phenomenon quite a snow had fallen, followed by a slow, drizzling rain, converting the snow into slush. The storm came from the northwest and, as it advanced, instantaneously changed the temperature to frigid coldness. Incidents are related in connection with this weather freak which are well authenticated and which are but little short of marvelous. Men scarcely forty rods from their houses found the slush frozen solid before they could reach home. Cattle in the field were held fast by the slush freezing about their feet, and the ice had to be cut away before they could walk. Within a very few moments the clothes of those who had been out in the rain were frozen so stiff that it was almost impossible to walk in them.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The negro problem in the South is one which is pressing for solution at the present time. The prejudice against the negro has been handed down through successive generations; and, while it is not so intense now as formerly, yet the question is still a live one. During the days of slavery, legislation in various States was placed upon the statute-books dealing with runaway slaves who were trying to gain their freedom by escaping to Canada. In these attempts they were assisted by sympathizing friends among the whites in the Northern States. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to enact what are known as "Black Laws," which we find in the Revised Statutes of this State, approved March 3, 1845. We quote as follows:

"Section 8. Any person who shall hereafter bring into this State any black or mulatto person, in order to free him or her from slavery, or shall directly or indirectly bring into this State, or aid or assist any person in bringing any such black and mulatto person to settle and reside therein, shall be fined one hundred dollars on conviction and indictment, before any Justice of the Peace in the county where such offense shall be committed.

"Section 9. If any slave or servant shall be found at a distance of ten miles from the tenement of his or her master, or person with whom he or she lives, without a pass or some letter

or token whereby it may appear that he or she is proceeding by authority from his or her master, employer or overseer, it shall and may be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him or her before a Justice of the Peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, not exceeding thirty-five, at his discretion.

"Section 10. If any slave or servant shall presume to come and be upon the plantation, or at the dwelling of any person whatsoever, without leave from his or her owner, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner of such plantation or dwelling house to give or order such slave or servant ten lashes on his or her bare back.

"Section 12. If any person or persons shall permit or suffer any slave or slaves, servant or servants of color, to the number of three or more, to assemble in his, her or their outhouse, yard or shed, for the purpose of dancing or revelling, either by night or by day, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars with cost, to any person or persons who will sue for and recover the same, by action of debt or indictment in any court of record proper to try the same.

"Section 13. It shall be the duty of all Coroners, Sheriffs, Judges and Justices of the Peace, who shall see or know of, or be informed of any such assemblage of slaves or servants, immediately to commit such slaves or servants to the jail of the county, and on view or proof thereof, to order each and every such slave or servant to be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes on his or her bare back."

It will be seen from the above law quoted that pro-slavery men had the assistance of the law, and the officers charged with its execution in capturing runaway slaves. Frequently bitter complaint would be made for the violation of this law by such of their neighbors as were known to be abolitionists. For the purpose of aiding fugitives to escape, the "Underground Railroad"—so-called—was organized. Queen Victoria, in 1841, had issued a proclamation providing "That every fugitive from United States slavery should be recognized and protected as a British subject, the moment his or her foot touched the soil of her domain." It will be seen that Canada, therefore, would naturally be the objective point of every negro who wished to escape from slavery. Various

devices were used to conceal and protect the runaways. They would be shipped in boxes and hid away in cellars, concealed in empty hogsheads, and the officers of the law, who might be in pursuit, were misled by all kinds of stratagems in order to throw them off the track of the fleeing negroes.

Tazewell County had its quota of abolitionists and a number of way stations on this thoroughfare.

The abolition of slavery by the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and the stern arbitrament of war have made a memory only of the underground railroad.

CAPTURE OF A HORSE THIEF.

In an issue of the "Bloomington Pantagraph" published in 1853, Nathan Dillon, the first settler in the county, gives an account of the capture of William Cowhart, the first prisoner confined in the jail at Mackinaw.

"James Willis and his brother were the first pioneers on Sandy, in the neighborhood of where the flourishing village of Magnolia, in Marshall County, now stands, they having located there as early as 1827 or '28, their neighbor at that time being William Holland, who had already settled at Washington, Tazewell County, where he still lives. One cold Friday in winter, James Willis, who had been boarding at William Hall's, in Dillon settlement on the Mackinaw, started on a trip with a young man calling himself by the name of Cowhart, whom he had hired to go and work for him at his new location. The distance was fifty miles, and Holland's the only family on the road. Willis was mounted on a fine horse, well equipped. The day was very cold and when they got to Crow Creek, eighteen miles north of Holland's, Willis dismounted and let Cowhart have his horse, overcoat and equipage and took the gun belonging to Cowhart, supposing it to be loaded.

"Cowhart mounted, but instantly took the other end of the road. Willis, thinking that a shot from the gun might bring the rogue to a sense of duty, brought it to bear upon him, but upon trial found that the touchhole had been plugged with a green stalk, and so the man, money and equipage disappeared without any hinderance.

"Willis was quite unwell, eighteen miles from

any house, and it was snowing, but he beat his way back to Holland's. It happened that Abraham Hiner, a neighbor of mine, was there, and Willis made out a description of the robber and sent it by Hiner to me, with the request that I should do what I could for him.

"We immediately called our neighbors together and it was agreed that Daniel Hodgson, my brothers Daniel, Walter and Joseph, and myself would give him a chase, though it still remained cold and it was thirty-six hours after the commission of the robbery, which occurred forty miles away.

"The next morning (Sunday) we started out, destitute of any knowledge which way the rogue had taken, struck across the head of Mackinaw stream through a country all wilderness, and stayed all night at Money Creek. It blew colder in the night, and the next morning the weather was as sharp as it ever gets. We were on the way again by sunrise; went on to the head timber land of the Mackinaw, where we found a little settlement. The good woman where we were stopping assured us that the object of our pursuit had eaten his dinner there just about that hour two days before. The ground was bare in places and covered with drifted snow in others; we were good trackers and took the trail and followed him to Cheney's Grove, where he had stayed over night. Remaining with Cheney till morning, we started early and pursued him to Fielder's (near where Urbana now stands). There he had spent the night forty-eight hours previous. The cold Monday, however, already spoken of, he had traveled only ten miles, laid by the remainder of the day, disposed of the horse and plunder, and resumed his journey on foot, being one day and ten miles' travel ahead of us. It was in this part of the country that he struck out on the great prairie, without path or track of any kind.

"The snow was still deeper and enabled us to keep on his track to Georgetown, where he had passed the night previous. We here procured a pilot and pursued him to Newport on the Wabash. Arriving there at about one o'clock at night, we put up our horses. We had expected to take him in bed there, but he was up and off. We renewed the pursuit on foot, it snowing all the while; we soon procured fresh men and horses, and assisted by a good

tracking snow, overtook him near Rockville, Ind. It seemed a hard turn for the poor wretch to right-about-face, but with a sneaking smile on his countenance, he returned with us to the Wabash, where a fine-looking old man approached us with a cup of whisky in his hand, and in a bold, open manner said: 'You have caught the villain!' He made some other remarks and we passed on, Cowhart being between by brother Joseph and myself. We observed to him that such talk must be very disagreeable, at which he burst into a loud cry, and the blood gushed from his nose at a greater rate than I ever seen it flow from the nose of any man. It seemed as if he would bleed to death, but after applying snow pretty freely he recovered and became calm; but instead of that sneaking smile, his face wore a very solemn air. The first words he said were: 'Had it not been for my old father I should not have been in this fix;' said he had persuaded him about three years before, and they had agreed to undertake the business, but this was the first time he had ventured or been caught in such a fix.

"When issuing out of the Wabash bottom we ascended a steep point with deep ravines on each side. We noticed him slyly inspecting the grounds. His countenance lighted up as if he was about giving us the slip. We told him that if he made such an attempt we would surely shoot him. He pretended to regard as strange what we said, but afterwards confessed that he had intended to run down the steep, covered as it was with thick vines, and escape by running along the trackless ice in the stream.

"When we arrived at the tavern at Newport it was some time before sundown, and as we had slept none the previous night, we concluded to rest the balance of the evening. The bar-room was full of men gathered in to witness our movements. Brother Joseph and myself obtained leave of the landlady to take the prisoner into her room until we could dry our feet, which were excessively wet from walking in the snow. After some time the landlord came into the room and whispered to the prisoner, at which the good lady of the house took umbrage, saying that he had better speak aloud so that we could hear. He then said there was a man in the other room that wished to

see him, and I remained a moment to inquire of the woman what was the prisoner's real name. When I repaired to the bar-room I found the young man writing. I ordered our friends to get our horses, beginning to mistrust the house was no place for us. About the time we were ready to start, the man at the writing desk proved to be a lawyer, and presented a petition to our prisoner to sign, praying for a writ of habeas corpus. I snatched the petition from the prisoner's hand, saw what it was, gave it to the lawyer and told him to keep it to himself or I would give him trouble; whereupon he grew saucy, but went back when I walked towards him until he reached the end of the room; told me, I believe, that I was 'out of order;' not to touch him. I told him plainly that if I heard another word from him I certainly would slap his jaw; then left him pale as death and turned to the prisoner and took him by the collar. He attempted to get away; some of the men took hold of me to assist him, exclaiming that there should be no dragging out. I gave him a stout jerk, at the same time Hodgson and my brothers, Daniel, Joseph and Walter assisted him with a shove, and he went out in short order. We set him astride of one of our horses just as the landlord and another man approached, and said we had no business to come there in such a way. The prisoner begged for help. We told him that if he attempted to get off the horse, or if any man attempted to assist him, we would 'blow him through.' With that we left them and got into our own State the same night. Next day we started for home, which we reached with our prisoner, after being out nine days, some of which were as cold as I ever experienced.

"Willis recovered all that Cowhart had robbed of except two dollars and fifty cents.

"It was the same winter that the jail at Mackinaw was being built and the prisoner was guarded by old Jimmy Scott, Deputy Sheriff, until it was deemed sufficiently strong to keep him safely. Soon after he was put into it, however, somebody was friendly enough to let him out, and he escaped trial and the penitentiary.

"Now I will just say to my friends: I have shown you in this chapter the way to bring in the boys who steal horses; if they are —— imitate the grit of the deep-snow men, and

never give them up until you have them safe."

At the April term, 1829, the Commissioners offered a reward "of \$20 for the apprehension and delivery of William Cowhart who was let out of jail, and also the person who let him out." Cowhart proved to be an expensive settler to the county, for we find the Court gave James Scott \$68 for keeping him. For guarding Cowhart, John Hodgson, William Davis, John Ford, A. Wright, William Sampson and F. Seward each received \$2; Nathan Dillon \$33.68; Daniel Hodgson \$5, and Martin Porter \$1, making a total of \$119.68, within \$5.32 as much as the court-house cost, and it would have paid the County Treasurer's salary for three years.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The Illinois River forms the western boundary of Tazewell County and provides an all-water route from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River by the aid of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which connects with the river at La Salle. It is formed by the union of the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers in Grundy County, almost bisects the State, flows southwest through Peoria Lake, and, after a course of nearly 500 miles, empties into the Mississippi River about twenty miles above Alton. It is fed chiefly by the Fox and Sangamon rivers, traverses the richest agricultural and bituminous coal regions of the State, and has a number of flourishing towns and cities on its bank—notably Peoria, La Salle, Ottawa and Pekin. It is navigable by steamboats 250 miles.

During the season of low water the current was exceedingly sluggish until the construction of the Drainage Canal, when the inflow of water from Lake Michigan somewhat increased the current. The conclusion of various experts is to the effect that the addition of the water from the lake has materially purified the river water.

At the wharf at Pekin, during the season of navigation, beginning usually from the 1st to the 20th of April, may be seen commodious steamers plying between St. Louis and La Salle. During the summer season pleasure excursions are quite frequent along this part of the river, the people of Pekin and Peoria frequently taking advantage of the opportuni-

ties offered by these boats for local excursions at very low rates.

During the spring and summer season, high water usually occurs and much damage is sometimes done. It is thought by many that the increased volume of water furnished by the Chicago Drainage Canal has added much to the damage done by the river in the low lands. Across from the City of Pekin is a large tract of bottom land known as the La Marsh Drainage District. This district has the most fertile of soils and contains about 2,000 acres. Could it be protected from the overflow, it would be one of the most valuable tracts of land anywhere. During 1903-04 the water reached such a high stage in the river, that the protecting embankments gave way and the entire tract was untillable for both of these years. The highest known stages of water seem to have been in the years 1844, 1858, 1892, 1900 and 1904.

The highest mark reached by the river, so far as records can be established, was in the spring of 1904. By the gauge on the bridge at Pekin it stood at 16.6 feet on March 28, 1904. In 1892 it was 15.8 feet; in 1900 it was 15.5 feet. There have been levels taken by the present County Surveyor to determine the difference between the high-water mark of 1904 and that of 1844. By the United States "bench mark," on the Terminal Railway bridge in the flood of 1904, occurring in the month of April, the height above sea-level was shown to be 462.32 feet, and by the closest possible computation, the high water mark of 1844 was 460.89 feet, leaving a difference of 1.43 feet in favor of 1904. There are no permanent high-water records of the years intervening between 1844 and 1892, so far as can be ascertained.

There has been long continued discussion over the question whether the inflow of water from the Illinois Drainage Canal, through which passes the sewage of Chicago, has had a polluting effect on the water of the Illinois River. The Illinois State Board of Health, in an exhaustive report following investigation extended over a period of several years, frees the much abused water-way of all blame in the matter.

The City of St. Louis recently instituted a suit against the State of Illinois, charging that

the water supply of that city had been polluted by reason of the alleged fact that the Illinois River water had been rendered impure by the inflow of the Chicago sewage. The Commission, which made such thorough examination, reports as follows:

"That the water of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers is purer and better since the opening of the canal, on account of the large amount of pure lake water coming through the canal and diluting the sewage in these streams.

"That the water of the Drainage Canal, in its present condition, probably is purer and better than the water of the Illinois River at a low stage.

"That a great part of the contamination of the Illinois River comes from the drainage of farms and villages, and the sewage from cities and refuse from manufacturing industries along its shores, and that the water of the Drainage Canal actually improves these waters by the dilution of this original contamination.

"That the water of the Illinois above its mouth is purer and freer from contamination than is the water of the Mississippi River into which it flows.

"That the water of the Missouri River above its mouth, shows evidence of more serious sewage contamination than does the water of the Illinois River above its mouth, and that the Missouri River water, instead of being contaminated by the water of the Illinois River, with its burden of Chicago sewage, actually is improved by it.

"That farm, village and city drainage is a serious source of contamination to streams, and that the Missouri River drains a larger area than the Illinois River, and, further, is badly contaminated by the animal refuse from the packing industries of Kansas City and Omaha.

"That the City of St. Louis takes its water from a point on the west side of the Mississippi River, but a short distance below the mouth of the Missouri, and that the great bulk of the St. Louis supply is taken from the Missouri River water."

THE "LOST FORTY."

There is a tract of land in Tazewell County, lying along the Mackinaw River, which consists of a continuous series of abrupt and deep ravines. Not a foot of the tract could be cultivated. The ridges are full of fox dens, wolves are occasionally found, and turkey-buzzards hover over it in large flocks. Even people familiar with the territory have been lost in the dense forest. Except for a few giant oaks the wood has no commercial value.

The tract is known as the "Lost Forty," because no one knows who owns it. For years it has been used for trading purposes, and many unwary persons from a distance have advanced money upon it and taken mortgages in various sums, only to receive a questionable title to a worthless piece of land. On the Tazewell County tax-books the "Forty" appears with the "owner unknown." The land is watered by innumerable springs and the Mackinaw River, which winds its way through the tract.

THE "BEST MAN" WON.

Among the early settlers of Tazewell County, as among those in the early history of the West generally, a question of physical prowess was one which involved those characteristics found among the men of brawn, so necessary in those days to overcome the foes from without which so menaced industrial and civic progress, and which were important factors in making the wilderness blossom as the rose.

The test of physical strength and skillful use thereof often became a question as between different individuals, in order to determine a point of pride as to which of the two was the "best man." While the expression, "best man of the two," may do violence to the most approved forms of grammatical speech, it was then in common use, and every body understood its meaning. As to who was the "best man" would be settled upon any one of several different occasions. Two men in the same community, aspiring for this honor, would meet at a barn-raising, a log-rolling, a corn-husking, a public sale, a public muster, a circus, and oftentimes one of the pugilistically inclined celebrities would quietly hunt up the "other

fellow," and they would proceed to have it out.

A notable instance, illustrating this spirit of the times, came under the observation of the author, in Mackinaw, in the summer of 1855. Jacob Dunham was a resident of the western part of McLean County, and was noted for great physical strength and his skill as a boxer, as well as his physical courage and disposition to engage in a rough and tumble fistic encounter. He was about five feet eleven inches in height, weighed probably 195 pounds, and was of muscular rather than adipose build. He prided himself upon being the best man anywhere in that part of the country. T. B. Crigler was a resident of Little Mackinaw Township. He was not known as a fighting man, particularly, but had never been worsted in any personal encounter that came his way. He was about six feet high, raw-boned and long-armed. In his physical makeup he was inclined to be muscular rather than fat, and probably did not weigh over 175 or 180 pounds. Dunham came to Mackinaw one day in the summer of the year named, and inquired about this man Crigler, saying he had heard that Crigler was "best man" anywhere around in those parts. As chance would have it, Crigler was in town and the two men happened to meet at the gate going from the street to the barn yard of what was then known as the Baber Hotel. Dunham was accompanied by some friend, and inquiry was made of Crigler as to his name. After being informed that he was facing the man he was looking for, Dunham said to Crigler: "I understand they say you're the best man in this part of the country. I've been wanting to see you for some time. I understand that people generally think that you can lick anything around here, and I just thought I'd come down and settle the thing." Crigler replied, substantially, that he was not a fighting man, and had nothing against Dunham; he had never seen him before, and saw no use in having a row, anyway. The controversy went on along this line for a short time until, in reply to something Crigler said, Dunham called him a "d---d liar." No sooner was this said than Crigler's left arm shot out straight from the shoulder and caught Dunham on the side of the head. This blow was fol-

lowed up by another on Dunham's left jaw, and he went to the ground, without so much as having hit Crigler at all. Crigler, after the fashion of the day, proceeded to pound him until Dunham yelled "enough," when Crigler immediately ceased punishment. This was the usual way that these encounters ended. As soon as the under man in the fight cried "enough" it was understood that the struggle was at an end. If the victor in such cases had persisted in punishing the man that was down, after he had surrendered, he would have been in danger from swift and forcible intervention upon the part of the onlookers. As soon as Dunham arose from the ground, he offered his hand to his opponent, remarking as he did so, "Crigler, you're the best man and you've licked me." The proffered hand was taken by Crigler. The momentous question had been settled, in the most approved sense known to those times, and the men were ever afterward good friends.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

One of the most marked improvements affecting the people of Tazewell County has been made in the United States postal service since the year 1901. Since that time a number of smaller postoffices in the county have been discontinued, and the Rural Free Delivery from the various villages now supplies the people with mail daily. The Rural Free Delivery service was at first an experiment, but it has grown to such an extent, and the demand for it is so nearly universal, that it has evidently come to stay. It has been of some disadvantage to some of the villages, but the community at large has been immensely benefited. There are seventeen postoffices in the county which, together with the names of the present Postmasters, are found below:

Office.	Postmasters.
Pekin	C. A. Kuhl
Washington	A. H. Heiple
Delavan	W. F. Hodson
Tremont	H. G. Woost
Minier	Alma Ewing
Mackinaw	Leona B. Hill
Hopedale	W. E. Stephey
Green Valley	W. H. McIntosh
East Peoria	C. L. Farrington, Supt.
Morton	W. H. Voelpel

Office.	Postmasters.
Groveland	Samuel Wagner
Lilly	H. C. Elkins
Allentown	S. E. Russell
Armington	Mrs. M. J. Maupin
Deer Creek	Geo. H. Small
Parkland	Henry Louie
Farmdale	Isaac Houghton
The first Rural Route in Tazewell County	

was established some time in 1901 out of Delavan, and the three routes out of Pekin were put into operation August 1st, 1901.

Of ten offices in the county from which Rural Routes are operated, Pekin and Washington have each three; Delavan, Tremont, Minier, Hopedale, Green Valley, East Peoria and Morton two each, and Deer Creek, one—making a total of 23.



ILLINOIS RIVER AT FLOOD-TIDE.

PART II.

THE CITY OF PEKIN.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LOCAL HISTORY.

JACOB THARP'S. NARRATIVE—EARLY SETTLERS—
FIRST RESIDENCES—PEKIN AS "TOWN SITE"—FIRST
ELECTION OF TRUSTEES—INCORPORATED AS A CITY
—LIST OF THE CITY OFFICERS FROM ORGANIZA-
TION.

From old journals kept by Jacob Tharp, who was the second person to locate here and whose son was the first settler in Pekin, we make the following extract. These papers are now in the possession of Squire W. F. Copes;

"I was born in New Jersey, in September, 1773. In 1792 I married Miss Phoebe Winans, of Pennsylvania. Two weeks after we united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a streak of bad luck in 1825, I left Ohio, where I then resided, and traveled through Indiana with one ox-team, a span of horses and a family of twelve persons, reaching the site of Pekin just before Christmas.

"Jonathan Tharp, my son, built the first house ever erected in the City of Pekin in 1824, on the spot now occupied by Joshua Wagenseller's residence. (This is now the site of the Franklin School building.) Jonathan's farm embraced the land now covered by our heaviest business houses.

"At the time of my arrival, Jonathan was the only occupant. Their neighbors were Major Nathan Cromwell, living on the Hawley farm; Gideon Hawley, living on the Mackinaw side of Sand Prairie; Seth Wilson, living on John Young's farm; John and George Clines, between that place and Tremont; the Wood-

rows and John Summers, living in the Woodrow settlement; the Dillon family, after whom that township was named; the Hodgsons, friends and relatives of the Dillons; Benjamin Briggs, afterwards Sheriff; James Scott, who, with Wilson, acted as constable in those days; and William Eads, who was the first miller in this section of the State. Eads ran a "horse-mill," and ground only corn. On New Year's Day, 1827, I went to Fort Clark, now Peoria, where I found a few cabins occupied by John Hamlin, James Dixon and others. Hamlin had a little store, and I bought groceries, coffee selling at 37½ cents per pound. On my way home I contracted for mast-fed pork at \$2.50 per hundred. I soon built my cabin, placing it about half way between Joshua Wagenseller's house and the present landing at the river.

"In the summer of 1827, the first consignment of goods was sent to Pekin by one Mobley, the land auctioneer. I received them, and so won the honor of being the first commission merchant. Most of the goods, however, went on to Mackinaw, which was the first shire-town. Pekin, at this early day, was reported to be the best commercial point on the Illinois River. All goods came up from St. Louis, which was the great basis of supplies for the settlers.

"The government surveys were made previous to 1828. This year we were cheered by a close neighbor, a Mr. Hinkle, who came to put up a trading house for Absalom Dillon. The goods came before the house was finished, and so my smoke-house was used for the first store. This season the Methodists established a mission, and their first service was held in

Hawley's house on Sand Prairie. In the fall of 1828 Absalom and Joseph Dillon moved to Pekin and 'camped out' for a while. Major Cromwell came in 1829 and bought out Dillon's stock in trade, when those gentlemen returned to the country. In the same year Hawley and William Haines built cabins in our town. The inhabitants then consisted of Cromwell, Hawley, Haines, Dr. John Warner, the two Hiatts, Jonathan Tharp and myself. Mr. Clark made a raft of hewed puncheons and started the ferry, placing a stake just below the present ferry landing to mark his claim.

"When the land sales were held at Springfield, there were several claimants for the Pekin town-site. On the first day of the sale the bidding ran high, and the land was knocked down to William Haines at twenty dollars an acre; but he did not comply with the regulations of the sale, and on the second day the same tract was sold for one hundred dollars per acre. The buyer again failed to comply, and the tract was once more offered on the third day. A man in Springfield named Harrington had, in the meantime, a deadly quarrel with Major Perkins, one of the principal claimants, growing out of some delicate question. Those were chivalrous days, and he determined on revenge. So he placed himself near the auctioneer, armed to the eyebrows, and when the coveted tract was put up, he bid one dollar and twenty five cents an acre, and swore he would blow out any man's brains who offered a higher bid. Major Perkins was stalking around the room, armed for battle and hunting blood. There was immense excitement, and death was felt in the atmosphere, but the tract was knocked down to Harrington. He complied with the regulations and walked out feeling sublime, but the Major and his friends captured the usurper, conveyed him to a room and persuaded him to make out deeds for the prize. From these papers the original title is derived.

"In the spring of 1830 the proprietors surveyed and laid out the town, Perkins, Hawley, Haines and Cromwell being the active agents. Cromwell did the surveying. About this time Perkins sold out to Thomas Snell, from Cincinnati, Ohio. The gentlemen were much excited about the way in which to lay off the Celestial City. The elder Hiatt had a claim

upon the lake shore, but when the land sales occurred he forgot to bid, and Carpenter bought his tract, also buying eight acres on the east side of said tract. The proprietors of the future city included these two tracts in the town-site. Mr. Hiatt was appeased with a pony purse of seventy-five or eighty dollars.

"After some property sales, the foreign owners were bought out and the entire city owned, body and soul, by five persons, namely: William Haines, Thomas Snell, Nathan Cromwell, William Brown and David Bailey. The surveys were finally completed, and it was found that the lots had cost just twenty-eight cents apiece. The advertisement for the sale of lots was immediately made, to take place in April, 1830. The deed of partition was drawn up before the sale, and is the one now on record."

Jacob Tharp, the author of the above extract, born in 1773, died in 1872 at Lancaster, Peoria County, Ill. He thus lived to be nearly one hundred years of age, and was a fine type of the courageous pioneer.

TOWN OF PEKIN.

The present City of Pekin was originally known as "Town Site," and was laid out by County Surveyor William Hodge, in 1829, and the name of Pekin was given it by Mrs. Major Cromwell. During that same year the title to the original town of Pekin became vested in David Bailey, William Haines, Thomas Snell, Nathan Cromwell and William Brown.

The naming of the streets running east and west is one of the peculiarities of the place. These names, for the most part, were given in honor of female relatives and friends of the original settlers.

Ruth Street was named for Ruth Stark, a descendant of Molly Stark, of Revolutionary fame.

Minerva was named for the Grecian goddess of that name.

Matilda, in honor of Matilda Bailey, a sister of Samuel P. Bailey, one of the pioneer lawyers of Pekin.

Lucinda, for Lucinda Pierce, second wife of William Haines, who was the original purchaser of "Town Site."

Amanda, for Amanda Swingle, wife of Major Hugh Woodrow, a pioneer and an officer in the Black Hawk war.

Harriet, so named for Mrs. Harriet Sandusky, mother of Mrs. Elijah Mark.

Jane, for Jane Adams, first wife of William Haines.

Catherine, after the wife of Samuel Woodrow.

Margaret, for the eldest daughter of Seth Wilson, known as "Grandma Young," late in life, but whose death occurred in 1901.

Isabel, for Isael Briggs, daughter of one of the pioneer Sheriffs, Benjamin Briggs.

Henrietta, for Henrietta Shoemaker, cousin of William Haines.

Charlotte, for Charlotte Amanda Dusenberry, afterwards Mrs. Lincoln.

Caroline, as an honor to Caroline Perkins, whose father, Major Perkins, was killed in the Black Hawk war.

Ann Eliza, for the wife of Major Cromwell.

Elizabeth, for one or both of the wives of Thomas Snell and Gideon Hawley.

St. Mary, in honor of the Virgin Mary.

Susannah, in memory of the wife of Isaac Perkins, who operated a horse-mill near Circleville, which was converted into a fort during the Black Hawk war.

Sarah Ann, for a daughter of William Haines, who was afterwards the wife of Hon. B. S. Prettyman.

The deed to the original plat of Pekin was signed by William Brown, Richard Brown, William Haines, Jane Haines, Gideon Hawley, Elizabeth Hawley, Thomas Snell, Elizabeth Snell, Peter Menard, Jr., Orin Hamlin, David Bailey, John Warner, Nathan Cromwell and Eliza R. Cromwell, and acknowledged before Joel Hargrave, J. P., and recorded by J. C. Morgan, County Clerk.

The original Town of Pekin was enlarged in 1830 by the addition of 160 lots, which was named "Cincinnati Addition." Casey's Addition, containing 323 lots (28 blocks), was made December 12, 1835. Campbell, Durley and Newhall's Addition, and Bailey's Addition of 20 blocks, were added on February the same year. These were the only additions made to Town Site. The corporate limits have been increased since "Town Site" became the City of Pekin, and will be noted in their proper place. The first sale of town lots took place in April, 1830, but most of the lots were bid in by the proprietors.

The growth in population was slow, but the development of what now constitutes the City of Pekin has been steady and along the most conservative lines. The early settlers contended with the privations incident to the history of those days, with the fortitude characteristic of the pioneers in general. Among the "Snow-Birds"—as those who lived here at the time of the fall of the deep snow during the winter of 1830 have since been known—were Jonathan Tharp, Jacob Tharp, William Haines, Thomas Snell, Rev. Joseph Mitchell, the two Hiatts, Seth Wilson, Gideon H. Hawley, Joseph B. Worley, Robert Alexander and his sons David and James, and his daughter Mary, the Doolittles, J. C. Morgan, William Wallace, Absalom and Joseph Dillon, Dr. Warner, Enos Coldron, William Brown, David Bailey, Robert Copes, Jesse Eggman, Mr. Hinkel and others.

Along with the increase of population came improvements in the way of building; and we find that David Mark, in 1833, erected the **first** brick building at the corner of Court and Second streets, which is still standing. It was a one-story structure, and was raised to its present height in 1835.

In 1836 the two-story brick residence, known as Tharp place, was built by Father Tharp. At one time it was used as a female seminary. For a long period of years it was occupied by Ansel Haines as a residence. It finally gave way to the march of modern improvements, and was torn down in the latter part of 1900.

In 1834 the Asiatic cholera became epidemic, and many Pekin people were among its victims. William Haines, Thomas Snell, Dr. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morgan and many others died.

The first town election was held July 9, 1835, and D. Mark, D. Bailey, J. C. Morgan, S. Wilson and S. Pillsbury were elected Trustees. The Board was convened on the 11th day of July, and J. C. Morgan elected President and B. Kellogg, Jr., Clerk. At a meeting of the Board August 1, 1835, the limits of the Town of Pekin were established as follows: "Beginning at a point on the west side of the Illinois River, opposite the northwest corner of fractional Section 34 in Township 25 North, Range 5 West of the Third Principal Meridian; thence east on the north line of Section 35, in

the township above named, to the middle of the last named Section; thence south on a line with the middle of Section 35, to Broadway, in the Town of Cincinnati, County and State aforesaid; thence west along Broadway, to the west bank of the Illinois River; thence north to the place of beginning." At this meeting Benjamin Kellogg, Jr., was elected Treasurer and Richard H. Snell, Collector. Assessors were afterward appointed, and a tax of 25 cents on the hundred dollars was levied, thus giving the Town of Pekin an official existence.

The second election for Trustees was held at the school-house, August 8, 1836, when Samuel Pillsbury, Spencer Field, Jacob Eamon, John King and David Mark were elected. John King was chosen President and Benjamin Kellogg, Clerk, and on the 23d, the Board approved the bond of David Mark as Assessor.

At the third election, August 8, 1837, David Mark, Samuel Pillsbury, John W. Casey, John A. Jones and Gideon H. Rupert were chosen Trustees. The Board chose David Mark President; William M. Sandusky, Clerk; Irenus N. Henkle, Constable and Collector, and Alden Hull, Treasurer.

On the 8th of August, 1838, a fourth election was held at Lindley's Hall, on the southwest corner of Second and Court streets. The following were the Trustees elected: Spencer Field, David C. Alexander, Samuel Pillsbury, Richard H. Snell and John O. Hyde. The Board elected Dr. Samuel Pillsbury, President; William H. Sandusky, Clerk, and Alden Hull, Treasurer. On December 6, 1838, the Board appointed William H. Holmes, Clerk, vice William H. Sandusky, who had removed from the State. John Gridley and David Mark were appointed Assessors, and J. Peters, Street Commissioner.

On the 1st of April, 1839, the Town of Pekin acquired the title to the ferry across the Illinois River, by a release of all the right and interest of Mrs. Lucretia Mount, administratrix of Sexton Mount. The fifth election for Trustees was held August 12, 1839, when Harlan Hatch, Middleton Tackaberry, James W. Tharp, R. H. Snell and John W. Casey were elected. Harlan Hatch was elected President by the Board; Alden Hull, Treasurer, and John Brindley, Clerk. On August 26th M. Tackaberry

was appointed Collector and Street Commissioner.

At the sixth election for Trustees, held August 10, 1840, William S. Maus, M. Tackaberry, Benjamin Wagenseller, Orlando F. Earnest and Joseph B. Worley were elected. The Board elected William S. Maus, President, Alden Hull, Treasurer, and John Gridley, Clerk. The Board resolved, December 29, 1840, that "An eagle of a quarter of a dollar of the new coinage, be adopted for a seal of the corporation of the Town of Pekin."

On January 20, 1841, Joseph Haines, Sr., William H. Holmes and John Gridley were appointed Assessors for 1841. On February 24 a tax of four mills on the dollar was levied, and Joseph Haines was appointed Collector. At the same time John Gridley, Town Clerk, was "authorized to procure one fire-ladder and two hooks for the corporation." We find no evidence to show that license was given to sell spirituous liquors until the 21st of April, 1841. On that day Lawrence Doyle and Henry Schwan were granted a license for that purpose, for one year, in consideration of the sum of \$25.

The seventh election was held August 9, 1841, resulting in the election of William S. Maus, John W. Casey, Orlando F. Earnest, Benjamin Wagenseller and Richard Snell. They organized by electing William S. Maus President and John Gridley Clerk. On November 16th, William S. Maus tendered his resignation as a member of the Board, which was accepted, and David Mark elected to fill his place.

In December, 1843, an epidemic of erysipelas and malignant scarlet fever attacked the population of the city. It continued for four months. Out of the population of about eight hundred, five hundred were affected and fifty-two died.

On the 7th of August, 1849, the Town Board appointed John App to take the census. Two days later, on the evening of the 9th, Mr. App reported his work as complete, and that the town contained fifteen hundred people. As this was the minimum number required by law for the adoption of a city charter, the brevity of Mr. App's work may be specially commended, although it might cast something of a shade of doubt over the correctness of the enumeration. On August 20, 1849, the people

voted unanimously in favor of city organization, and the first city election for the choice of city officers occurred on the 24th of September, 1849, resulting in the election of Bernard Bailey for Mayor; Aldermen: John Atkinson, First Ward; David P. Kenyon, Second Ward; William S. Maus, Third Ward; Jacob Riblet, Fourth Ward. Subsequently the Council chose the following city officers: Clerk, Benjamin Kellogg; Treasurer, John Gridley; City Attorney, Benjamin S. Prettyman; City Marshal and Street Commissioner, Thomas Cloudas. And thus, "Town Site" became extinct and the City of Pekin was legally instituted.

The territory of the city has been increased in size by the following additions: Leonard's Addition, March 27, 1849; Broadway Addition, June 28th, and the second Broadway Addition, on December 15th, of the same year. In 1854 the corporate limits of the city were made to include all territory within the following boundaries: Beginning at the Illinois River at the south side of Section four (4) in Township 24 North, Range 5 West of Third Principal Meridian; thence east to the southeast corner of Section two (2) in said township; thence north two miles; thence west to the west bank of the Illinois River to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.

The following additions became parts of the city on the dates named: Colt's Addition, August 26, 1851; King's first Addition, September 4, 1857; Haines' Addition, March 21, 1859; King's second Addition on November 12, the same year; Hoffman's Addition, May 18, 1860; Maple Addition, February 15, 1861; S. G. Maus' Addition, February 27, Eads' Addition, May 23d, and Haas' Addition, May 25—all in 1868; Kellogg's Addition, June 30, 1870; Davis' Addition, September 29, 1888; Tharp Place Addition, December 7, 1890; Cathedral Place Addition, June 17, 1891; West Cathedral Addition, March 15; Miller's Addition, March 22, and Acme Addition, July 3, 1893.

PEKIN CITY OFFICERS—1849-1904.

Mayors.

Name.	Year.
Bailey, B. (resigned Oct. 25, '50).....	1849—50
Woolston, A. (to fill vacancy).....	1850
Harriott, J.	1851—52

Name.	Year.
Tackaberry, M.	1853—57
Young, M. C.	1854—55
Wilkey, L. H.	1856
Tackaberry, M.	1857
Weyrich, P.	1858—59
Leonard, I. M.	1860—61
Prettyman, B. S.	1862
Barber, S. E.	1863
Reeves, T. C.	1864
Sellers, W. W.	1865—66
Rupert, C. J. D.	1867—68
Edds, W. T.	1869
Thompson, D. T.	1870—71
Stoltz, John	1872
Herget, John	1873—74
Cummings, C. R.	1875—76
Sawyer, A. B.	1877—78
Hippen, H. W.	1879—80
Cooper, Thos.	1881—84
Smith, J. L.	1885—86
Warren, A. R.	1887—88
Unland, E. F.	1889—90
Cooper, Thos.	1891—92
Wilson, E. W.	1893—94
Duisdieker, Chas.	1895—96
Sapp, Daniel	1897—98
Wilson, E. W.	1899—00
Conzelman, W. J.	1901—04

City Clerks.

Name.	Year.
Kellogg, B. (resigned Oct. 7, '50).....	1849—50
McIntire, J. S. (resigned May '52)....	1850—51
Vincent, T. D. (resigned April, '53)....	1852
Parker, Wm B.	1853—59
Griswold, O. P. (resigned '63).....	1860—63
Blossom, B. F. (to fill vacancy).....	1863
Vandervoort, H. (resigned).....	1864
Gaither, Wm. (to fill vacancy).....	1864
Olmstead, Wm. (resigned).....	1865—66
Whitney, C. G. (to fill vacancy).....	1866
Gridley, John (three months).....	1867
Henry, W. F. (to fill vacancy).....	1867
Knott, F. G.	1868
Wallingford, W. H.	1869
Docker, Wm.	1870—74
Molony, J. M.	1875—78
Hoffman, J. W.	1879—80
Fehrman, A.	1881—84
Whitely, Jas. (resigned)	1885
Spillard, J. A. (to fill vacancy).....	1885

HISTORY OF TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Name.	Year.
Gillman, Jerome	1886
Johannes, Nick	1887—88
Sutton, S. C.	1889—90
Eikema, Geo.	1891—92
Cord, T. O.	1893—94
Becker, Herman	1895—98
Sellers, W. W.	1899—00
Skaggs, C. J.	1901—04

City Treasurers.

Name.	Year.
Gridley, John	1849—62
Glassgow, J. W.	1863—64
Blossom, B. F.	1865
Gill, J. M.	1856—67
Babcock, G. R.	1868
Young, Chas.	1869
Roney, T. J.	1870—71
Rupert, J. G.	1872—74
Hoefler, O. E.	1875—76
Schurman, C. H.	1877—78
Zinger, L.	1879—80
Moenkemoeller, J.	1881—82
Scheidel, John T.	1883—84
Birkenbusch, Henry	1885—86
Zeigenbein, Henry	1887—88
Duisdieker, Chas.	1889—90
Rust, H. J.	1891—92
Zeigenbein, Henry	1893—94
Lorenz, Franz	1895—96
Weiss, Albert	1897—98
Stropes, Jas.	1899—00
Neuhaus, Herman	1901—02
Bates, W. H.	1902—04

City Attorneys.

Name.	Year.
Prettyman, B. S.	1849—50
McIntire, Jos. S. (resigned '52)	1851
Goodrich, C. H.	1854—55
Roberts, Jas.	1856—60
Hanna, Jos. M. (resigned).....	1861
Cohrs, John B.	1861—62
Bergen, A.	1863—64
Green, N. W. (declined).....	1865
Parker, Wm. E. (by appointment)....	1865
Elliott, C. J.	1866
Whitney, C. G. (part of '66).....	1867
Williams, R.	1868
Elliott, C. J.	1869
Sawyer, A. B. (part of '71).....	1870

Name.	Year.
Brearley, E. C. (resigned Dec. 4 '71)	1871
Mehan, T. N.	1872
Rider, Geo. C.	1873
Hall, W. R.	1874—75
Rider, Geo. C.	1876—80
Prettyman, B. S.	1881—84
Green, T. N.	1885
Gilman, Jerome	1886—87
Cooney, Wm. B.	1889—90
Cunningham, Geo. W.	1891—94
Velde, Franklin	1895—96
Hoff, Ben Jr.	1897—98
Clay, Henry	1899—00
Schaefer, Chas.	1901—05

Alphabetical List of Aldermen.

(Bates' City Directory, 1903-04.)

Name.	Year.
Atkinson, John	1849
Angus, George	1880—81
Albertsen, U. J.	1875-77, '84, '87-88, '91—96
Aydelott, W. B.	1897—98
Buck, Benjamin	1853—54
Brower, P. A.	1854—55
Brown, A.	1854—55
Bergstresser, R.	1856-57, '62-63, '69—70
Bergstresser, Lot	1869
Berry, John	1866—67
Bonk, John	1874
Blenkiron, Wm.	1871-73, '75—76
Bruns, H. A.	1875-78, '83—84
Behrens, A.	1872, '79-80, '85—86
Behrens, George	1899—04
Bohlarder, John H.	1901—04
Block John	1880—81
Boley, W. A.	1881-82, '85—86
Becker, C. A.	1883—84
Bates, W. H.	1887—88
Bruder, George	1893-94, '97—98
Bayne, Wm.	1893—96
Barnes, G. Z.	1897—00
Blizzard, B. E.	1897—00
Clauser, Jacob	1851-54, '63—64
Cohenour, John	1866—67
Christopher, F.	1871—72
Cobleigh, G. R.	1875—80
Charlton, Charles	1887—88
Devore, Peter	1856, '58—59
Devinney, Wm.	1858
Davis, Nicholas	1858—59
DeVries, G. S.	1877-78, '89—90

Name.	Year.	Name.	Year.
Duisdieker, Chas.	1884, 1891—94	Kuhl, C. A.	1893—94
Dunkelberg, V. P.	1899—00	Lautz, Henry	1876—77
Dietrich, L.	1889—96	Lederman, J. G.	1877—78
Devine, Mark (resigned).....	1889	Leonard, I. E.	1862-63, '70—71
Duisdieker, Henry	1895—96	Lucas, John	1860—65
Edds, W. T.	1860—61	Luick, Louis	1898—99
Eyrse, John	1869—70	Luppen, Conrad	1889—94
Edwards T. J.	1881—84	Mahler, Theo (resigned)	1891
Erxleben, Fred	1885—86	Mattheessen, John	1882-84, '89—92
Erxleben, August	1887-90, '93—96	Mark, D.	1857—58
Edds, J. A.	1891—92	Maus, W. S.	1849—50
Evans, Frank	1893—94	Maus, William Don	1865-66, '75
Friederich, J. C.	1874	McGrew, J. A.	1852
Fauth, John	1885—86	McIntire, J. S.	1856—57
Fitzgerald, John (resigned)	1900	McIntire, J. D.	1864—65
Fogelmark, O. F.	1895-99, 1902—03	McIntosh, C. R.	1872—73
Flynn, Patrick	1895—00	Mefford, W. F.	1900—01
Gill, T. N.	1852-54, '63—64	Michael, B.	1868—70
Gill, John M.	1871-72, '75	Michael, B. F.	1885-86, '91—92
Glassgow, J. W.	1854—55	Moenkemoeller, John	1883-84, '95—96
Gibson, Robert	1855—56	Mulvey, E. M.	1878—79
Gollon, M. H.	1887—88	Myers, J. H.	1869
Gehrig, Ed.	1889—90	Myers, C. K.	1874
Haas, A. Jr.	1857—58	Oberly, John	1895—96
Harlow, G. H.	1861—62	Oswald, W. D.	1875
Haines, James	1869-70, '75—76	Patterson, W. T.	1872—73
Heilmann, Adam	1873—74	Penno, Henry	1902—03
Heilmann, Andrew	1901—04	Peyton, James F.	1866-67, '70-71, '77—78
Henry, W. F.	1874	Prettyman, B. S.	1856-59, '67—68
Hiett, Millard	1898—99	Prettyman, W. L.	1873—74, '89—90
Higginson, S. P.	1858—59	Puterbaugh, S. D.	1857
Herget, John	1864—67	Reeves, T. C.	1859—60
Herget, George	1885—86	Reisinger, D. S.	1860—62
Hulbig, C. J.	1872—73	Reuling, H. A.	1884—86
Hall, E. A.	1874—75	Reuling, John	1889—90
Hippen, H. W.	1876—77	Rhoades, Samuel (resigned).....	1861
Hartley, George	1881—82	Rhodes, E.	1879—80
Hinners, J. L. (to fill vacancy).....	1892	Robison, Stephen (removed).....	1851—52
Irwin, J. W. (to fill vacancy).....	1884	Roelfs, Jacob	1895—96
Jansen, Crino	1900-01, '04—06	Roney, S.	1862-65, '68—69
Johnson, C. R.	1872—73	Roos, John	1875—76
Jurgens, B. A.	1897—98	Riblet, Jacob	1849—50
Johannes, Fred	1897—00	Richards, E.	1880—81
Kelley, William	1900—02	Rundle, Wm.	1879—80
Kenyon, D. P.	1849—53	Rupert, F. E.	1885—86
Kennedy, George	1863—64	Rust, H. J.	1897—04
Kickler, Herman	1869—70	Sandusky, J. C.	1859—60
Klein, Jacob	1869-70, '73	Smith, Teis	1859—69
Kraeger, Ed. J.	1900—03	Smith, Geo. S.	1868—69
Kelch, John	1878-79, '87—88	Smith, D. C.	1870—72
Kumpf, Adam	1893—96	Smith, Benj. H.	1902—03

HISTORY OF TAZEVELL COUNTY.

Name.	Year.
Schlagg, Wm.	1868
Schaumleffle, Peter	1865—68
Schurman, E.	1871-76, '79—80
Schurman, C. H. L.	1883—86
Saltonstall, G. F.	1873—74
Sawyer, A. B. (resigned)	1874-83, '84
Scheidel, J. P.	1874—77
Skelly, T. R.	1875—77
Snyder, Thos.	1876—77
Saal, Adam	1878—81
Saal, Jacob	1891—92
Schipper, J. F.	1878-79, '82—86
Siebert, J. R.	1882-84, '87—88
Schnellbacher, Fred	1885—86
Sutton, S. C.	1885-86, '93—94
Schember, Philip	1887—88
Soady, Zeph	1887—88
Schwartz, Henry	1904—06
Taubert, George	1904—06
Thomas, G. L.	1855—56
Tripp, Benoni	1900—01
Turner John	1850
Tooker, John	1865—66
Turner, Charles (resigned)	1867
Turner, C. H.	1895—98
Umdenstock, D. W.	1870—72
Unland, E. F.	1899—1900
Velde, D. F.	1901—04
Velde, Habbe ..	1873-76, '81-82, '87-94, '99—1900
Velde, John	1887
Voth, Henry	1878—83
VanHorne, Albert	1889—90
VanHorn, Harm	1903—04
Veerman, D. J.	1897—98
Weyrich, Peter	1850—54
Wilkey, William (resigned Nov. 16)...	1851—52
Wagenseller, J.	1856-60, '70—71
Westerman, C.	1856—57
Weimar, Robert	1902—03
Westerman, H. P. (resigned).....	1861
Windhack, John (to fill vacancy)...	1861
Winkle, August	1868-69, '79-82, '87—88
Weiss, William	1870—71
Wandschneider, D.	1872—73
Weber, J. G.	1872
Weber, Philip	1872
Wieburg, O. F.	1878—83
Watson, Samuel	1881—82
Wilson, E. W.	1887—92
Wetzel, N.	1897—98
Young, Charles	1870—71

Name.	Year.
Young, T. S. (to fill vacancy)	1889—90
Zuckweiler,	1861-62, '82—83
Zinger, Louis	1891—92
Zimmer, E.	1897—98

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

(As elected under revised city charter.)

1869—(Full Board)—H. Baier, J. McDonald, A. Pautz, H. Westerman, E. Rhodes, L. H. Bennett, H. F. Spoonhoff, George S. Smith, W. H. Metcalf.
1870—R. Williams, W. P. Chain, S. J. Bumstead.
1871—H. W. Hippen, H. Naylor, L. Allen.
1872—A. W. Rodecker, P. Steinmetz, W. F. Henry.
1873—J. Velde, W. E. Schenck, D. C. Smith.
1874—H. W. Hippen, H. Naylor, J. Bonk.
1875—H. Lautz, A. W. Rodecker, E. Rhodes.
1876—J. Velde R. F. Herd, P. Steinmetz.
1877—J. B. Irwin, G. Kaufman, G. F. Saltonstall.
1878—G. Babcock, A. R. Warren, C. Hulbig.
1879—C. A. Becker, W. H. Still, G. Angus (short term), J. C. Aydelott.
1880—L. Bergstresser, E. F. Unland, J. Frey.
1881—G. F. Santonstall, T. R. Skelly, J. L. Smith.
1882—E. Rhodes, G. R. Babcock, E. P. Livingston.
1883—L. Bergstresser, J. A. Spillard, L. Zinger (short term), F. E. Rupert.
1884—J. L. Smith, G. F. Saltonstall, F. E. Rupert (short term), Hugh Kelley (short term).
1885—C. Hulbig, G. Hartley, T. B. Hamilton.
1886—C. A. Becker, Joseph Hiett, L. J. Albertsen.
1887—F. J. Kelch, J. A. Smith, D. C. Smith.
1888—J. Cohenour, S. L. Gamble, J. F. Dirksen, J. F. Schipper (short term).
1889—C. T. Marshall, A. Malone, G. W. Agin.
1890—M. H. Gollon, F. J. Kelch, J. Cohenour, B. C. Allensworth (short term).
1891—Joseph Hiett, A. Carstens, W. R. Curran.
1892—F. E. Rupert, J. F. Schipper, W. E. Schenck.
1893—H. Becker, J. V. Graff, L. J. Albertsen.
1894—G. Herget, K. S. Conklin, F. Kuhlman.
1895—F. E. Rupert, C. Luppen, W. E. Schenck.
1896—E. W. Wilson, J. W. Harmel, S. D. Low.
1897—A. L. Champion, T. N. Green, T. Cooper.
1898—H. Becker, C. Luppen, W. O. Cattron.

- 1899—D. J. Veerman, S. D. Low, E. U. Abrahams.
 1900—A. L. Champion, T. N. Green, M. Hiett.
 1901—H. M. Ehrlicher, H. Becker, A. Weiss.
 1902—A. VanHorne, B. C. Allensworth, H. Clay.
 1903—G. W. Cunningham, V. P. Turner, C. Kuecks.
 1904—A. Weiss, A. L. Champion, G. Z. Barnes.

CITY MARSHALS.

- Claudas, Thomas M. (resigned) 1849-51, '53
 Snider, William (resigned March 17, 1851)-1850
 Tinney, William A.1854 and part of 1853
 Higginson, S. P. (resigned).....1855
 Snell, R. H. (to fill vacancy)1855
 Worley, W. S. (resigned Feb. 16, 1857) 1856
 Reeves, T. C. (to fill vacancy).....1857
 Orr, J. B.1857—58
 Hulbig, Charles1859—60
 Fisher, Michaelpart of 1861, '62—63
 Bailey, J. G. (to fill vacancy)1861
 Case, Lucius H. (resigned Nov. 16) 1864
 Towner, B. W. (to fill vacancy).....1864
 Stone, A. U.1865-66, '69, '71—72
 McLaughlin, W.1867
 Cohenour, L.1868
 Wallingford, W. H.1870
 Morand, Charles M.1873—76
 Edds, William T.1877-78, '81-82, '87
 Fisher, F.1879—80
 Friederich, J. C.1883—86
 (At this period the office of City Marshal was changed to Chief of Police.)
 Sheehan, Tim1888
 Grant, William1889—90
 Edds, T. W.1891—92
 Taylor, Joseph1893—94
 Charlton, C. A.1895—98
 Taylor, Joseph1899—1900
 Clark, Jerome1901—04
 Larkin, Andrew1902—04

CITY SUPERVISORS.

The following is a list of Supervisors elected under the revised city charter:

- 1868—B. S. Prettyman, John Stolz, J. F. Peyton.
 1870—J. H. McCormick, Peter Weyhrich, H. Naylor.
 1871—P. Weyhrich, W. T. Edds, J. L. Briggs.
 1872—P. Weyhrich, W. T. Edds, J. L. Briggs.

- 1873—D. C. Smith, J. Herget, E. W. Rosseter.
 1874—D. C. Smith, J. Herget, H. Naylor.
 1875—C. B. Cummings, J. L. Smith, G. J. Weber.
 1876—C. B. Cummings, F. Smith, G. J. Weber.
 1877—C. B. Cummings, L. Zinger, A. Sholl.
 1878—C. B. Cummings, E. Schurman, H. W. Hippen.
 1879—C. B. Cummings, J. N. Gill, I. Lederer.
 1880—J. M. Gill, R. D. Smith, I. Lederer.
 1881—C. B. Cummings, J. M. Gill, D. Wand-schneider.
 1882—William Blenkiron, R. Schurman, William Rundle.
 1883—J. M. Gill, T. D. Conaghan, Jas. Haines.
 1884—A. Winkle, C. B. Cummings, J. Cooper.
 1885—C. B. Cummings, B. R. Hieronymus, John Aydelott.
 1886—C. B. Cummings, A. Winkle, H. Ross.
 1887—A. Winkle, E. Rhodes, Wm. Weiss.
 1888—William Weiss, A. G. Walker, P. W. Dunne.
 1889—H. Becker, A. Behrens, A. Winkle.
 1890—A. Behrens, C. B. Cummings, William Weiss.
 1891—William Weiss, C. B. Cummings, A. Behrens.
 1892—A. Behrens, William Weiss, G. Herget.
 1893—J. Reuling, William Weiss, H. Birkenbusch.
 1894—H. Birkenbusch, E. F. Unland, J. B. Irwin.
 1895—E. R. Peyton, G. Herget, H. Birkenbusch.
 1896—H. Birkenbusch, G. Herget, L. J. Albertsen.
 1897—C. F. Holland, G. Herget, H. Birkenbusch.
 1898—G. Herget, Henry Birkenbusch, A. Behrens.
 1899—G. Herget, Henry Birkenbusch, L. J. Albertsen.
 1900—Daniel Sapp, H. Birkenbusch, G. Herget.
 1901—G. Herget, H. Birkenbusch, H. H. Cole.
 (Under change of statute these officers are now known as Township Supervisors.)
 1902-3—F. T. Murray, C. F. Gehrig, H. J. Rust, H. Birkenbusch.
 1903-5—F. T. Murray, H. Birkenbusch, H. J. Rust, Charles Kuecks.

The history of Pekin township is so largely included in the history of the city, that no separate account of the township is attempted in this work. Hence the following list of Supervisors, who have served the township

since its organization, and the time served by each is given here:

William S. Maus.....	1850
James Haines	1851—52
William S. Maus	1854—61
William S. Maus, (asst.)	1863—65
Joshua Wagenseller	1860
Peter Weyhrich (asst.).....	1861—65
Martin Stover (asst.)	1866
William Don Maus	1866
George Greigg	1867—68
Teis Smith (asst.)	1867—70
Joshua Wagenseller	1870
John Stoltz	1871—72
John Herget (asst.)	1871—72
George Greigg	1873—74
W. Don Maus (asst.)	1873—74
John Herget	1874
D. C. Smith	1874
H. Naulor	1874
Peter Steinmetz	1875
Henry Lautz	1875
Ernest Schurman	1876
William Don Maus	1876—77
C. B. Cummings	1876
Fred Smith	1876
J. G. Weber	1876
Henry Didcock	1877
John C. Aydelott	1878
Thos. R. Skelly	1879
John Herget	1880
August Winkle (asst.)	1880—82
H. P. Weyhrich	1881—82
William Blenkiron	1883—84
C. A. Becker (asst.)	1883—84
T. J. Edwards	1885
Henry Roos (asst.)	1885
Henry A. Reuling	1886
John Moenkemoeller (asst.)	1886
J. B. Mohler	1887
C. B. Cummings (asst.)	1887
C. B. Cummings	1888—89
A. Behrens (asst.)	1888
W. M. Weiss (asst.)	1889
J. B. Cooper	1890—93
Christ Amold (asst.)	1890—94
Otto F. Weiburg (asst.).....	1894—96
Lot Bergstresser (resigned).....	1895—98
Chas. F. Gehrig (asst.)	1896—04
F. T. Murray	1898—04

CHAPHER XXIV.

EARLY PEORIA AND PEKIN MARKETS.

THE EARLY INDIAN TRADE—ELEMENTS OF GROWTH AND PROSPERITY—TRADE FROM ST. LOUIS, KASKASKIA AND NEW ORLEANS—PEKIN AS A HOG AND GRAIN MARKET—EARLY MERCHANTS—ISAAC FUNK AS A TRADER.

At a meeting of the McLean County Historical Society, held in Bloomington March 5th, 1904, Mr. James Haines, one of the earliest pioneers of Tazewell County, read a paper on the subject of "Peoria and Pekin Markets in Early Days," and, as it furnishes the only history of the early commercial life of Tazewell County in connection with the city of Peoria, it is deemed worthy of a place in this work. Speaking of the subject in hand, Mr. Haines said:

"A fair reply to the spirit of this inquiry and an intelligent discussion of its merits and scope, can only be supplied by the uncertain records of memory of those who lived and witnessed the scenes and transactions discussed.

"This statement applies and controls all transactions and their results, incident to the earlier period and history of the places involved in the treatment and discussion by this paper. If I called this period by the quite indefinite term, 'Pioneer Period,' I think we should all understand fairly well both the time and circumstances. It was that space of time beginning with the arrival of the first emigrants—or 'newcomers,' as they were then called, and for many years afterward—to the time when trade had become somewhat settled into business, systematically conducted, and of which regular business records were kept and preserved in books and reports.

"Of course there were no regular markets or systematic trading, buying and selling, during this pioneer period. But there was much barter, traffic and interchange of commodities, the product of soil, stream and forest, and the various possessions of the inhabitants, one with another, governed quite entirely by the immediate wants and needs of the parties in interest.

"Indians were here before either Tazewell County or McLean County territory was ever settled by white people, and ready and desirous to trade or swap property and material possessions with the new-comers—'Gee-mokey-men,' as they called the white emigrants. The latter were quite as ready for barter and traffic with these newly found inhabitants of the Territory—'Illinois Country' then, now Tazewell and McLean counties, respectively.

"Here and now began the first and primitive trade market and commerce of this part of Illinois, the Illinois River valley and the Mackinaw stream country, tributary to the Indian trade of 'the trading house,' then located where Wesley City now is.

"Near this spot, within a few hundred feet at most, the inhabitants and all those in authority at this old trading establishment believed, and so stated, that Robert Cavelier de La Salle built Fort Creve-Coeur, and occupied it with his soldiers, friend and assistant travelers and discoverers of the Great West.

"I make this statement, not to provoke, or even risk, dispute about the location of old Fort Creve-Coeur, which arose many years after the period I refer to, and has raged more or less actively ever since. I merely repeat what was current belief of the occupants and frequenters of the old trading-house seventy-five years nearer to the building and occupancy of the fort, location of which is now so hotly discussed.

"At the trading house lived the Indian Agent of all the tribes living and wandering along the Illinois River valley and throughout the central part of the State. Peter Menard, Jr., was the Agent for many years during the pioneer period and made his headquarters here. Large quantities of furs and felts were brought to this agency for sale, exchange and barter, by Indians and white settlers, too.

"Fort Clark, only two miles above—Peoria now—had but few inhabitants and very little trade. All wandering Indians of reputation or property visited and made headquarters at the Trading House, exchanging their possessions for other outfitting supplies, such as ammunition, Mackinaw blankets, salt and flour or corn meal. This demand of the Indians, supplemented by the white traders, hunters and trappers, drew on the local productions of

newly located settlers for a great many miles around this trading and primitive commercial center.

"Pekin and Fort Clark (Peoria) soon began to gather population, most of whom built cabins, and all embarked in farming on a small scale, or applied their labor to some productive industry needed by the growing wants of aggregated numbers. Cutting timber, making fence rails, building horse-mills—as the first mills for grinding grain were called,—rude sawmills, cutting out pirogues, fashioning flat-boats for ferry purposes, and other clumsy water craft for temporary transportation of timber, fence rails and families of emigrants with their furniture from point to point on or near the Illinois. This was before the day of steamboats, and even after they came for many years. Their visits were so infrequent that local craft were in constant use and demand for local traffic on the river.

"All this industry along the river made great demand for labor of various kinds and for many hands, and also called for products of the soil, where farm industry was in progress to greater extent in the eastern part of Tazewell county, then embracing the territory now McLean county.

"McLean county was organized by taking off three ranges of townships east of the third meridian and one west of it from Tazewell county, and forming McLean county from this strip in 1830.

"A navigable water course such as the Illinois River, was the first and natural highway for transportation—the godfather, as it were, of commerce and prosperity for benefit of all dwelling along or near its banks.

"From this stimulus of, and help to trade and commerce, the towns then, cities now, of Pekin and Peoria, soon grew to importance. Elements of their growth and prosperity were, in part, drawn from the country and its products east of them as far back as all the territory of McLean county now. So, too, the growth, commerce and ready markets of both Pekin and Peoria have greatly helped and built up the prosperity and growth in population of McLean county, and added largely to the value of her farm lands, making them more valuable and more desirable as farm homes because of the nearness of Pekin and Peoria

as good and ample markets for all surplus of stock and grain from the farms. The benefit of these two market-cities also helped increase values of city property, many of its products and the surplus labor of its population.

"Men of experience in business of various departments of commerce were attracted from abroad and sought river towns in preference to inland ones as locations for development and practice of their skill and predilections in life pursuits. Pekin and Peoria being most prominent points for many miles along the river were soon settled by enterprising, anxious workers in all branches of labor that a new country demanded.

"This aggregated skill and labor in trade called for products and material possessed by the farmers and furnished by the forests of the neighboring country, for its personal consumption and the exercises of its skill and labor. Hence these river towns solicited farmers and other laborers of the country to furnish of their surplus and what was within their reach, supplies suited to the demands and needs of town population. Limited though these towns were in population, their demands for supplies went far beyond their consumption and local needs. For there was the river, nature's untaxed highway, offering easy transportation by rude boats to all points south and west, for everything susceptible of river shipments but not needed by local population and local manufacturers. Thus everything marketable in the new and growing West and South found ready buyers in these towns from the farmers and all other producers of the interior and adjacent country. Equally useful was the river for importing from abroad all articles needed and not obtainable from local products.

"Keelboats and other water craft in use before steamboats came to supplant them, brought from St. Louis, Kaskaskia and other Mississippi River towns, even to far-off New Orleans, the surplus products of those places to complete the supplies of Pekin and Peoria and fill their stores with merchandise for sale to settlers of the Illinois valley. Even before completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Chicago, Mackinaw boats, as they were called, brought from the Fort Dearborn settle-

ment (now Chicago) salt, white fish, and many other articles of merchandise to complete supplies of food and use for early inhabitants of Illinois. Active, enterprising merchants, traders and manufacturers of Pekin and Peoria seized and utilized every means and opportunity within their reach to increase their trade and enlarge their profits. The able, skillful and persevering ones succeeded in acquiring small fortunes and enviable local reputations as honest business men and useful, public spirited citizens.

"The first large traders and dealers in all kinds of merchandise and articles of barter and traffic were members of the firm of Crain, Kellogg & Co. At their store in Pekin on the north side of Court Street, midway of the block on which now stands the old Tazewell House hotel building, could be bought or sold any, and nearly every kind, of merchandise, article or property susceptible of sale, barter, swap or transfer. This store was the great resort of all classes and characters of white settlers of Tazewell and adjoining counties. And it was the most popular market and trading resort of the Indian tribes inhabiting and frequenting this part of the Illinois River valley, the trading house, seven miles above, on this side of the river, having quite lost its prestige after the Pekin store had been established, in the very early 'thirties.

"Indian chiefs, braves of their tribes, all male Indians of the region—squaws, as I remember, never shopped with their lords—gathered there to trade. There were two main trading periods in the year. The first was in the fall—September, generally—when the tribes came down from their farms and village near Rock Island—Fort Armstrong then—to pursue their fall and winter hunting and trapping below Pekin along the Illinois, Mackinaw and Quiver streams, including swamps, lakes and forests adjoining these water courses. On their return from hunting and trapping campaigns, usually in March, they made the second trade period for the year. Peltries—dressed and raw—furs, game, fish, honey, beeswax and nuts, usual accumulations of their hunting campaign, were offered for sale and barter at the Crain, Kellogg & Co. store. On their way down in the fall previous they had laid in a stock of ammunition, Mackinaw blankets, clothes, tents, and sleeping equipment. Now they sup-

plied themselves with salt, seed corn, vegetable seeds and some crude tools for planting and cultivating corn and a few common vegetables, in their fields near the mouth of the Rock River on the east side of the Mississippi.

"While I can't recall ever seeing Indian squaws shopping with their husbands, my memory is clear that the squaws did all the work, making and warming camp, wigwam, dressed and prepared all game, fish and other food and cooked it. All the work about their farming, planting, cultivating, gathering and taking care of their corn and vegetables was performed by the patient squaws. At the Indian trading periods in Pekin I have seen over three hundred males, females and papooses, at one time gathered, when there was scarcely one hundred white population in the town. I think Pekin secured a larger Indian trade than Peoria ever acquired. The trading house was so much nearer to Peoria than to Pekin, I think it drew to it most of the trade of Indians in the near neighborhood of Peoria.

"This long digression from my subject, about the Indians and their trade, is tiresome to you I fear. But results of this Indian trade at Pekin and Peoria, too, were helpful to McLean County, its population and its material interests, and by this token I excuse myself for wasting your time and taxing your patience so long. Clearly, the ability and readiness manifested by Pekin and Peoria merchants to satisfy wants of all comers helped and benefited a great range of territory and its occupants, whether owners or only tenants of the soil. And purchases from the trading Indians added supplies for this purpose not otherwise obtainable.

"While magnifying the office and usefulness of the merchants and small traders of these towns in giving aid and comfort to their wide circuit of customers, by the ordinary small articles of supply for appetite and comfort of the body, I have not yet touched the great source of market benefits these commercial points offered and bestowed upon the adjoining country. I mean the purchase and transportation to distant points of the growing West of all grains, vegetables, cattle, hogs, horses, poultry, and other products of farms and forests and mills, offered for sale by the producers of these commodities.

"Both Pekin and Peoria built large steam

flouring mills in early days. My memory is that Pekin was the first great grain and hog market on the river north and above Beardstown in Cass County. From its dedication as a town by its original proprietors in 1830—my oldest brother, William Haines, being one of the number—it became the largest and best market for all country products till the early 'fifties. By this period, Peoria had probably become its equal as a great river market.

"Both these markets were always open to McLean County and its inhabitants, hindered only by roads unfavorable to wagon transportation and lack of good bridges across streams, over sloughs and swamps. Pekin offered the best roads till the Illinois River was bridged at Peoria, and the wide, muddy bottom to the bluff south was made passable for wagons and teams by gravel embankment, as now. I believe no back country along the Illinois River had had better support by fair, liberal produce and mercantile markets, than McLean County enjoyed and benefited by in Pekin and Peoria, till the building of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads lessened the need of river markets and water transportation to the county and its people.

"No systematic records were ever kept of business done by these towns by and between their merchants and McLean County or any other inland county. Hence no figures can be arrayed to support my statements of imputed assistance, benefit and help these market towns gave to the inland county. Great, as I believe these benefits to have been, they were not ungraciously bestowed. The trade and interchange of commerce with McLean County and its people were greatly desired by, and valuable financially to, Pekin I know, and likely to Peoria also. One citizen of McLean County, Isaac Funk, I recall, frequently came into the east part of Tazewell County and bought up all the shocked corn for sale, to feed his large herds of cattle, fitting them to drive to St. Louis, Galena or Chicago markets, often bringing the cattle to feed in the fields where the corn was shocked at time of purchase. These herds required salt and their herders, clothes and other supplies from Pekin stores. The money paid for the corn also found its way to the storekeeper's cash drawer in payment of farmers' accounts—often long overdue—and greatly needed to renew stock and pay taxes.

"I think Pekin was a larger and better hog and grain market for McLean County during the 'thirties and 'forties than Peoria. The better roads led to it, as noted above, and greater ease in reaching it, helped much to secure this advantage. My recollection is that from thirty to thirty-six thousand head of hogs were bought and slaughtered in Pekin, annually, during the period first named.

"The amount of grain was very great, too, but I can quote no figures of its quantity. Very large steamboats from New Orleans and the Ohio River came each spring in high-water time and lay for days together, near the pork and grain houses, taking from them the large accumulated stocks of fall and winter and bearing them to southern markets mostly. Besides these large steamboats running only in high-water seasons, there were many smaller ones constantly plying along the Illinois River from St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Mississippi and Ohio River points, reaching up the Illinois to La Salle, during periods of sufficient water depth.

"Except in severe winters when the ice embargo paralyzed its utility, the Illinois River furnished easy, ample and cheap transportation for all products brought to its shores, and was thus the great conservator and hand-maid of commerce through the vast domain of its rich, productive valley. The building and opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for business in the middle 'forties, increased greatly the river's importance as an artery of commerce, giving wider egress for northern shipments and inviting new and additional ingress of commerce from the north.

"The location and building of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads through Bloomington, McLean County, materially curtailed, quite cut off trade and interchange in commercial relations between the river towns and McLean County. The deprivation of its trade and that of other inland territory was keenly felt by Pekin and Peoria, and emphasized its value by its loss more than it had ever been appreciated before.

"Merchants and leading citizens of both places were active, keen competitors for location through them of these railroads, which Bloomington finally secured. A member myself of what was then, and still is, called "the lobby" in the Legislature at Springfield, I remem-

ber vividly Pekin's efforts to obtain the location of these roads through our town. Equally well I remember the constant, skillful and successful schemes of McLean County's member of the Senate, I think, A. Gridley—I know—in wrenching the prize from our grasp. McLean County—Bloomington especially—should not fail in ever grateful memory of the successful efforts of their able representative in that memorable achievement—the greatest material achievement, probably, in their whole history of great mercantile success.

"Early trade between the river towns and the interior country, like that of McLean County with Pekin and Peoria, embraced a large social element of personal and home intercourse also. At meetings where traffic and barter were the prime matters of interest, family and personal affairs were fully discussed and the amenities of life held large sway. Health, comfort and happiness of the friends of all present were inquired into, sympathized with, and kindly messages sent and received. If at all pertinent the meal of victuals belonging to that time of day was offered and partaken mutually. This social auxiliary exercise softened and removed impediments, if any, and the trade was concluded amicably. It was quite an every-day occurrence for merchants of the towns to have some of their customers at one or more meals of the day.

"Trading and mercantile pursuits were also utilized and enriched by acquisition of practical education and intelligence. News and gossip of the day for the neighborhood, and news and events brought from the old homes of the newcomers were fully discussed and sent forward by parting friends and traders. Newspapers of today scatter news and disseminate intelligence more rapidly and distantly, but not more thoroughly nor to greater satisfaction than did the system of 'consolidated word of mouth' transmission of that day.

"So, too, were all matters of their primitive farm cultivation, land improvements, stock-herding, its cares and marketing, discussed and settled at store and cabin-raising meetings, calling the men folks together from wide scattered settlements. Such meetings were the pioneer schools and seminaries of early education in this part of the country, qualifying and fitting its whole population for the grand mission they performed in laying a good founda-

tion for the structure—our present noble State of Illinois.

"Nearly all the old and most noted grain and produce buyers of Pekin and Peoria and those distinguished and long engaged in general merchandise have passed away. Their useful labors and fair fame are still treasured in memory by descendants of the present day who recall them in words of the old poet:

"The names we loved to hear

Have been carved for many a year

On the tomb.'

"A few of those prominent in Pekin's early days are Crane, Kellogg & Co., William Haines, Nathan Dillon, Thomas Snell, David and E. S. Marks; G. H. Rupert, Thomas N. Gill, G. W. Casey, Peter A. Brower, Harlan Hatch, Flint, Porter & Thompson and Isaac E. Leonard.

"Early merchants and traders of Peoria whom I recall are Voris & Co., Pettingill & Bartlett, Curtenius & Griswold, Orin Hamlin and W. C. Boilvin & Co.

"Pekin and Peoria commission merchants were of great help to McLean County merchants and dealers in all kinds of merchandise. Importations of all kinds of merchandise bought by country traders and storekeepers, as far east as Danville on the Wabash River, were consigned to and shipped from places of purchase to Pekin commission merchants and forwarded by them to their destination in the far back interior. All kinds of road wagons drawn by horses and oxen were in constant service for this purpose. Diligence and faithfulness of Pekin commission merchants and forwarders were taxed and rewarded for this most important service, always well performed. The unbridged river and wide muddy bottom south of Peoria cut her off from this trade until these impediments were removed in the late 'forties.

"Mr. Funk—Isaac Funk, I think—was McLean's first and most successful cattle and stock raiser. He often bought and fed part of his herds in the east part of Tazewell County, and the only memory I have of the price of corn at this period was what he paid for corn in shock. I remember he made some large purchases at 6 1-4 cents per bushel in the shock—"a flippeny bit' a bushel, as the coin of that commercial value was then called.

"I also remember well the prices of corn and pork the last year I farmed—1845-46. The corn crop was good and hogs plenty, and their

prices low. Crops of small grain were abundant, also, and to harvest mine I was compelled to swing the grain cradle 27 days in succession—not resting on Sundays. No reaping or harvesting machine had then been invented and brought into use on Illinois farms. The sickle and the grain cradle were the only means available to harvest small grain, and farm hands competent to use them could not be found. Hence I had to do my own harvesting, which decided me to quit farming for a living. I sold my corn at 12 cents a bushel shelled and delivered at the mill in Pekin, and paid my brother-in-law nine cents a bushel to gather, shell and deliver it, leaving me only three cents a bushel for planting and cultivating it to maturity. My hogs I sold at \$1.50 per hundred pounds, dressed and delivered at the pork house in Pekin. This closed my practical farm life.

"Now the price of corn ready for shipment or grinding for some months ranged about 40 cents per bushel in Pekin and Peoria. No figures were ever made of the amount produced or consumed annually in these early years of this country. Now, Pekin and Peoria mills, distilleries and breweries grind and consume, in all kinds of grain, about the following amounts, in bushels:

"Pekin—	Daily.	Annually.
Distilleries	9,200	2,760,000
Sugar Works	16,667	5,000,000
Brewery	84	25,000
Grain Mills	20	6,000
		<hr/>
"Totals	25,971	7,791,000

"Peoria—	Daily.	Annually.
Distilleries	21,667	6,500,000
Sugar Works	33,334	10,000,000
Grinding Mills	900	270,000
Breweries	1,314	394,190
		<hr/>

"Totals

57,215 17,164,190

"Pekin and Peoria totals...78,519 24,955,190

"Estimating grain product at 30 bushels per acre annually, it requires cultivation of \$35,840 acres of land to produce the above quantities of grain consumed by Pekin and Peoria.

"The space devoted to an exhibit of the products and processes of agriculture at the

St. Louis World's Fair will far exceed that devoted to any one industry in any previous exposition. At the Columbian Exposition at Chicago it was the Manufacturers' building that towered over all other structures. In it was grouped a vast display of the products of all lines of manufacturing enterprise, not only in this country but in foreign lands.

"At St. Louis agriculture is given the premier place among exhibits. The Palace of Agriculture, which surpasses in extent all other exposition structures, is 1,600 feet long and will cost over half a million dollars. In all, inside and outside space, more than seventy acres are devoted to the progress and development of the science of husbandry.

"Agriculture is not given this prominent place because of a sudden discovery that it outranks all other industries in point of value of product or importance to our national welfare. That it stands first among the industries of man, and that all other activities rest upon the tilling of the soil was conceded long ago. It was given first place at this exposition because agriculture was so conspicuously the prime factor in the development of the territory embraced in the 'Louisiana Territory.'

"The suggestion is made that the work of gathering and installing the colossal exhibits of agriculture and horticulture at St. Louis furnishes an opportunity for a comprehensive historical record of the development of American husbandry that should not be lost. The suggestion is worthy of serious consideration. Other expositions have devoted much space to agriculture, but the educational and historical material that was developed in the preparation of the exhibits was never utilized or preserved in such a way as to make it of practical value to American farmers or manufacturers.

"In the annals of human progress there is nothing comparable to the story of the development of husbandry in this country. As the display at the St. Louis Exposition is to be comprehensive and educational, it will provide a wealth of material for the story of American agriculture, which should embrace not only the results of scientific husbandry but the activities that are directly related to the tilling of the soil.

"Having referred freely to the high standing and character of Pekin and Peoria merchants

at times herein discussed, I wish to call attention to what I heard one of your most noted citizens say while acting as Circuit Judge of this judicial district. A chancery case often continued before him and likely to imitate 'Jarndice and Jarndice' of literary fame, lacked only one point in evidence to be closed by final decree. All parties in interest agreed that one old mercantile firm of St. Louis, Mo., possessed this evidence to satisfy the court, but usual form of depositions would add cost and delay. Judge Davis, for he it was I refer to, said: 'Gentlemen, if you will bring me a letter signed by Derrick A. January, head of the house of D. A. January & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., saying the facts are as you state them in this case, I will sign a decree as if they were proved under the sanction of his legal oath. So much confidence have I in the man I will believe his word fully as if supported by his oath.'

"Such high character and truth could be ascribed to another only by a man who himself possessed these noble elements of manhood.

"Of another one of your early citizens a story was currently told and believed in my early boyhood to this effect: He took a large drove of cattle—it was Isaac Funk, the elder—perhaps I should say Isaac, No. 1—to the St. Louis market. Stopping with it in Illinoistown, the last station this side of the great city then, as it is still called, he learned the prices for cattle were very low in that city. He personally tested all buyers on a visit to the city proper, and heard their general declaration of an ample supply and easy purchase at the low prices prevailing.

"He returned to Illinoistown, secured pasturage, solid food and safety for his own drove and went out himself on the main road by which all droves of cattle usually reached the St. Louis market. At the same time he supplied each other road by which cattle might come with a trusty agent in his interest to notify all cattle sellers of the low prices in the city, and offering to buy all for sale, at the city prices, whenever he or his agents met them, saving them time and expense of reaching the city and its low prices. The story concluded by declaring the city prices advanced to a satisfactory figure and Mr. Funk,

owning all the marketable cattle 'in sight,' supplied it at his leisure and to his great gain.

"My father, who was raised a Quaker, and, I believe, always practiced their advice to deal fairly and honestly with all men, hardly approved this great cattle merchant's conduct on this particular occasion in discussing it with my elder brothers, and said he feared friend Isaac forgot the poor when he punished the evil cattle-buyers and butchers of the great city for putting the price too low for fair payment to the men who supplied cattle to feed the poor.

"Such tender thoughts for sufferings of the poor from high prices would hardly find place in the minds or hearts of cattle sellers, or the sellers of any other food for the poor, in these grasping mercantile days, when only gain for self is sought."

CHAPTER XXV.

EDUCATIONAL—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

EARLY SCHOOL HOUSES OF PEKIN—REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS—PAST AND PRESENT TEACHERS—EARLY CHURCHES—THEIR FOUNDERS AND PIONEER PREACHERS—LATER CHURCH HISTORY—INITIAL STEPS FOR THE FOUNDDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TAKEN AT PEKIN—STORY OF THE DOUGLAS MEMORIAL TABLET.

The first school house erected in Pekin, as we glean from Bates' City Directory of 1887, was built by Thomas Snell in 1831. It was located on Second Street between Elizabeth and St. Mary's Streets, on the West side where the old Wagenseller residence now stands. It was a one-story building, and the school was taught by John S. Snell, a son of the builder. This young man was also the first Fourth-of-July orator, and the survivors of that memorable Fourth still regard that oration as of very rare eloquence and beauty. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, this school house was "blockaded" and converted into a fort, to be used in case of attack from the bands of Indian warriors then roaming throughout this section of the west. A singular oversight in the construction of this stockade, and one that caused a good deal of

merriment when the danger was over, was, that Fort Doolittle, as it was called, was so constructed that, in case of a siege, its occupants would have been entirely destitute of water.

This school house was used as a court room, and in it Judge Logan held court. Coming soon after Snell was a Scotchman by the name of Mendel. It is related of him that, upon entering the school house early one morning, and discovering Judge Logan over in the corner reading, he remarked, "I see you are up pretty early, Judge." "Yes," said Logan, "I thought I would slip in and do a little reading this morning." "People say you ought to read a good deal," replied Mendel.

The next school building to be erected within the city limits was known as the Cincinnati school, being located on the south side of the present Broadway Street not far from where the Union Depot now is, and Mrs. Haas is said to have been the first teacher in this building. The third school house site stood directly across the street from the old Dutch Reformed Church, upon the site of which is now located the Pekin Gas Heating and Manufacturing Company. A few years later a two-story brick building was erected by the "Sons of Temperance," the upper room being used by the society, and the lower room used as a school house. It stood on the north side of Margaret Street between Third and Capitol Streets, and was used for school purposes for a number of years. This made the fourth building in the city used for school purposes. One not before mentioned was what is known now as the Thurman homestead, recently occupied by Richard Thurman, now deceased, which was located on Margaret Street. There were two rooms in this house used for school purposes.

Among the early teachers in these buildings were Mrs. Kate Ramsey, Kate Dawson, Annie Westfall, Miss Seiwel, Mary Weyrich—who taught in the old Episcopal Church, located west of the Tazewell Hotel—Sallie Prescott and her sister, Lou Prescott. A number of others of course were employed during those years, but their names are not now recalled, excepting those of Mr. Lemuel Ailen, who was the first teacher in the brick school house built by the "Sons of Temperance." He was succeeded by William Blenkiron, who came here

in 1857, and opened a private school in the old Episcopal church referred to above, and where Mary Weyrich afterwards taught. Many of the leading business men of Pekin remember very distinctly the time when they attended school at the old brick. In 1865 a large brick building was commenced in the southern part of the city on Washington Street, between Buena Vista Avenue and Sixth Street, to cost about \$20,000, which building was completed and occupied in the fall of 1867. All the various buildings which had been used for school purposes in the city were then vacated, except the one under the "Sons of Temperance" lodge. This old house stood until 1903, when it was demolished to make way for modern improvements.

The schools were reorganized in 1867 with William Blenkiron as Superintendent. Those who taught in the new building were Anna Congdon, Principal, Mrs. Barry, Miss Ruth Jenner, Miss Jones, Miss Robins, Miss Mary Jones, Mrs. Kate Ramsey, and Miss Rebecca VanDusen. Miss VanDusen remained as primary teacher until 1884. Mr. Blenkiron remained in charge until the close of the school year in 1870, and was succeeded by Mr. Calvert, who left in 1871. Next came George Colvin, who remained until the close of the school year in 1882, and removed to California, where he now is. He was succeeded in the superintendency by Frank Mathews, who remained until the close of the school year 1885, and then took charge of the schools at North Denver, Colo. Following him was C. O. Scudder, who stayed four years, and has since been connected with the Chicago schools. James Kirk succeeded Mr. Scudder at the beginning of the school year 1889, and remained until January 1, 1891, when he resigned his position to become assistant to State Superintendent Raab, and removed to Springfield. He was succeeded by F. W. Reubelt, who stayed from the beginning of the school in January, 1891, until the close of the year 1895, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hornberger, who had charge until 1897, when O. A. Schotts was elected, and remained for seven years, until 1904, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Crosby.

On the night of December 2, 1890, the large brick school house was destroyed by fire, and

the schools were necessarily scattered to such available rooms as the city afforded. The basements of the various churches were all occupied and several other vacant rooms were fitted up temporarily for school purposes. The School Board took up the matter of rebuilding on a much larger and more modern plan. In the neighborhood of \$20,000 was realized from the insurance on the building at the time of the fire, and the present building, now known as the Washington school, was rapidly pushed to completion, and was occupied the following year. The cost was about \$28,000, including the furnishings of the building. The number of school rooms is eighteen. In addition there are recitation rooms for the use of the high school department, and the Superintendent's office. The building is a substantial brick, two stories in height, with basement which may be used for either manual training or gymnastic exercises.

Lincoln School.—In the meantime the increase in population had necessitated the erection of two other buildings. The Lincoln school building was erected in 1876, and since that time two additions have been made thereto—one in 1887 and the other completed in the summer of 1901. This building is a two-story brick and contains eight rooms. The basement is used for the heating apparatus.

Douglas School.—In 1881 the School Board purchased the old Tharp Cemetery site, on Broadway, between North Tenth and North Eleventh Streets, upon which a substantial brick building was erected. It was first occupied for school purposes at the beginning of the school year of 1882. The school was named "Douglas," and the site is now the most beautiful in the city for a school building. An addition has been made to the house, so that now there are six rooms available for school use.

Garfield School.—Still further necessity arose for more school room, and the Garfield School in the northeast part of the city was erected in 1895. The original contract price was \$6,000, but some difficulty in the construction called for an additional expenditure of \$2,000, making a total cost of \$8,000, as the building now stands. The Garfield is a two-story brick, constructed upon modern plans, and has four rooms with ample hallways and closets.

Franklin School.—This building was erected

in 1899. It is a substantial one-story, four-room building, with modern equipment. The original plan was so drawn that an extra story can easily be added at a comparatively small cost, which the Board of School Inspectors will probably do in the very near future. The cost of the building was \$4,995.

East Bluff School.—The East Bluff School House was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$1,500. It is a part of the city school system. It is known as the "Allen School," being named thus in honor of Mr. Lemuel Allen whose residence is near by, and who, for many years, was prominently connected with the school affairs of the county. The attendance at the Pekin schools for the year 1903-04 averaged about as follows:

Allen School	35
Franklin School	156
Garfield School	167
Douglas School	228
Lincoln School	306
Washington School	657

Total1,559

The following is a list of the teachers in the Pekin City schools for the year 1904-05, under the superintendency of Prof. J. J. Crosby:

Washington School.—A. C. Hiett, Principal; Jean M. Ferguson, Anita Baldwin, Etta C. Ruhaak, Wm. Rolf, Ida Bates, Marie Hofer, Lena D. Cutler, Daisy Griffith, Jessie Stone, Clara A. Block, Katherine Skelly, Nellie Allensworth, Bertha Evans, Nellie Bush, Louise Rider, Martha Brants, Henrietta Charlton, Margaret Van Horn.

Lincoln School.—O. H. Newman, Principal; Lillian Ross, Agnes Jacobs, Georgiena Lord, May Champion, Etta Robbins, Mabel Smith, Lydia Holmes.

Douglas School.—C. G. Boso, Principal; Phoebe Alexander, Claudia Hodgson, Edna Heckman, Alyda Zimmerman, Teenie Bates.

Garfield School.—Julia Higgins, Principal; Anna Geisert, Mayo Watson, Amelia Weimer,

Franklin School.—Mina Shuttlesworth, Principal; Reka Garls, Anna Kumpf, Mrs. O'Meara,

Allen School.—B. A. Fitzgerald.

Supervisor of Music and Drawing.—Agnes Alexander.

Substitute Teachers.—Alma Zeitler, Gertrude Hinners, Myrtle Coleman.

ALUMNI OF PEKIN HIGH SCHOOL.

The following is the list, with post office address so far as known, of graduates of the Pekin High School:

Class of 1873.—Caesar A. Roberts, Denver, Colo.; Hannah (Turner) Shaw, Pasadena, Cal.; Eunice (Sage) Fellows, South Dakota; Sarah (Turner) Parks, Leadville, Colo.; Josephine (Goodheart) Allen, Miss Addie L. Turner, Pekin.

Class of 1874.—No class.

Class of 1875.—Fannie (Smith) Gilman, deceased; Julia M. Leonard, deceased; Mary (Turner) Leonard, Pekin.

Class of 1876.—Minnie (Livingston) Millard, Peoria; Frances Shelton, Sands, Ill.; Alice Bills, New Mexico; May (Freeman) Startzman, Fulton, Ill.; Clara Brereton, Pekin.

Class of 1877.—Mary Young, Des Moines, Iowa; Maggie (Miller) Cheney, Petersburg, Ill.; Nellie (Thompson) Lyon, Toulon, Ill.; Will D. Cooper, Elliott, Ill.; Theodore James Roberts, De Soto, Mo.; May (Pratt) Velde, Anna (Turner) Gehrig, Pekin.

Class of 1878.—John J. Russell, St. Louis; Ella (Rodenbeck) Hallet, Bloomington; Clara (Ledterman) Lantz, Carrie (Green) Thompson, Chicago.

Class of 1879.—Julia (Kyes) Wildhack, Indianapolis; Lottie (Smith) Koelter, Peoria; Herbert E. Haas, deceased; Mary (Atkins) Tripp, Emma Kunkel, Pekin.

Class of 1880.—Ella (Robinson) Skaggs, Danvers, Ill.; Susie (Westerman) Smith, Chicago; Clara (Turner) Kelsey, Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph M. Cooper, Cooper Station; Emma (McIntosh) Perrill, Fred P. Maus, Pekin.

Class of 1881.—Lizzie Schleder, Pekin; Gussie (Leach) Kroll, deceased; Agnes (Evans) Golden, Manito; Addie (Turner) Polkenhorn, Santa Monica, Cal.; Addie (Rodenbeck) Green, deceased; Minnie (Brereton) Brown, deceased.

Class of 1882.—J. E. Alexander, Cairo, Ill.; Mattie (Browne) McGuire, Chicago; David Crowley, Texas; John Look, Denver, Colo.; Etta Ruhaak, Pekin.

Class of 1883.—Mamie Brants, Chicago; Emma (Herr) Johannes, deceased; Ida (Robinson) Cooper, Cooper, Ill.; Hattie (Irwin) Whitmore, deceased; Harry Blenkiron, Hastings, Neb.

Class of 1884.—Addie (Aydelott) Amsbary,

Champaign, Ill.; Minnie (Brace) Kuhl, Peoria; Anna (Taylor) Smith, deceased; Louise Stoehr, deceased; Mary Wilson, India; Etta (Jones) Robbins; Shockey (Poe) Maus, Pekin.

Class of 1885.—Lynn Eldredge, Chicago; Robert Hiett, Greenview; John McLennan, Springfield; Minda Ledterman, Chicago; Carrie (Rodenbeck) McLennan, Springfield; Viola (Siebert) Preston, deceased; Lucia (Swayze) Jacquin, Peoria; Elenora Weyrich, Chicago; Emma Wandschneider, Chicago; Agnes Alexander, Ida Bates, Minnie Bergstresser, Heilo J. Rust, Anna Smith, Pekin; John Crowley, St. Louis.

Class of 1886.—Dora (Krebaum) LaRash, Peoria; Ida (Bequeaith) Black, Marie Hofer, Pekin.

Class of 1887.—Lillian (Robinson) Hiett, Greenview; Josie Stickle, Iowa; Henry Saltonstall, Chicago; Teenie Bates, Charles Aydelott, William Crowley, Etta Charlton, Jeanette (Main) Soldwedel, Della (Rodenbeck) Cooney, Pekin.

Class of 1888.—Louise (Roos) Peyton, Pekin; Myrtie Meyers, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Frances (Cook) Rhoads, Rock Island; Mertie (Eldredge) Alford, Peoria; Ada (Taylor) Ensign, Dallas, Texas; Henry Schaefer, Chicago; Louis Albertsen, Charles Hinners, Walter Kinsey, Pekin.

Class of 1889.—Kittie Rodenbeck, Springfield; Edward Stockert, Chicago; Lulu Weiss, Louise (Woost) Schneider, Katherine Velde, Ida (Blizzard) Epkens, Pekin.

Class of 1890.—Albina (Gollon) Handbury, Peoria; Sue (Farischon) Pallett, Needles, Cal.; Maud (Ruhaak) March, Tremont; Mina (Erb) Barrett, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Alcester Whitfield Swinburne, deceased; Roy Bates, Chicago; Maud (Stokes) Lucas, Urbana; Alexander Hiett, deceased; Lizzie (Blizzard) McKinney, Carrie (Kelch) Erxleben, Alma (Hippen) Smith, Kate (Hallstein) Meyer, Annie Blenckiron, Anna Seibert, Fred Kaylor, D. C. Smith, Jr., D. H. Jansen, Lena (Schaefer) Hinners, Pekin.

Class of 1891.—May (Hiett) Michel, deceased; Laura (Jones) Howard, Chicago; Nettie (Berr) Dickinson, Peoria; John W. Robbins, Chicago; Wallace Agin, Kansas City, Mo.; Adda Shuttlesworth, Buffalo, Wyo.; Zimri Alford, Peoria; Grace Browne, Chicago; Sue (Dorsey) Kessling, Peoria; Sue (Alford) Mul-

vvey, Arthur Sipfle, Eugenia (Schleder) Behrens, Amelia Weimer, Thad Rodecker, Martha (Spoonhoff) Dunkelberg, Maggie (Heilman) Meyer, Katherine Skelly, Carrie (Kraeger) Sipfle, Lena Cutler, Frances Prettyman, Otto Lohnes, Pekin; Maud (Skelly) Greenough, Mullan, Idaho.

Class of 1892.—Dorothy Albertsen, St. Louis; Cora Fisher, deceased; Eunice (De Yo) Barnes, Astoria, Ore.; Minnie (O'Connor) Flanagan, St. Louis; Mary Cullinane, Peoria; Wm. H. Lautz, deceased; Grace (Rider) Purdy, deceased; Maud Lantz, Chillicothe; Lillian (Fastenau) Bruins, Nellie (Handbury) Fitzgerald, Laura (Zinger) Frings, Josephine (Roelfs) Rust, George B. Hornish, Lena (Block) Zerwekh, Pekin.

Class of 1893.—Kate Kelch, California; Nellie (James) Greenhow, Kewanee, Ill.; Mary (Rider) Mechtold, Denver, Colo.; Ella (Hardman) Evans, deceased; Rose (Heilman) Bernshausen, Ida (Anderson) Evans, Mamie (Toenings) Heckman, Ida (Weiss) Hoff, Nellie (Smith) Jaeckel, Pekin.

Class of 1894.—Lillie Jones, St. Louis; Mary Conklin, Tecie Hughes, Blanch Erb, John Nedderman, Pekin.

Class of 1895.—Bessie (Smith) Curran, Peoria; Bridget (McGuire) Kelly, Galesburg; May (Mefford) Poshard, Peoria; Katie (Taubert) Braun, Chicago; Mae Hardt, Peoria; Nellie (Farischon) Taylor, deceased; Adolph Lautz, New Mexico; Anna (Behrens) Lucas, San Antonio, Tex.; Oswald Margaret, Omaha, Neb.; Mamie Carney, Anneva Ripper, Sarah (Velde) Lackman, Frances (Behrens) Leach, Ada Lou Sims, Charles Schaefer, Estella Erb, Norma (Roos) Jansen, Margaret Van Horn, Bertha Ehrlicher, Bert Stickle, George L. Colburn, Henry S. Kettenring, Florence Edds, Luetta Robbins, Amelia (Kraeger) Bergstresser, Pekin.

Class of 1896.—Grace Munson, Chicago; Jacob Trinkaus, Elkhart, Ill.; Emma (Dorsey) Quirk, Denver, Colo.; Wesley Koch, Middletown, Ill.; Lou De Yo, Astoria, Ore.; Henry Schantz, Detroit, Mich.; Jessie Craft, deceased; Mamie Riefenstahl, Albert Zinger, Arthur Hecker, Emma (Steinmetz) Schenck, Anna Kumpf, Mary (Bennett) Van Osdol, Edna (Gay) Rhine, Gertrude Hinners, Pekin.

Class of 1897.—Ella (Hornish) Prettyman, Champaign; Louis DeVries, Hepler, Kan.; Ad-

rienne Nosler, New Orleans; Anna Sior, deceased, Katie (Simonson) Shuttlesworth, Ulrich Abrahams, Mary Munson, Abie Schaefer, Clara Block, Lillian Ross, Nellie (Skelly) Massey, Lena Carstens, Alice Lloyd, August Schurman, Anna Rust, Pekin; Alma (Heinrici) Blizard, St. Louis.

Class of 1898.—Gussie Foulke, Scotland, S. Dak.; Robert Emmitt, Terra Haute, Ind.; Justin Smith, deceased; Mabel Kelch, California; Clara Hanners, Edward Seibert, Luta (Skaggs) Jacobs, Martin Trinkaus, Grace Kettenring, Reka Garls, Clara (Behrens) Cottingham, Frank Woost, Louise Rider, Walter Lautz, Pekin.

Class of 1899.—Peter Boling, Bloomington; William Freiday, Plainfield, N. J.; Laura Bridgman, Chicago; Minnie Boling, Bloomington; Haven Brink, Seaton, Ill.; Cora (Losch) Wilson, Springfield; Anna (Zeitler) Stewart, deceased; Rose Gollon, Hepler, Kan.; Anna Heren, Anna Koch, Dora Eller, Fannie Thurman, George Shurtleff, J. M. Speers, Ryntge Bleeker, W. S. Zinger, Laura Skelly, Clara Albertsen, Mary Luppen, J. H. Soldwedel, Fannie Breaden, Minnie Weyrich, Carl Kraeger, Nellie Bush, Jean Humboldt, Amos Williams, Pekin; Henry Saal, Chicago.

Class of 1900.—Celia (Koch) DeVries, Hepler, Kan.; Inez Cole, Peoria; Bertha Kraeger, Mayo Watson, Bertha Evans, Minnie Albertsen, Gussie Struck, Edith Gorsuch, Winnie Gay, William Prettyman, William Stockert, Ernest Velde, George Hatcher, Albert Froebe, Imogene Kumpf, Lottie Craft, Pekin; Harry Perrill, Peoria.

Class of 1901.—Katie Freiday, New Jersey; Elsa Saal, Chicago; Alveretta (Saupe) Schlehuber, Peoria; Elsie V. Albertsen, Mabel Burns, Elizabeth Carstens, Nellie Eidenmiller, Matilda Helmich, Agnes Jacobs, Albert C. Koch, Mary P. Kettenring, Maude C. Mace, Georgia Rider, Carroll Smith, Ernest J. Whitfield, Irving M. Weimer, Nellie Williams, Alma Zeitler, Lydia Zimmerman, Pekin.

Class of 1902.—Clara Heilman, Boston, Mass.; Retta Bequeaith, Eugenia Bequeaith, Edwin Lampitt, Robert Rolofson, H. Jurgens, Nellie Flynn, Floretta Gorsuch, May Evans, Minnie Mattheessen, Flossie Margaret, Jessie Stone, Nellie Gish, Anna Geisert, Emma Eller, May Champion, Martha Brants, Lulu Seelye,

Tillie Michael, Clara Koch, Lawrence Clary, Pekin.

Class of 1903.—Ida Lou Gehrig, Myra Cunningham, Alice Dittmer, Myra Ross, Mayme Albertsen, Mary Anschicks, Alma Block, Cora Brants, Minnie Huffman, Lena Knigge, Edna Heckman, Velde Stout, Charles Williams, all of Pekin.

Class of 1904.—Frances Conn, Donna Edds, Rachel Strickfaden, Bessie Case, Winona Latham Bert Tucker, George Ehni, all of Pekin.

Lutheran School.—On Sunday August 31, 1902, the handsome new Lutheran school building was dedicated. The old building, which was removed to make room for the new edifice, was built in 1854. It was originally used as a church and the school was taught in the same building. In 1871 the present Lutheran church was built, and the old building has been used for school purposes since that time. The dedicatory services began at 9:30 o'clock. Choirs of the Peoria and Pekin churches conducted the chorus music. An address was delivered by Professor Sieving. These exercises were conducted in the church in the German language. In the afternoon the exercises were continued in English. Rev. Hohenstein, of Peoria, delivered an address.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Methodism in Pekin, as in nearly all early settlements, was the faith of the pioneer church. In 1823-24 the Sangamon Circuit was organized, comprising all the territory lying between Springfield and Lake Michigan. Rev. Samuel Thompson was appointed Presiding Elder and Rev. Jesse Walker was the church missionary, taking in Pekin and Fort Clark. Walker is, therefore, regarded as the first Methodist preacher in Tazewell County. From a diary left by Jacob Tharp, we quote as follows: "However, in the same season—but I cannot remember whether before or after Dillon and Hinkle's goods arrived—the Methodists had established a mission or circuit for this part and range of the country. Religious services by that persuasion were first held at my friend Gideon Hawley's on Sand Prairie, when I first met our preacher, Jesse Walker, and invited him to give us a discourse at 'Town Site.' He thought it unnecessary, as nobody but myself and family and my son Jonathan and fam-

ily, resided there, but I insisted and he complied. We had quite an audience—Pekin then giving promise of being something in the future. Some came to examine the site, some to do trading and some to look at the river and to fish, etc. The meeting was held in my house."

Thus the first preaching and meeting were held in the cabin of Jacob Tharp. During the same year (1826) the first class was organized with Jacob Tharp and Hendricks as leaders. The following persons comprised the class: Jacob Tharp and wife, Phoebe, and her mother, whose name was Winans; Jonathan Tharp and his wife, Sarah; N. B. Tharp and wife, Margaret; William Tharp and wife, Jane; Gideon Hawley and wife, Elizabeth; George Hinkle and wife; Mr. Clark and wife; Mr. Hendricks and wife and Mr. John Rylander.

The ministers of this church were: Rev. Mr. Lord and John St. Clair, who came in 1831, and who, with Zadock Hall, established the first regular organization. Hall was followed by Rev. John T. Mitchell, who began his labors as the first regularly installed minister in 1834, in a little room about twenty feet square, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Franklin school house. Mitchell was a plain spoken man and, it is said, at times he could be truly eloquent. Many are the stories told of him. Pekin at that time had a good many ungodly people in it, and while they have long since disappeared from among our population, the memory of some of their pranks still remains. Upon one occasion a hooting, howling mob of toughs was down at the river bank, when Mitchell stepped off a boat, for which the crowd had been waiting. He was greeted with jeers and howlings of every description. In his sermon the next day he mentioned the character of his reception and remarked: "If a barrel of ipecac were emptied into hell, it wouldn't puke up a more damnable lot of devils than infest Pekin."

In 1839 the old brick church was founded under the name of the old "Foundry Church," which was located about where Barnes' livery stable now is. It was built of brick with a basement for school purposes and an auditorium above.

Samuel Rhoades, John W. Howard, James White, John M. Tinney, John Rhoades, Dan

Creed and Henry Sweet composed the first choir. It is said of these pioneer singers that they did valiant service in waiting on the sick during an epidemic of putrid sore-throat or "black-tongue," which swept over this part of the country during the winter of 1843-44. The fearful disease swept off nearly half the village. The members of the choir paired off in watching the sick. One evening Creed was missing, and was found dead in his bed. The poor fellow, in the loneliness of his own chamber, had passed "to that bourne whence no traveler returns." The pall of death settled over nearly every home. People were aroused to a sense of their religious obligations. A revival known as the "sore-throat revival" was started, and everybody joined the church.

The editor of "The Pekin Gazette," Louis Van Sant, became sick early one night during the progress of the meeting, and that same evening he sent his name down to the minister to be enrolled on the church books. He got well.

The first regular Methodist Sunday school was organized in 1846. Rev. Mr. Wolston was the Superintendent. In 1847 the old brick church was sold to be used for a foundry, and in 1870 a frame church was built north of the present site of the Farmers' National Bank. It was afterward sold to David Lowrey, who converted it into a saloon. It was afterward leased to Hight & Miller, who used it as a livery stable. It was burned in 1870. The present church edifice was dedicated in 1867, costing \$12,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, and the evening sermon by Rev. J. G. Evans, for many years President of Hedding College. As late as 1902 Dr. Evans was still in the ministry of the church at Grant Park, Ill. Among the most distinguished ministers of this church was Joseph T. Hartzell, who took charge of the church in 1868. He went from here to New Orleans, and is now a Methodist Bishop in South Africa. It is remembered of Hartzell that in the year 1872, when the Greeley political campaign was in progress, he scored the editors of the Pekin papers for a vindictive and acrimonious discussion in which they were the chief figures. One paper, "The Tazewell County Republican," edited by W. W. Sellers, published an affidavit alleging certain facts, which was met by a counter affidavit in "The Pekin Register," published by

Meades & Allensworth, denying, in toto, the statements made in the one published by Sellers. Hartzell, in a Sunday evening sermon, referred to these affidavits and said that one or the other of the affiants had sworn to a downright lie, and was sure to go straight to hell, and he thought that newspaper men generally were inclined to pull up at the same place. "The Register" in its next issue, took occasion to remark that Brother Hartzell should beware of criticising editors in general; that Moses was something of an editor; that Peter Cartwright, one of the great historical personages in the early Methodist Church in Illinois, was also an editor; and, anyway, newspaper men were very much like members of the same church—they would abuse each other outrageously, but, as a general rule, they wouldn't allow other people to do it. After reading the paper, Hartzell met the editor of "The Register" and explained that he didn't mean more than half he said in his sermon; but, being a Methodist, he couldn't help but dabble a little in politics, and hoped the matter would go no further. Of course it didn't.

The church membership now numbers 225, the Sunday school 100, and connected with the church are the Epworth League, Ladies' Aid Society and the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. William Pitt McVey is the present pastor.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church—was organized in 1842. The present church edifice is the costliest in the county. It is 55 by 85 feet with basement story and cost \$27,000. The total value of church property is \$35,000. About \$2,500 is raised annually for church purposes. The early history of this church by Mrs. Lydia Holmes, is here given:

"When speaking of the churches of Pekin, the organization of the German Methodist Episcopal church deserves special mention, it being now the strongest religious organization in the county, with a membership of 400 and the most valuable church property in the county. This society had its early beginning in the home of Conrad Smith (the father of the Smiths who have figured so prominently in the business and political history of Tazewell County during the last half of the nineteenth century), and Fred Ledterman.

"It may be of interest to our readers to know

the prompting of the first German church in Pekin. In the first half of the nineteenth century, powerful religious revivals swept over North Germany, originating in the pronounced Protestant country of the Netherlands, and in one of these revivals Conrad Smith, and all his family old enough to understand, were induced to enter into the experience of the higher life. His son, Teis, had decided to tempt fortune in the United States, emigrating to St. Louis, Mo., in 1848, where he became acquainted with the worship and practice of the German Methodists. Writing his parents glowing accounts of the religious liberty of the New World, the privilege to worship with and join any denomination found there, brought them to the decision to follow their son. The summer of 1849 found them in Pekin. Fred Ledterman and a pious Father Prestal, from Peoria, began a series of revivals the following fall and winter at the Smith and Ledterman homes.

"In those early days people had small houses and little furniture. Soon every available chair was taken and, as the meetings grew in interest, a way was improvised to accommodate all who came. Three chairs were taken, one in the center and one at each end, over which a rough board was laid. One night one of our prominent citizens, who was then a small boy, dropped to sleep and fell backwards turning a somersault to the floor. His feelings can be better imagined than described. But one thing it taught him: never to fall asleep in church, to which his earnest church life is a living testimony. Since the founding of the church, almost every church society has been organized at the home of Hon. D. C. Smith.

"By the next summer, 1850, the little band decided to build a church where the present office of the Pekin Plow Company stands. The pulpit was filled by missionary preachers from St. Louis, the first being Jacob Miller; then followed a young man, Lass by name, also Roth and Haas.

"In the meantime other families came from the Fatherland with the same desire to worship as conscience dictated, and among them were George Weber and his pious wife, Christina, at whose home many precious meetings were afterward held. Their home was also, as were the Smith and Ledterman homes, a refuge

for the young Christians, and many an evening was spent in prayer and singing. Mary, now Mrs. George Heckman, would often read such books as 'Hester Rogers,' Fletcher's works, and all books pertaining to Methodism, for their edification.

"Those were strenuous times. At one time, on going to church Sunday morning, there appeared a straw man fastened on the top of the church in effigy of the minister, who was John M. Mulfinger, the father of Mrs. Weimer, wife of Alderman Robert Weimer, who is now and has been one of the most active workers in the church. When the young minister saw this he announced that he had been praying for a text and found it on the top of the church. At another time during the night services, shots were fired through the doors and windows at the worshippers, but, nothing daunting them, they continued to prosper, and in 1854 the little church was replaced by another larger one, which is now the warehouse of the Pekin Plow Company. The old church was sold for a dwelling house, and is still used as such. It is situated in the 500 block on Catherine Street. The furniture in the old church was of the crudest material. The benches were made of rough slabs, hewn from trees and set up on pieces of logs. Only two finished seats ornamented the front of the church.

"Rev. Hull began work in the new church, but it was finished and dedicated by John M. Mulfinger in 1854. Rev. Mulfinger died in Pekin, and his remains rest at Lakeside.

"In the meanwhile a choir had been organized and met in our now venerable Luppe Luppen's dining-room, once a week, to receive instruction in note-reading from a Professor Toel, who used a tuning fork. This choir consisted of many of our prominent citizens, among whom were John Frey, Sr., and sister, Mrs. Katherine Jacobs; Fred Smith and sister, Mrs. Henry Block; Harm Look and wife, Christine Smith Look, John Velde, Nicholas Weber and sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Johns; Elizabeth Ledterman Rodenbeck, Michael Warner, Hilka Froecks, Leah Neff Bonk. With the building of the new church a small organ was purchased, and Fred Schaefer became organist.

"About this time a debating society was organized among the young men. Thus, we see, the little church became an educating and civil-

izing center. The old members still love to tell the wonderful and interesting topics of development on which they debated. The society consisted of men who now occupy the highest rank among our fellow-citizens. The following are some of the prominent members: Henry Block; D. C. Smith, Sr., Philip, Nicholas and George Weber; E. F. Unland, Sr.; Christian Jacobs; John Frey; Henry Toenigs, Sr.; Fred Schaefer, Sr.; Henry Koch, Fred Neef, Fred Smith. Camp Speaker, Paul Stein and Robert Weimer, Sr.

"From 1858 to 1861 H. F. Koencke was pastor. This was at the time of the Civil war. When the call came for volunteers most of the boys of the debating society were first to answer their country's call. The Sunday before starting the company marched in a body to the church, and there received words of encouragement and Christian advice from David Huenne, who had meanwhile succeeded Rev. Koencke.

"At this time a parochial school was instituted to perpetuate the German language. This school was under the direction of the public school authorities who assumed part of the expense. Both German and English were taught, Hon. E. F. Unland being the first teacher of the same.

"The pastors, in order from 1862 to the present (1904) are as follows: George Andre, 1863; Philip Helma, 1864; H. Fegenbaum, 1867; Rudolph Havighorst, 1868; Henry Laraman, 1871; Charles Holtkamp, 1871 to 1875, during whose pastorage the large edifice which now stands on the corner of North Fourth and State Streets, was erected. The Women's Society was organized with Mrs. Holtkamp as President.

"Then followed Louis Harmel, father of J. W. Harmel, from 1875 to 1877; John Schlagenhaff, 1877 to 1879; William Koencke, 1879 to 1883, during whose ministerial sojourn the beautiful brick parsonage across the street to the south of the church was built. The former parsonage is the house now owned by William Koch. Charles Thalinghorst was here during 1883 and 1885, at which time the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was organized by a missionary, Miss Dreher, with Mrs. Annette Meinen as President. Then followed George B. Addicks, 1885 to 1890, at which time the Epworth League, the largest young peoples' so-

ciety in Pekin, was organized and also the following church clubs: Auxiliary, with Mrs. Adicks as President; Ruthean, May Wilson, President; Bethany, Mrs. Ida Heckman Siebens, President. Then followed E. C. Magaret, 1896 to 1895, when the Eastern Star Society was organized; and later G. E. Heidel, 1895-1897; W. H. Traeger, 1897-1900, and E. C. Magaret, 1900-1904.

"The Young Women's Missionary Society was organized in 1902 at Hon. D. C. Smith's home, by May Wilson during her vacation from India, where she is now engaged in missionary fields."

Dutch Reformed Church.—The First Reformed Church had its origin in a Sunday school, organized in 1836 with J. R. Crandell as Superintendent. Through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Bascom a church was organized under the title of Presbyterian Church of Pekin and Sand Prairie, but for some reason this church was soon disbanded. Rev. A. D. Wilson, of the Reformed Church, in the spring of 1843, fell in company with Mr. Daniel Bailey, and the proposition of a church in Pekin was discussed. It was proposed that if the citizens would raise \$1,000 Rev. Wilson would secure a like amount. This was done, and on April 9, 1843, a church consisting of ten members was organized. The corner-stone of the first building was laid July 24, 1843, and on November 11th of the same year, Rev. N. B. Williamson took charge as pastor. The building was not completed until 1847, and its total cost was \$6,000.

Rev. S. V. E. Westfall, A. Lloyd and N. D. Williamson were successively pastors of the church prior to 1862, when D. D. Gulick took charge, and remained to May, 1870. During the eight years of Mr. Gulick's pastorate the church experienced its greatest growth. In 1866, at a revival meeting, as many as forty members were admitted in one day. During the pastorate of Rev. A. Thompson many of the wealthier members withdrew and organized a Congregational Church. Following Mr. Thompson came Rev. E. P. Livingston, under whose charge the present house of worship was erected—the laying of the corner-stone thereof being just thirty-five years from the time when the corner-stone of the old church was laid. The present membership is 124 and there are 200 in the Sunday school. The auxiliary societies are the "King's Daughters and Sons," "En-

quirers" and "Ladies' Missionary Society," with a total membership of 200. The old church has a fine outlook and bright prospects for the future. The present acting pastor is Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Brooks.

The Second Reformed Church was organized July 26, 1876, by Rev. W. K. Wieland, John Miller and E. P. Livingston, with fifteen members. A frame building, 35 by 55 feet in size, was erected the same year, at a cost of \$2,000. Rev. K. B. Wieland was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. P. F. Schuelke, who filled the pastorate for eighteen years, being succeeded in 1903 by Rev. John De Beer, the present pastor. The church is in a highly prosperous condition. The church membership consists of fifty families and the Sunday school has 140 members.

Episcopal Church. — St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain in the spring of 1850. Among the rectors succeeding him have been Revs. Lloyd Johnson, G. Sayres, C. Look, S. M. Steel, A. B. Russell, Hyde, and T. N. Morrison. The latter was in charge of the church about 1872-73, and has since become an Episcopal Bishop. The present church edifice was completed in 1874, at the corner of Buena Vista and Washington Streets. The building is of Gothic style of architecture, in dimensions about 35 by 85 feet. It is neat, tasteful and elegantly furnished. It has sixty communicants and two Guilds—the "Women's Guild" and "St. Mary's Guild,"—the latter having a membership of twenty. Rev. A. A. Benton is now the priest in charge.

Evangelical Lutherans.—St. Johannes' Evangelical Lutheran Church, from the best information we can obtain, was organized about 1850. It has a membership of about 350 with seventy in the Sunday school. There are a number of auxiliary societies connected with this church. Rev. H. C. Witte, the present pastor, took charge in 1878, serving the longest continuous pastorate in the history of the Pekin churches. The congregation are now collecting money to remodel their house of worship. There is a parochial school connected with the church. It is a brick building dedicated in 1902 and equipped with all modern improvements. Prof. Fred Proel is in charge of the school.

A Universalist Church.— was organized in Pekin April 20, 1851, by Rev. G. C. Lemon. The

church building, now occupied by the Free Methodists, was dedicated on the second Sunday in February, 1858. Some very able men were employed to preach from time to time, but the society was finally disbanded about the year 1874.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church—is located on the corner of Seventh and Ann Eliza Streets, and was organized with thirty members in 1857. The church edifice is a brick structure 45 by 82 feet, which has since been improved to make room for an elegant pipe-organ. It is of the Gothic style of architecture and, all told, has cost something over \$16,000. Connected with the church are a parsonage and school building. The first pastor was Rev. William Lipp, who was succeeded by Rev. William Kisel, Rev. William Kampmeier, and Rev. Walters, the latter being pastor for thirteen years. He was succeeded in 1898 by Rev. David Bruening. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Huebschmann. The membership consists of about 115 families. The Sunday school has about 150 members. There are six auxiliary societies connected with this church. Two of these—the "Esther," with thirty-six members, and "Tabitha" with twenty-five members—are composed of young ladies. The married ladies of the church have four societies—the "Ladies' Society," the "Martha Society" (each with forty members), the "Marie Society," with thirty-five members and the "Ladies' Aid," with twenty members.

The Christian Church.—Elder W. F. Richardson, acting as a missionary for this church, on September 29, 1876, commenced a meeting in Pekin which continued until October 29th and resulted in the organization of a congregation of thirty-four members. T. J. Collins, Joseph Hiatt, Rival Jones and Joab Hiatt were chosen a business committee. The old Universalist church was rented and was used as a house of worship until the building of the present church edifice, which was completed in 1882. The pulpit has been occupied from time to time by members of the faculty of Eureka College, but has had a regular pastor almost continuously since 1884. The cost of the present building and ground has been between four and five thousand dollars. The church is entirely out of debt and is in better shape financially than at any other time in its history. The

"Ladies' Aid Society" has been one of the most efficient working organizations connected with the churches in Pekin, and has very largely contributed in aiding to free the church from debt. The present membership is 190, and the number on the Sunday school roll 80. The auxiliary societies are the "Christian Endeavor," "Christian Women's Board of Missions" and "Ladies' Aid Society." These societies have seventy-five members, all told. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Barnett.

The German Baptist Church building has been erected for about twelve years. It is a commodious frame building and cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000. The present membership is eighty-five and there are 125 in the Sunday school. The auxiliary societies are: the "Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society," numbering 28; the "Tabea," with 13 members, and the B. Y. P. U., with 35 members.

The Free Methodist Church occupies the building originally erected by the Universalist church. The church was organized here about eight years ago. The membership is twenty-six, and there are fifty in the Sunday school. Rev. C. N. Sturdivant is the pastor now in charge of the church, and also has charge of the church at East Peoria. The church is growing and getting in good shape financially.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church.—Contemporaneous with the coming of the white man to the Illinois valley was the establishment of the Catholic Church. January 3, 1904, was the two hundred and twenty-third anniversary of Catholicism in Tazewell County, though it was not known as Tazewell County then. It was the "Land of the Illini." As stated in the beginning of this work, La Salle was the first white man to set foot upon the soil of Tazewell County. It was also related that the winter spent there by the little band in charge of Fathers Hennepin, Ribourde and Membre, was an exceedingly sad one. They labored to extend their faith among the Indians, and the chief regret of those early settlers seems to have been their lack of wine with which to celebrate the holy eucharist.

In the early history of Pekin the rites of the church were celebrated as far as possible at pioneer firesides. Occasionally a traveling Jesuit priest would gather the faithful together and celebrate mass in some rough cabin. It

was not till the early fifties that services were held with much degree of regularity. Father Brady, of revered memory, was in charge. Pekin and Peoria then belonged to the Chicago diocese, and Father Brady would come on horseback or by boat from Peoria, at intervals of a few weeks, and still later more regularly. Services were held in Flint's hall on lower Court Street, and the German and Irish Catholics worshipped together. The exact date of the erection of the first church is not known, except that it was in the latter fifties. This church was a little one story frame building on the west side of Fifth Street between Court and Margaret Streets. The building was used for a school-house also.

About 1860 the German and Irish factions of the congregation separated, and the latter erected a church of its own at the southeast intersection of Second and Susannah Streets. The lot was purchased from G. H. Rupert, T. D. Vincent and Dr. J. S. Maus. It was dedicated November 9, 1863, as St. Joseph's Church. It was built chiefly through the efforts of such people as Jeremiah Copely, Mrs. Joseph Berry, Edward Jennings, Henry Hughs, William Cooney, Mrs. Fleming of Delavan, John Lynch and others.

The old church on First Street reverted to the German Catholics and was removed to its present location, just north of the church of the Sacred Heart, since the erection of which it has been used for school purposes.

A fire which occurred at the parsonage of St. Joseph's church a few years ago, destroyed nearly all the early records, thereby making it difficult to secure the facts of its early history.

The first record that can be found is of a baptism performed by Father P. A. Ward, November 11, 1860, in the old church on Fifth Street. The list of priests who have been in charge here is headed by Father Ward, who left in November, 1863. His successor was Father Jeremiah Murphy, who remained four years, part of the time being assisted by Father Peter Corcoran. Father J. A. Kennedy was next in charge, remaining until 1869. He was succeeded by Father C. H. Cashman, who was assisted for a time by Father Thomas Keiting, and during Father Cashman's absence in Europe in 1872, his place was filled by Father M. Bermingham. Father J. M. Murtagh came

next, and was followed in 1874 by Father M. Heafy, he, by Father J. Halten, and he, by Father William O'Reilly, who was succeeded in the fall of 1882 by Father S. Thiebes. Then came Father P. Lyons, Father F. X. Noonan, who left in January, 1887, and was succeeded by Father L. J. Dunne. Then came Father J. B. O'Donnell, who died here in the spring of 1893. The union of the Pekin and Tremont parishes was consummated during the stay of Father D. A. Kelly, who was succeeded by Father Humphrey. In 1900 Father D. J. Sullivan took charge, and his advent marked a new era in the progress and prosperity of the St. Joseph church. Largely through his efforts a handsome church edifice has been erected at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Streets, at a cost of about \$15,000. The old house had been found insufficient to accommodate the church growth, and the church members had eagerly looked forward to the time when a more fitting house of worship could be erected. The efforts of Father Sullivan were ably seconded by the members of the congregation, and, on Sunday October 17, 1904, the elegant new building was ready for dedication. At the appointed hour on that day, the spacious edifice was filled to overflowing and the impressive dedicatory services began with a procession, led by Father Frederich, of the Sacred Heart Church, as Crosier bearer, and Right Reverend John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, and his attendants, clad in robes of golden cloth. Bishop Spalding blessed the church and the people. High mass was celebrated by Father Weldon, of Bloomington, assisted by the Reverend Father Ryan of St. Viator's College, as deacon, and Reverend Father Humphreys of Campus, Ill. Rev. Father Blasche, of St. Joseph's church, Peoria, was master of ceremonies, with Rev. Fathers McCreevey, of Havana, Mainville, of Brimfield, and Sullivan, of Pekin, as attendants.

Father Sullivan in a few brief words thanked all those who had in any way contributed to the building of the new house of worship, and then introduced Bishop Spalding, who delivered a most appropriate and scholarly dedicatory address. The music was most excellent, and was furnished by the choirs of the Peoria churches.

At the evening service, vespers were chanted

by the brothers of Spalding Institute, Peoria and Father Shannon, of St. Mark's church, Peoria, preached a most able sermon. The services throughout were most impressive, and the Catholic people were heartily congratulated upon the successful outcome of the efforts which they had been making for many years.

First Baptist Church.—The fiftieth anniversary of this church was celebrated in Pekin January 1, 1901. At that meeting a history of the church was read by Miss Mary E. Gaither, from which we extract the following account. In the beginning of her sketch, Miss Gaither quotes from a paper read by Deacon Lemuel Allen in 1871 upon the dedication of the present church building: "This church was organized November 7, 1850, under the ministrations of Rev. G. S. Bailey, Missionary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. In January, 1852, the church was formally recognized by council. The lots on which this house of worship stands were purchased in May of that year, and work began in 1854. Owing to difficulty in obtaining funds, the walls were not completed till the next summer. The audience room was plastered and the stairway built after a time, and at length, in 1868, the basement was finished.

"During these eighteen years of self-denial we worshipped for a time by invitation, in the Episcopal Chapel, and at another time in the Dutch Reformed church, when not occupied by their own congregations. Later, services were held in the Court House, and the Sunday school also met there.

"Long before the walls of this church were plastered, however, we entered for worship here, our prayer-meetings being held from house to house, and, with but few exceptions, these have been steadily maintained.

"The names of the first members of this church are as follows: Lemuel Allen, Mrs. Margaret Allen, Catherine Haas and Jonathan Hall, who were all present at the dedication services in October, 1871."

At the Council of Recognition, January, 1852, there were present Rev. H. G. Weston, of Peoria, who preached the sermon, and Revs. Scroggin of Delavan, J. Corwin of Washington and S. S. Martin of Tremont.

The first baptism, December 7, 1850, is thus described: "It was a memorable occasion. The little band had met on Saturday afternoon for

the transaction of business. The candidates having been received, it was deemed advisable that the ordinance be administered at once. The little group repaired to the water's edge, somewhat below the busy part of the town. The temperature was near the freezing point. The beautiful blue sky above us was reflected in all its ethereal serenity by the placid waters before us. We sang, we prayed, and the joyful candidates, having been buried in the likeness of Christ's death, were coming out of the water, just as the last glorious rays of a winter's sunset were taking their leave of earth. Attracted by the novel scene, and not knowing what had taken us thither, a company of citizens came rushing in eager haste, wondering what strange event was taking place. They arrived in time to receive the benediction, and retired apparently filled with awe and reverence to see Christ's ordinance administered as He Himself taught and observed."

One of those baptized on this occasion was Mrs. Esther L. Hall.

Rev. G. S. Bailey was called to the pastorate of this church in 1852, but resigned in 1855. During his stay here, he taught a private school at his residence near Seventh Street, in the house later known as the home of Ansel Haines.

About a year after Rev. Bailey's resignation, Rev. Benjamin Gray was ordained as pastor, and the event seems to have been a memorable one in the history of the church. Following Pastor Gray was Rev. Byrne, whose death occurred during the first year of his ministry. Next came Rev. W. W. Sawyer, who occupied the pulpit from January, 1860, to January, 1862. Rev. William Roney, a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., ministered to the church during the years 1864 to 1866. It is said that he was a very eloquent man, and that his eulogy on the death of Lincoln was one of the finest pulpit orations ever delivered in the city. Rev. A. A. Russell served the church during a part of the year 1867. There is record of the ordination of Rev. R. R. Coon in 1854, and W. B. Bunnell, in 1855. Rev. Harrison Sawyer was ordained in 1870. Those participating were: Dr. Bulkley of Alton, Revs. Sawyer of Hudson, Kingsbury of Peoria, C. E. Hewitt of Bloomington, Rev. Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pekin, and U. D. Gulick, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Pekin.

The dedication services, October 29, 1871, brought a second visit from a number of prominent ministers, including Revs. Julius Bulkley of Alton, Charles Button of Chicago, L. L. Lansing of Bloomington, D. McArthur of Clinton, J. W. Haney of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pekin, and S. D. Bell of the Congregational Church, Pekin. Our pastor at that time was Rev. C. A. Quirrell. Other pastors serving this church have been:

W. W. Regan, December, 1874, to November, 1875.

A. G. Norton, January, 1876, to July, 1878.

J. F. Baker, July, 1881, to March, 1882.

A. G. Kelly, September, 1882, to September, 1886.

J. V. Cody, January, 1887, to October, 1887.

C. E. Hewitt, summer of 1889.

J. B. Lee, October, 1889, to October, 1890.

R. M. Roderick, November, 1890, to November, 1891.

F. M. Smith, December, 1891 to 1897.

Rev. Chandler, six months.

F. M. Smith, 1899, to January, 1902.

Rev. Oberholtzer, April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904.

Deacons: Lemuel Allen, 1850, "Emeritus;" John M. Bush, 1854, (declined in favor of Daniel Cheever) 1854 to 1867; E. W. Rossiter, 1870; William Gaither, 1870 to 1892; Z. Soady, short term; J. G. Johnson, W. O. Catron, Edward Rees, 1901.

From Miss Gaither's paper we again quote: "Some reference to our financial growth may not be out of place here. The ground upon which this building stands was purchased in 1852 for \$330. The expense of the first erection of our house of worship was probably about \$2,000. The final completion of the interior, between the years 1868 and 1871, cost about \$4,500 including organ and furniture. A debt of \$2,500 was more than half canceled at the time of the dedication, and the balance slowly reduced during the succeeding ten years.

"A few brethren gave their personal notes for the amount (which was \$1,100 secured by Allen, Gaither, Burdette, Cheever and Henry). The Ladies' Society gave about \$767 during five years of active labor. The original plan included a gallery over the stairways, which was removed in 1870 and the organ alcove built. The purchase of a pipe-organ—though deemed un-

wise by the older members, but favored by the younger, aided by outside influence—seemed somewhat justified by our large membership and congregations in those years. It is quite right to state that our choir, for many years, was the best in the city, and was an especially attractive feature in the Sunday services.

"In 1878, it is on record that Deacon Gaither presented a report of the Finance Committee recommending, among other things, the payment of the interest on the mortgage debt, and further recommending the sale of the organ for the purpose of raising funds. In about six months this plan was carried out, and about \$300 (less than half its value) was received for the organ. The debt being finally discharged, the church took up with new courage the work before it."

At this anniversary a number of letters were read from former ministers and others who had been connected with the church. One of the most interesting communications was from Mrs. G. S. Bailey, wife of the first pastor, written at Pomona, Cal., from which we make the following extract—which, while it is of exceeding interest in itself, throws light on the contention which afterward arose in the Chicago University. Mrs Bailey writes as follows:

"In the early years (1850), before railroads had found their way to Illinois, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, drove in his own conveyance to Peoria. From there, accompanied by Rev. H. G. Weston, pastor of the Baptist church of that place, they drove to our house in Pekin. A visit from a brother minister was a rare treat in those days, and they received a warm welcome. Soon the host, with his two visitors were in the study—that precious upper room in the new home—with closed doors. But, as I busied myself preparing the midday meal, I could hear the earnest talk and the voice of prayer. When I called them to the repast, so engrossed were they with some important theme, that they took no note of what was set before them. I soon found the question was, 'Should Brother Burroughs go to Washington, D. C., and get the gift from Douglas of ten acres on which to build Chicago University?' He went and got it. The first step was taken.

"In those pioneer days there was no building fund, and it was often a hard struggle for a

new church to build the much needed meeting house. After work had commenced on ours in Pekin, my husband went to Springfield to obtain help from our personal friends. He met Abraham Lincoln on the street and there was a cordial greeting. We had lived in Springfield, next-door neighbors, and were warm friends. Mr. Lincoln inquired how the Baptist church was progressing in Pekin, and Mr. Bailey told him of the building of the meeting-house and his errand to Springfield. Mr. Lincoln asked to see the subscription book, and unsolicited, placed his name upon it for ten dollars. He said he had not the money with him but would pay it when he came up to Court. A few months afterward he made a pleasant call at our house and paid the ten dollars. My good children prize the old subscription book with 'A. Lincoln' written in his own hand. The name of the grandfather of our Secretary of State, Hay, is also there."

Mrs. Bailey's letter furnishes irrefutable proof that the initial step to establish the Chicago University was taken in Pekin over half a century ago. The reader will keep in mind that this letter was read January 1, 1901. In the following May the question arose in the Chicago University as to whether Stephen A. Douglas had any claim to recognition as a father of that institution. The question was raised by the senior class of that year and puzzled the faculty and the Board of Trustees. The problem was referred to a joint committee for settlement, and "The Chicago Tribune" of May 24, 1901, had the following on the subject:

"This discussion arose through the plans of the seniors to erect a bronze memorial tablet of Stephen A. Douglas. There was some doubt as to the proper inscription for the tablet, and the matter was referred to President Harper for advice. He suggested that the words should be: 'Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of Illinois.' This did not satisfy the members of the class, because it contained no reference to Mr. Douglas' substantial gifts to the old Chicago University, and, besides, did not appear sufficiently dignified.

"As a substitute it was proposed to inscribe, 'To the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, who gave the initial impulse to the founding of the University of Chicago.' This was submitted to

the Board of Trustees and led to an immediate discussion. Some of the members favored the inscription while others said it would reflect on Mr. Rockefeller's title as Founder. After some argument, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, Martin A. Ryerson and Charles Hutchinson were appointed to confer with a committee from the senior class. The joint committee composed this unique inscription:

"To the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, who gave the initial impulse to the founding of an institution of learning by his generous interest in 1855, this tablet is dedicated by the graduating class of 1901."

"When this was read to the members of the class, there was a storm of objection. It was said that the proposed inscription was vague, clumsy and misleading. 'An institution of learning,' commented one of the seniors, 'that might mean anything. If Mr. Douglas founded the old Chicago University, why not say so? If he didn't then why should we buy a memorial tablet for him?'"

"From that inscription one would think Mr. Douglas never had any interest in the university except in 1855,' said another; 'and, furthermore, that doesn't make plain the fact that he gave the ground for the site of the Old University, without which it might not have been made.'

"The upshot was that the inscription was rejected by an almost unanimous vote, and sent back to the committee for amendment. As the tablet must be made in time for the presentation at the June decennial exercises, the matter will have to be settled immediately, and is likely to cause the Trustees considerable vexation.

"It is well known that Stephen A. Douglas contributed eight acres of land at Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-fifth Streets for the Chicago University when that institution was established in the '50's. It is in recognition of this fact that the seniors decided to spend \$300 for a bronze tablet. The present university came into existence some years after its predecessor had become extinct, and was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller. Whenever the name of the university appears on an official document or letterhead of the institution, it is followed by the words: 'founded by John D. Rockefeller.' This was one of the



THE TAZEWELL CLUB HOUSE, PEKIN, ILL.

conditions of the endowment. In view of these facts it is impossible for the Trustees to recognize any other man than Mr. Rockefeller as the founder of the University."

CHAPTER XXVI.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE TAZEVELL CLUB—EARLY HISTORY—DEDICATION
EXERCISES—WOMAN'S CLUB—OBJECTS AND OR-
GANIZATION—THE LITTA SOCIETY.

THE TAZEVELL CLUB.

By Fred H. Robbins.

A majority of the cities of the size of Pekin suffer for want of a place where the professional man, the business man and the clerk may congregate, during leisure time, and enjoy a few hours in wholesome social recreation. Such was the condition in Pekin some ten years ago, when, assembled about the proverbial spit-box of saw dust in the village store, the seed was sown which has now developed into the strength of the mighty oak. The interest manifested during the many "confabs" spurred the debaters on to an actual activity. The circulation of a paper, seeking an expression from the business and professional men, was greeted with approbation on all sides. By September 14, 1893, the movement had gained such headway that it was deemed expedient to assemble the signers and ascertain a further expression of their pleasures. This gathering, wherein the machinery of a great club was set in motion, was held in Holland's Hall and was presided over by the Hon. E. F. Unland, while O. F. Weber acted as secretary. The unanimous idea was to proceed with the formation of a club, and the temporary organization was perfected with Judge George C. Rider, President, and O. F. Weber, Secretary. A committee, composed of Messrs. C. G. Herget, W. L. Prettyman, Fred W. Velde, W. A. Holt and Dr. W. H. Allen, was named to suggest plans for a permanent organization, seek suitable quarters and ascertain the probable cost of furnishing the same.

The committee immediately went to work and within a period of ten days was prepared to make a report. Upon its recommendations the Club management was to be placed in the

hands of a Board of Managers of nine who, for the first year, was to select its own officers. This was made up with E. F. Unland, President; W. L. Prettyman, Vice-President; O. F. Weber, Secretary; J. M. James, Treasurer, and H. G. Herget, D. D. Velde, W. A. Holt, F. P. Maus and Henry Birkenbusch the remaining members of the Board.

The infant must have a mark of recognition, and in this the members wisely selected the name of its native county, christening the organization "The Tazewell Club" of Pekin.

Now a home must be provided for the newborn, and here again the members displayed excellent judgment in their taste. Quarters were obtained on the second floor of the Friederich Block, corner South Fourth and Elizabeth Streets. Here the members enjoyed the pleasure of a cozy parlor and pleasant reading room, an attractive billiard hall and card room, all of which were furnished with a taste that was highly commendable.

The principal source of revenue was a membership fee of \$20 and annual dues of \$18, while minor receipts were taken in from billiards and cigars.

Shortly after organization the Club was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and a glance at the constitution reveals the most worthy cause in the second section of the first article: "The primary object of this Club shall be to promote the business interests of the City of Pekin, and the social enjoyments of the members of the corporation." That the principle has been adhered to is evidenced by the success of the organization to-day.

While the Club was organized for the pleasure of the men, the unselfish spirit of the patriotic American manifested itself right in the beginning, by the Club, through its directory, extending to the members of the "Pekin Woman's Club" and the "Litla Society" the use of the rooms for their semi-monthly afternoon meetings. That this was highly appreciated was made manifest in later years, when the "Pekin Woman's Club" presented "The Tazewell Club" with a handsome hall clock, and the "Litla Society" presented a handsome jardiniere and stand.

So delighted were the members with this home of social recreation, that the feeling for larger and more substantial quarters began to

manifest itself. The discussion never laxed and, as a consequence, the month of January, 1895, witnessed the assembling of the Club members for the purpose of taking decisive steps toward the bringing about of this cherished desire. Messrs. C. C. Herget, J. L. Smith and W. A. Holt were named as a special committee to further the interests of building a Club House. Several sites were investigated and figures procured for the enlightenment of the members. These were presented to the Club, and, in the month of June, the Directory was authorized to purchase the George C. Rider site, admirably located at the corner of South Fourth and St. Mary Streets. This represented an expenditure of \$5,000. Upon this site it was decided to erect a structure costing about \$8,000.

Having formulated plans for a home, the next most important matter was finance, and this difficult problem was placed in the hands of Messrs. J. M. James, C. G. Herget and E. F. Unland for solving. The scheme finally adopted was the floating of \$3,775 in six per cent. mortgage bonds among the members, and procuring the balance from the loan association. In later years the latter loan was re-shaped and this, together with interest on bonds, is annually taken care of, thus each year diminishing the incumbrance.

Messrs. O. F. Weber, W. L. Prettyman and J. L. Smith were entrusted with the aggravating task of building, plans for which were drawn by Architect Green, of Peoria. The contract was awarded the reputable building firm of Conklin-Reuling Company. The work of construction was prosecuted with such diligence that February, 1896, saw the completion of this beautiful social palace, an inspection of which revealed a structure of magnificent grandeur. The house is a two-story and basement structure of brick and frame. On the first floor you enter, from a vestibule, a long hall, off the right of which opens a spacious parlor and a well apportioned reading room. On the left is located the den and office, and across the rear end of the building lies the well-lighted billiard hall. On the second floor are found a ladies' rest room, the directors' room, cloak and toilet rooms and a fine large assembly hall. The basement contains two excellent bowling alleys, toilet and bath rooms and other apportionments required for such an institu-

tion. Gas and electricity form a means of illumination, and heat for the winter season is generated by steam. The furnishings are of exquisite taste and harmony, and, as the structure stood that memorable opening night, represented an expenditure of some \$12,000.

February 12, 1896, the birth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, was deemed an appropriate date upon which to dedicate this auspicious home. The gathering upon that night probably marks the most notable sociable event in the history of the city.

(As this publication will probably be the only permanent record of the exercises upon this occasion it is thought well to insert them in full.—Ed.)

At 9 o'clock on that evening, after a march by Gehrig's Orchestra, Henry G. Herget, President of the Club, delivered a welcoming address, which was a happy and fitting prelude to what followed. He spoke as follows:

"Friends and Members of the Tazewell Club:

"To bid you welcome is the pleasant duty assigned to me, and it is with mingled pleasure and pride that we greet you. By a happy circumstance we are able to celebrate the formal opening of the new club house on this, the 87th anniversary of our Lincoln—he whom we all love so well. Humanity owes much to this favorite son of Illinois. That we may always celebrate this day is my sincere wish, and I hope there may be many a joyous gathering here each year on February 12th.

"When on September 14, 1893, the first meeting was held to formulate plans for a club, there were present but thirty-six, while now the club membership is 123. From the very start an active interest was taken; and though such quarters as these were never thought of, yet here we see the culmination of this interest. The Tazewell Club has become a part of Pekin, and we trust that its influence may be closely identified with all that is for the good of our fair city. Article 1, Section 3, of our by-laws, reads as follows: 'The primary object of this club shall be to promote the interests of the city of Pekin and the social enjoyments of the members of the corporation.' We reciprocate the good will shown this club from its incipency by our representative citizens, and now that our club house is completed, we will strive to be as energetic in the advancement of our city. It was quite progressive and in

line with the policy of the Tazewell Club to undertake the erection of so commodious a club house, said to be second to none in the State outside of Chicago, and I hereby tender the thanks of the club to all who have so cheerfully given their time and counsel.

"Here after the cares of business are over, we meet for recreation and healthful exercise. Not only do we play billiards and spend our time at other amusements, but we also discuss the topics of the day: the financial stringency, which every business man at present is so well acquainted with; the bond issue, for even a part of which we were, alas! unable to subscribe; the Venezuela boundary dispute; the Transvaal Republic—all claim a share of our time.

"The press of this city has been kind to us, and has given us much encouragement; our sister city, Peoria, has taken an interest in our welfare, and even has some members in this club.

"The building committee has worked unceasingly, the directors have done their duties most assiduously, while the entertainment committee has provided a program for this evening which I trust will be long remembered by our guests, and to those who so kindly are assisting us this evening we wish to tender our thanks.

"On entering this evening I noticed in the main hall a most beautiful clock, and we will be ever mindful that it stands there as a sentinel warning us not to linger too late. I voice the sentiment of each individual member when I say to the Woman's Club—we thank you.

"To our guests I would say, that we hope your evening with us will be a pleasant one—the freedom of the club is yours tonight, and again, I bid you welcome."

A solo was rendered by Mrs. Conrad Luppen, and her popularity as a vocalist and her rare culture was attested by well merited applause.

Miss Mabel Cummings recited in a masterly manner the poem, "The Red Woman of Cahermore," written by Dr. W. H. Allen, a prominent member of the club:

"The Red Woman of Cahermore.

"Who is so feared in country and town
By gray-haired carle, by beldame and clown,
Ten good Irish leagues around Castledown?
Who is so feared near baal-lech and shore
Like the foxy-haired woman of Cahermore?

"A Banshee free-lance—an Amazon ghost
She walketh the rounds of the dreary coast,
When the moonlight's glamour is felt the most,
And it shimmers and shines on the ancient mound,
Where the heathen lie in unholy ground.

"As ye pass the fort and the hoary wood
Of the Druids of old, the rowan is good.
Its power to ban evil is understood.
As ye pass the graveyard and corpse-lights
sec,
Wave in your hand the rosemarie.

"If ye hear the cry in the gloaming fair,
And see the women of doom in the air,
With tossing arms and dishevelled hair,
Make the holy sign on bended knee,
And pray for a sinner's soul set free.

"But no tree of rowan whose berries shine,
Nor herb of grace from the blessed shrine,
Nor prayer of devotion, nor holy sign
Shall keep ye safe from horror and death
In the hour ye breathe the red womans breath.

"Good at the plow, a friend of song,
Mild to the weak and stern to the strong,
Firm for the right, against the wrong,
The glebesman of Ardh was true and wise—
The children loved his kind blue eyes.

"In cloistered Glengariff, assailed and shriven,
The tithe of his acres this day he hath given;
(Little poorer on earth, he is richer in Heaven).
And now he is bound at the close of the day,
To his home in the east at the mouth of the bay.

"As homeward he rideth, a glory of gold
And crimson o'er lofty Mount Pinkeen is rolled,
In arch above arch and fold within fold;
And southward's a sea in a faint ruby mist,
With islands of purple and amethyst.

"But away to the east, before him arise
The darkling mountains and olive-hued skies,
And the gloom of the twilight falls solemn on
his eyes,
And a sadness untold all his senses oppresses
With a chill of foreboding like dead men's caresses.

"It was twelve of the clock—the dread hour of night—

When he entered a glen that seemed strange to his sight,

Deep nestled in crags and yet bathed in light;
For the moon in full orb threw her beams far below,

And the brow of Slieve Cahar was white as the snow.

"An oak tree, half withered, leaned wide o'er the course

Of a torrent that boomed like a cry of remorse.
It was bearded with lichens and bedded in gorse,

And the mistletoe grew by the night raven's nest

That clung in the boughs of its lightning-seared crest.

"Amid heather and gorse, 'neath the bare branches spread,

There lieth a stone both of bale and of dread,
Where of yore by the thousands the pale victims bled;

And the mistletoe bloomed that drew life from the tree,

Ere the edge of the sickle of gold cut it free.

"There sitteth a woman cowered over the stone,
She wringeth her hands and she maketh her moan,

And her hair, like the flame of a grave light, is blown.

I rede ye, good people, when the full moon hangs low,

Beware of gray oak and of green mistletoe.

"The heather bell shivers when moveth no breath,

The alder grove quakes with no wind on the heath;

Through all the dense branches each leaf shuddereh,

And the sough and the sweep of a gale that ne'er blew

Murmurs low in the ivy and sighs in the yew.

"The horseman and horse, at the view, in a trice,

Are fixed to the spot by some contrivance.
The blood in its channels congealeth to ice;

And frozen to horror that words may not say,
The hand cannot move and the lips cannot pray.

"Ah! now is the time, if it ever were there,
To sign with the cross and to whisper a prayer;

To rend with devotion this net of despair:
'Uhu,' hoots the owl of the cleft, and the fox
Barks an answering wail from his den in the rocks.

"With a prayer in his soul, then he maketh demand;

From the hell-trance he rouseth and raiseth his hand,

With the sign that no spirits of evil withstand;
And the steed that is stanch as e'er rider bestrode,

Dashes past the dread form and over the road.

"I prithee, good rider, whate'er thou shouldst lack,

Were the treasures of Ophir behind on the track,

Spur faster thy courser and never look back!
The moon climbeth high in the sky toward the west;

O, would that the east with the day star were blest!

"Through moonlight and marshlight, o'er rubble and stone,

He rides like the wind, but he rides not alone.
The shade close behind joins itself to his own.

Ha! rider, though Tophet before thee yawned black,

Shake looser the bridle and never look back.

"In the sobs and the cries of the hag-ridden night,

In the eldritch laughter of demon delight,

He rideth a race in the frenzy of fright;

And the foxy-haired woman, with locks flowing free,

And face turned up, runneth now at his knee.

"The linen that swathes her is yellow and old,
Her bosom is bare of the cerement's fold,

And her eye hath the loathy light of the mold;
She speaketh with lips of no earthly sound,

And her thought is the thought of the Abyss profound.

"In spirals ascending the lark trills his mirth;
 Dew-drops of the grove at the morning's new
 birth,
 Are like bits of the sun that have fallen to
 earth.
 The rare tints of autumn that blush in the
 leaves
 Glint warm in the path of the beams' level
 sheaves.

"'Tis the third hour ere noontide. The reap-
 ers are gay,
 Loud shrilleth the pipe, and the blithe roun-
 delay
 Invites to the husbandman's holiday.
 When there's dancing, and prancing and min-
 strelsy,
 Where can the lord of the revels be?

"He hath crept to the threshing floor, haggard
 and white,
 A dazed look of horror in eyes without light;
 Grown worn and old in a day and a night.
 Like a maundering dotard, he totters along.
 Who, yesterday morning, was stately and
 strong.

"The dancing hath ceased 'mid the jubilant
 strain,
 And hushed is the singing before the refrain;
 He seated him down on the ripe, amber grain;
 And said, 'The days of my singing are o'er,
 I have seen the red woman of Cahermore.

"I have breathed the breath and looked in the
 face
 Of one who hath hell for her dwelling place!
 I have run the death course and have lost the
 race.'
 He sank in the sheaves and bowed lowly his
 head:
 They raised him up gently; the glebesman was
 dead."

This recitation was followed by a rendition of the "Fairy Song" exquisitely rendered by Mrs. George P. Kroll, Misses Agnes Alexander, Anna Smith and Anna Steinmetz, who constituted the Litta quartette. Judge N. E. Worthington, of Peoria, the honored guest of the Club, then delivered an impromptu dedication speech, as follows:

Mr. Worthington's Address.

"Mr. President and Members of the Tazewell Club:

"I congratulate you, and the citizens of Pekin, who have co-operated with you, upon your enterprise, perseverance and good taste, in organizing the Tazewell Club, and in building for it this commodious and beautiful home. You have recognized, and have successfully met, the demand which exists in every city of the wealth and population of Pekin, for a social meeting place, where, without distinctions of creed or party, congenial spirits can daily come together, upon the broad plane of kindred tastes, liberal citizenship, and social equality. Your efforts are appropriately rounded up tonight in the dedication of your club house to social uses and good fellowship, with music, poetry, a generous welcome, and the fascinating presence of your sweethearts, wives and daughters.

"There is a great physical and psychologic truth in the old maxim, that 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' It applies to men as well as to boys. In this hurrying, crowding, fiercely competing age, frequent relaxation of the nervous tension in business and professional life is absolutely necessary. Without, come paresis, premature old age and second childhood at a time in life when the faculties of body and mind should be strong and mature. We cannot escape from the jurisdiction of Nature's courts, and these are some of the penalties that she exacts for the violation of her laws. So it is that all who work require not only rest, but also that healthy recreation which invigorates both the mental and physical being. Even a President, brain-weary with perplexing foreign complications, and 16 to 1 financial problems, like any other tired man, bows to the inevitable, invites a congenial companion, reaches for his shot-gun, overalls and rubber boots, and takes to the swamps. It is the safety-valve that lets off steam and keeps the boiler from bursting. Man is a social being. He eats, drinks and sleeps like any other animal. But he works, talks, laughs and associates with his fellows, as no other animal does. By doing this, he thrives, learns, sharpens his wits, toils, develops, and then rests. He can no more ignore this restful association with chosen friends and be successful and happy than he can live without eat-

ing and drinking. It is said that 'The groves were God's first temples.' If the doctrine of evolution is true, that traces our descent from the Simian of remote ages, the groves must also have been the original club houses of our arboreal ancestors. And in their social meetings, I suppose, they chatted monkey gossip and talked monkey politics, as they swung from limb to limb on the trees of a prehistoric age. Unfortunately there was no Professor Garner there to attend their social sessions and interpret and transmit the proceedings to us. If there had been, we would have had some accounts of early club formations. The range of their discussions must evidently have been limited. They certainly did not include the fashions, for there has been no change in their scanty wardrobe until the era of the modern Dago and the hand organ. Their talks must have been confined to stories of the longest jumps and farthest swings, of the prospect of the cocoanut crop and the danger of snakes. They could not possibly have anticipated the wonderful evolution of their descendants, nor, in their wildest flights of fancy, could they have pictured the development of the new woman of the nineteenth century. But they were social beings, and if some old white-faced Simian ancestor should be re-incarnated and visit this *fin de siècle* period, he might recognize in his much-evolved posterity some of the social traits of the original forest clubs.

"The old Greeks and Romans enjoyed social life as much as we do. They had no printed books and no newspapers. Manuscripts were expensive. Information was disseminated orally. The news of the day passed from lip to lip. They met in the porches of their temples, in the forum, in their shaded gardens, at their public baths, and discussed philosophy, literature, the drama, music, sculpture and painting. They gossiped over the games in the Coliseum, the fights of the gladiators, the conquests of the empire, the spectacular triumphal processions of their generals, and the scandals and sensations of a great metropolis, much as we do today. Their social organizations were not called clubs, but they were for the same general purpose, and had many of the same characteristics. It was not until the closing years of the sixteenth century that we read in history of the social fraternities called 'clubs.' From that time to the present they

have flourished and multiplied, until no city in any civilized country is without its club. The brightest wits, the ablest statesmen, the most famous generals, the most skilful artists, the most successful business men, for two centuries have sought rest and recreation in the club-room. Their jokes, puns, witticisms, epigrams and funny stories have flashed over the 'wine and nuts,' smoothing out the wrinkles from the dull brow of care and resting the wearied brains of thousands. There lifelong friendships have been formed, schemes concocted, campaigns planned, party policies determined, and great enterprises organized, to the clinking of glasses and the foamy flow of hogsheads of old nut-brown October ale. Chaucer, that 'well of English undefiled,' was a member of one of the earliest clubs of which we have any record. Shakspeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Ben Johnson, Goldsmith, Raleigh, Marlborough, Seldon, Somers, Walpole, Fox, and scores of others famous in English history, were clubmen. Boswell's life of Dr. Johnson, the best biography ever written, is full of the table-talk of this great genius over his tea at the club. His definition of a club as 'a lot of good fellows meeting under certain conditions,' is as true today as when he gave it. This definition draws the line between clubable and non-clubable men. The test is not wealth nor brains. It is the happy combination of social qualities that makes one's company pleasant and desirable—the peculiarities of disposition, of thought, of speech, that make one interesting—the constant cheerfulness, the buoyancy of disposition, that warms the heart and brightens the faces of all in contact. Eccentricities of dress, or manners, or language are not necessarily objectionable. Originality is worth more than brilliancy. Even dullness is sometimes attractive, as the foil to the wit of others. Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' is an English classic. We admire his genius the more the oftener we read it. But Goldsmith, in conversation, was dull and awkward. It was said of him that

'He wrote like an angel,
But talked like poor Poll.'

Yet he was one of the most lovable clubmen that ever lived. We like old people because they are old. A smooth, even, all-around man, without any small vices or any great virtues, is apt to be slippery. He is like a ball of ice.

There is nothing to take hold of. Think of the friends you like most, and see if they all have not some peculiarities, knobs of character as it were, different from the common run. Given these peculiarities, these tentacles that catch and hold, and, crowning all, a sunshiny, genial disposition, and you have a model clubman.

"The Kit-Cat Club was one of the earliest and most famous of these English Clubs. The taverns, as hotels were called in those days, had quaint, old-fashioned names. This club met at the 'Cat and Fiddle' tavern, kept by one Christopher—abbreviated by his customers to 'Kit'—and famous for its mutton pie. From these names the Kit Cat Club took its title. Its membership was limited to forty, and included the leading spirits of the seventeenth century. Upon each of the forty goblets used by its members was inscribed a poetical tribute to the lady in whose honor the first toast was drunk. Sir Godfrey Kneller, an eminent portrait painter, has left a series of the portraits of the members of the club, which is still in existence.

Another famous club, founded in 1735, and which lasted for one hundred thirty-four years, was called 'The Sublime Order of Beefsteaks.' Each member was known as a 'steak.' Its badge was a gridiron, on which was inscribed the club motto, 'Beef and Liberty.' It is said to have included some very tough 'steaks' in its membership.

There were clubs composed mainly of scions of the nobility, and other gilded fools, that were notorious for the excesses and midnight orgies of their members. Chief among these were the Mohawk Club, and the Hell Fire Club. Students of English history will recall frequent mention of these clubs. The chief amusements of their members were gambling, getting drunk, howling through the streets at midnight, bucking and gagging the London 'bobbies,' rolling peaceable citizens down hills in hogsheads, pulling door bells, smashing windows and such other similar slight pleasures as befitted the blue-blooded offspring of kings and dukes and lords. These clubs were finally suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

"There was an Ugly Man's Club, founded by one Hatchett, whose nose was said to be the longest in England. No man was eligible to membership in this club unless he was so ugly that people would stare at him on the street.

John Wilkes, said to have been the homeliest man in England, as well as one of the brightest, was unanimously elected a member. His face took him in without even a report of an examining committee.

"There was an Unhappy Man's Club, to which no one was eligible who had not been adjudged a bankrupt or had in some way felt the lash of the law.

"There was, too, a Liar's Club. At its meetings no truthful word was allowed to be spoken between 9 o'clock and 11 p. m., without special permission by the chair. Its president wore a blue cap with a red feather as his badge of office. He held office until some ambitious brother told a 'whopper' that the president could not match; whereupon he surrendered the cap and feather to his more worthy successor. It is believed that some of the descendants of this club emigrated to the United States and settled in Illinois near Chicago.

"There was, too, a First Man's Club. Your name had to be Adam in order to be admitted; and a Last Man's Club, to which no member was admitted after the roll was full. When this was reached a bottle of Old Port was placed upon the table, around which the unbroken number of members sat. The bottle was securely sealed and labeled, to be uncorked and drank only by the last solitary survivor. Year after year, at its annual meetings, the number of vacant chairs increased, marking the places of the dead and gone. Year after year the bottle of Old Port was placed upon the table, a silent suggestion of the time coming when there would be only one left. Finally there were but two survivors. In silence they gazed upon the vacant chairs, melancholy reminders of the past, until the pressure was too great, or the Old Port too tempting, when they broke the seal, drank the wine and 'busted' up the club.

"These are samples of the vagaries, the eccentricities, the extravagances of club life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They have been succeeded in England and in this country by thousands of well-ordered and decorous organizations, embracing all classes and conditions of our busy age. But who can count the little coteries, the groups, the gangs, the unorganized clubs at every cross-road and in every village, drawn together by in-born love of fellowship and association, held together

by that 'touch of nature that makes the whole world kin'? Who that has ever sat around on the nail-kegs in a country store on a winter's evening, and listened to the oracular wisdom of the white-haired village sages, as they laid down the law upon all things human and divine; argued politics and religion; decided what crops to plant in the light of the moon and what in the dark; told of the cold weather fifty years ago, of the deep snow and the big flood; of the herds of deer that wandered over the prairies, and of that same old big fish—he is still around—that always gets off just as he is being landed—who that has been there, can fail to recognize in these rustic, rural groups the elements of the true club, the embryo of the more pretentious, but not more social club of the town or city?

"Nor have the ladies been slow in availing themselves of this species of social entertainment. What are the old fashioned quilting-bees, the mite societies, the sewing circles, but organized women's clubs? And what unpublished volumes of unique, spicy, pungent personal information, told in whispers, punctuated with sundry significant nods, uplifted brows and shrugging shoulders, have there been circulated! They, too, now have their close corporations and door-shut organizations, where the foot of man may not enter. Commencing with 'Sorosis' in 1868, they now have over five hundred women's clubs in the United States, with a membership of over fifty thousand. This is all right. It tends to promote independence and individuality in women. And then, too, if they have their clubs they will not be so suspicious and inquisitive when hubby stays out a little late at his club. They will not inquire too closely into what detained him and what he was doing. It isn't always best to know everything. When Mrs. Smith asked John, as he came in at 12 o'clock at night, with his boots in his hands, what kept him out so late and what he had been doing, and John said, 'O, nothing much, only playing a little poker,' she would not have replied, 'Well, that's all right; I was afraid you were playing cards,' if she had understood the game.

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.'

"So far back as in 1838 women were a little jealous of the clubs. Tom Hood, in his comic

way, in a short poem, makes a forlorn woman complain as follows:

"Of all the modern schemes of man
That time has brought to bear,
A plague upon the wicked plan
That parts the wedded pair.

"My wedded friends, they all allow,
They meet with slights and snubs;
And say they have no husbands now,
They're wedded to the clubs.'

"In conclusion, ladies, I trust that you may never have occasion to recite Tom Hood's stanzas, and that the Tazewell Club, so happily inaugurated tonight, may always be a successful center of good feeling, correct morals, harmless recreation, and the pride of your city."

Following Judge Worthington's address was a recitation from Scene 1st, Act 2, "Taming of the Shrew," by Miss Mary Kirk Rider, and a solo, "Bird and the Rose," by Mr. Fred W. Velde, followed Miss Rider's recitation.

The literary features of the evening were closed by an address, "The Future of the Tazewell Club," by Mr. C. A. Kuhl, which we are pleased to present in full:

Mr. Kuhl's Address.

"Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

"It is but fit that remarks upon this occasion should begin with congratulations to the Tazewell Club. This is a happy day for us, as it sees the fruition of our hopes in the completion of our magnificent mansion.

"The skeptic and the cynic may pause before this beautiful building and gaze in admiration as its wonderful lines. The skeptic may quote from the musty tomes of learned authors and cite innumerable instances, to prove that social and business clubs like ours cannot long exist. The club, he will say, is a rope of sand, beginning in a moment of enthusiasm and ending in a fierce quarrel. The cynic wants nothing to succeed, and earnestly hopes that this club may dissolve into its original elements, and that this beautiful building may be sold to some disciple of barter and trade, under the hammer of an officer of the law.

"Fortunately for us, the two elements I have named are in a hopeless minority in this com-

munity, and their hopes and prophecies will not be realized. Associations like ours have existed away before history was written. From tradition, antedating Chinese civilization; from conjecture, based upon nothing; from inscriptions found upon Druidic tablets, Aztec picture writing, Toltec pottery and vivid imagination, we learn and surmise that our pre-historic forefathers lived in trees; the small trees sheltered the bachelors and newly married folks, the medium sized were the homes of the large families, while the stately oaks and elms were probably used as hotels and club houses. With the improvements in arms and modes of defense, our ancestors descended from their perches and for ages lived in caves and arbors. The houses of the cliff-dwellers, which defy the acumen of the archaeologist, are found ranged in terraces upon the mountain side; and, with every town or village, there is found a large cavern which may have been the home of some prehistoric club. Within the walls of these caves are to this day found the paraphernalia belonging to the various games played by the clubmen. Round stones, polished bones and carved skulls are supposed to have been the rude billiard and bowling implements, while bits of almost petrified parchment, prepared probably from the skin of some slain foe, may have been used as playing cards or foot ball.

"Pass we down the inclined plane of time a few hundred centuries nearer our own age, and we find the club as popular as ever. The pagan Sabines and Romans had numerous societies organized for social enjoyment and for craft guilds. From an ancient inscription, found upon an exhumed tablet, we learn that at one time forty seats were reserved for the officers alone of one of these clubs in the amphitheatre at Nimes, on the occasion of the killing by wild beasts of a few hundred Christians. In the days of Shakspeare, Goldsmith, Sheridan, and down to the time of Walter Scott, the club was a great social and political factor. Such men as Ben Johnson, Smollet, Chaucer and others gathered with the dissolute sprigs of nobility at the Boar's Head, the Red Lion, and other inns of their day, and while the nobility paid the reckoning, the authors read their own poetry and prose, criticised mercilessly the works of others, cracked fierce jokes, and drank

deeply. The subjects of discussion at these meetings were often as deep as their glasses. Butler, in describing one of these meetings, makes his hero say:

"Some hold the heavens, like a top,
Are kept by circulation up,
And wer't not for their wheeling round
They'd instantly fall to the ground."

"At these meetings, huge bumpers of strong ale, runlets of rum and enormous earthen vessels of venison pastry helped to while away the nights of these hale-fellows well met.

"Our own age seems to have run club-mad, for every known trade, sport and profession has its own association. The gregarious habits of man cause him to seek the society of his own kind. 'Birds of a feather will flock together,' and associations like ours will exist and prosper until the end of time. This club will not disintegrate and return to its original elements, the skeptic and the cynic to the contrary notwithstanding; for, to paraphrase the words of Cardinal Richelieu, in the lexicon of the men who have undertaken this enterprise, 'there is no such word as fail!' My prophetic eye sees this club grow and prosper, bringing into its fold the old men and the young of this city, to meet and to mingle in these beautiful rooms; to learn to know each other better and to form friendships that will last until we pass away to the great beyond. In gazing into the misty war cloud, now gathering in our eastern horizon, I see the young men of the Tazewell Club march with firm step and well-filled haversack over the hills of Canada.

"I see, in the near future, come into this club house the 'new woman.' Not she of the strong masculine mind and with the bifurcated garment (the Teutonic strain in our community will take care of that), but our own beloved wives, sisters and daughters, whom we respect for their intelligence and womanly qualities. I see the ladies engaged in learned arguments over philosophical questions, hear them laugh over the adventures of Hudibras and weep over the woes of poor Helen of Troy. Here they will rival Demosthenes and Portia in their fiery flights of eloquence, while we play billiards. They will make these halls resound with the inharmonious notes of the very highest types of musical gymnastics and calisthenics, while the men roll ten-pins. I see the ladies in yon-

der tower formulating new opinions concerning Venus, Saturn, the Dipper and the Man in the Moon. They will

"Converse with the planets rolling far,

And by its name call every single star,
while the men play bottle pool.

"In casting the horoscope of this club, I note that it was organized in the month of June, while the Zodiac was in the feet; which means that we will have a foot-ball eleven, composed of our young men, who will be able to tear asunder, maim and bruise more men of the opposite eleven than any other club in the country.

"The trade guilds of the ancients cultivated the graces and amenities of life, practiced games and recounted stories of adventure and prowess. We will do the same, but there will be no Christians sacrificed in our arena. This club will welcome to its rooms the author, the artist and the divine, and we hope to become celebrated, not for our venison, pastry, stout ale or strong rum, but for the chivalry and nobility of our men and the beauty of character and the intelligence of our women. We hope that these beautiful surroundings will help us to throw aside each day the cares of business and enjoy together the delights of social life:

"From the north and south, from the east and west,

We will come every day to this haven of rest,
As the portals we enter, forget every care,
And in all the pleasures each one choose his share.

"We will stop at the den and enveloped in smoke,

Relate a new story, or tell a good joke;
At the bowling alley we will make a brief call;
In the billiard room with the cue punch a ball.

"And all kinds of games with cards we will play,

And magazines and papers read every day.
Our music and song enchantment will lend
To the harmony and peace of every day's end.

"Through the future years the young and the old,

United, the glory of this club will uphold;
While the sound of the clock which graces our hall

Rests like a benediction over us all."

In concluding this account of Pekin's social center, it might be proper to give the personnel of the governing boards that have, from year to year so ably guided the affairs, that have resulted in making this organization one to which the citizens point with pride. The officers, as elected annually since 1894, have been:

1894-5.—W. A. Holt, President; John L. Smith, Vice-President; John H. Shade, Secretary; J. M. James, Treasurer. Directors: W. L. Prettyman, O. F. Weber, W. Kinsey, E. F. Unland, C. G. Herget, J. M. James.

1895-6.—H. G. Herget, President; John Fitzgerald, Vice-President; John H. Shade, Secretary; Ben P. Schenck, Treasurer. Directors: A. H. Albertsen; C. G. Herget, Geo. Steinmetz, C. H. Turner, Henry Weber, E. R. Peyton.

1896-7.—J. M. James, President; George C. Rider, Vice-President; William E. Schureman, Secretary; Ben P. Schenck, Treasurer. Directors: V. P. Turner, Wm. J. Conzelman, E. W. Wilson, W. A. Holt, C. Randolph, C. A. Kuhl.

1897-8.—C. G. Herget, President; V. P. Turner, Vice-President; Wm. E. Schureman, Secretary; D. C. Smith, Jr., Treasurer. Directors: Wm. J. Conzelman, C. H. Randolph, J. M. James, H. W. Toenigs, E. W. Wilson, G. A. Kuhl.

1898-9.—V. P. Turner, President; John L. Smith, Vice-President; Wm. E. Schureman, Secretary; D. C. Smith, Jr., Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Herget, Wm. J. Conzelman, J. M. James, C. H. Randolph, E. W. Wilson, Franklin Velde.

1899-1900.—E. W. Wilson, President; John L. Smith, Vice-President; Wm. E. Schureman, Secretary, Geo. O. Reuling, Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Herget, V. P. Turner, C. H. Randolph, Franklin L. Velde, Ben P. Schenck, B. C. Allensworth.

1900-1.—John L. Smith, President; Franklin L. Velde, Vice-President; Wm. E. Schureman, Secretary; Geo. O. Reuling, Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Herget, C. H. Randolph, Ben P. Schenck, V. P. Turner, J. M. James, J. W. Barrett.

1901-2.—Franklin L. Velde, President; B. C. Allensworth, Vice-President; Geo. G. Brants, Secretary; Ben P. Schenck, Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Herget, H. W. Toenigs, V. P. Turner, J. M. James, Wm. Bland, T. N. Green.

1902-3.—Geo. C. Rider, President; Wm. Bland, Vice-President; H. W. Toenigs, Secretary;



RESIDENCE OF HENRY G. HERGET, 615 PARK AVENUE, PEKIN. BUILT IN 1886.

Ben P. Schenck, Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Herget, V. P. Turner, J. M. James, W. Kinsey, Louis Birkenbusch, E. L. Conklin.

1903-4.—B. C. Allensworth, President; Wm. Bland, Vice-President; H. W. Toenigs, Secretary; D. C. Smith, Jr., Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Herget, C. H. Randolph, V. P. Turner, J. M. James, E. L. Conklin, W. Kinsey.

1904-5.—C. H. Randolph, President; A. Van Horner, Vice-President; H. W. Toenigs, Secretary; Herman Hippen, Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Herget, J. M. James, V. P. Turner, E. L. Conklin, B. C. Allensworth, Walter Kinsey.

THE LITTA SOCIETY.

"The Litta Society," of Pekin, was organized January 20, 1892. That day, on invitation of Miss Martha Herget, twenty young ladies assembled at her home to form a society, whose object was to provide musical and literary instruction and entertainment for the benefit of its members and friends. These charter members are: Mesdames Martha (Herget) Steinmetz, Adrienne (Maus) McDonald, Rosella (Barnes) Luppen, Louise (Ruhaak) Younger, Annette (Ruhaak) Velde, Agnes (Velde) Herget, Augusta (Leach) Kroll, Ella (Hippen) Velde, Louise (Roos) Peyton, Anna (Steinmetz) Kaylor, Annie (Boley) Low, Frances (Cook) Rhodes, Abbie (Frazier) Kimball, Belle (McCoy) Bailey, Anna (Stolz) Ehrhardt; Misses Minnie Bergstresser, Anna M. Smith, Luella Craft, Kate L. Velde, Katherine Velde.

At the second meeting of this club, it was decided that the society be called, "The Litta Society," in memory of "Litta," the sweet singer, who was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 1, 1856.

"Litta" was the stage name adopted by Marie Von Elsner, when she made her debut in Paris in 1878. The feeling engendered by the Franco-Prussian war being still bitter, it was perilous to bring her out, as she bore a German name, so she made her debut under the pseudonym, "Mademoiselle Litta." Her triumph was great, and the next morning Count Litta, a noble Italian, called upon her for honoring his family name by adopting it. Litta was in the height of brilliant success when she was stricken down. She sang for the last time May 9, 1883, and breathed her last at her home in Bloomington, July 7, 1883, at the age of twenty-seven years, having lived a noble

life, which shall ever be a good example of what can be achieved by perseverance. A beautiful monument, erected by her friends and citizens of Bloomington, marks her resting place in Evergreen Cemetery.

The monthly meetings of "The Litta Society" were held on the third Friday afternoon of each month, at the homes of members, until March 20, 1896, from which time they were held in the Assembly Hall of the Tazewell Club, the use of which was kindly given by the members of that popular organization. Beginning with the meeting in October, 1900, the society has been holding its sessions at the home of the members, thinking it would be more congenial, and this year the meetings were held on the third Monday evening of each month.

During the year several open meetings are held, to which each member is privileged to bring guests. The work for each year is outlined at the beginning of the year by a committee from the three departments into which the society is divided, viz.: Vocal, Instrumental and Dramatic.

The society is composed of two divisions, which take part alternately. The program consists of vocal and instrumental music, readings and recitations. At times, the programs are miscellaneous, but generally each department is confined to one composer for each meeting. During the "Anniversary Year" (1902) the program committee arranged to make each program a celebration of the birthday of noted composers and authors born in that month.

One of the most artistic musical organizations ever known to Pekin is the "Litta Quartette," for a number of years composed of Misses Alexander, Robbins and Gorsuch and Mrs. Fred Kaylor. Miss Anna M. Smith has now taken the place of Miss Gorsuch.

Three members of the Litta Society have passed away: Mrs. Jessie Carver Cutler, April 6, 1897; Mrs. George Kroll, August 1, 1889; Mrs. Louis Motsuff, January 27, 1902; and Mrs. Henry Ehrhardt, January 4, 1904.

In April, 1898, "The Litta Society" joined the Fourteenth District Federation of Women's Clubs, and has been represented at each meeting by delegates.

All charter members sending in formal res-

ignations, and all active members that remove from Pekin, continue as honorary members of this society. April 15, 1898, the society inaugurated an associate membership. The total membership is forty-eight.

The tenth anniversary of "The Litta Society" was celebrated in 1902 at the home of Mrs. George Steinmetz, the first president of the club. The officers of the Litta Society, for the present year (1904) are: President, Mrs. E. J. Reuling; Vice-President, Mrs. J. L. Hinners; Secretary, Miss Teenie Bates; Treasurer, Miss Frances A. Meyers.

PEKIN WOMAN'S CLUB.

By Miss Addie L. Turner.

In obedience to a call issued by the President, the Columbian Club met at the residence of Mrs. A. Van Horne, at 3:30 p. m., October 9, 1893. The work of this club consisted in studying the objects and countries in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago. At this meeting of the club, various plans for the future were discussed and it was decided to make it a literary club and to change the name.

A Committee on program, consisting of Mesdames Ella A. Barber, Emily P. Schenck and W. H. McLaughlin, was appointed and, at the next meeting, they reported their proposed line of work, which was divided into four departments, viz.: (1) Science and Education; (2) Art, including Home Decoration; (3) Literature and History; (4) Miscellaneous. Miss Hodgson, Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Luppen and Mrs. Van Horne were to take charge of the four different departments, respectively. At this meeting it was decided that the permanent name of the club be "Pekin Woman's Club," with Mrs. W. G. Bailey, President; Mrs. Etta Havens Carrithers, Secretary; Mrs. J. L. Hinners, Treasurer. The number of members was twenty-three. The club met fortnightly, and such was the interest and enthusiasm manifested that new members were added at each meeting.

Each department of the literary work is in charge of a director who is elected annually, and each furnishes the program for four meetings during the club year, which begins in October and closes in May. The meetings are

held on the second and fourth Fridays in each month during that time.

The club also has four standing committees—Educational, Philanthropic, City Improvement, and Entertainment—which committees meet at the call of their respective chairmen.

Literary and musical programs are given at sixteen regular meetings. One afternoon is given over to Children's Day, and the programs end early in June, with the popular Club Breakfast in charge of the entertainment committee.

The by-laws of the Club limit resident guests to one visit a year, but non-resident guests are always welcome.

The meetings of the Club, by the very great courtesy of the Tazewell Club, are held in the auditorium of that Club House.

The Pekin Woman's Club is a member of the General Federation, and a charter member of the State Federation and of the Sixteenth District Federation.

The Club colors are pink and white, and the Club flower carnation. The following ladies have served as President during the time indicated:

- 1893-4.—Mrs. W. G. Bailey.
- 1895-6.—Mrs. Ella A. Barber.
- 1897.—Mrs. Adrienne McDonald.
- 1898-9.—Mrs. Emily P. Schenck.
- 1900-1.—Mrs. Georgia L. Catron.
- 1902.—Mrs. Emily P. Schenck.
- 1903.—Mrs. Mary B. Curran.
- 1904.—Mrs. Emma C. Strathman.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE PEKIN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ITS HISTORY AS DETAILED BY MISS MARY GAITHER
—LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED IN
1866—LIST OF FIRST ORGANIZERS—STRUGGLES
AND CHANGES OF FORTY YEARS—TRANSFERRED TO
THE CITY IN 1896—MR. CARNEGIE CONTRIBUTES
\$15,000 TO THE ERECTION OF A LIBRARY BUILDING
—PRESENT OFFICERS AND CONDITION OF THE LIBRARY.

The public library of Pekin is one of the institutions of which our people are justly proud. Fortunately we are enabled to furnish

a complete history of this library. To Miss Mary Gaither belongs the credit of having secured the donation from Mr. Carnegie, by means of which we have secured the elegant building in which the library is located. For the interest she took in this matter, as well as its successful termination, the people of Pekin have been placed under lasting obligation to Miss Gaither, and the author of this work is more than grateful for the privilege of furnishing its readers the well written history of the Pekin Public Library, of which she is the author—being a report to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., made November, 1903. Miss Gaither's report is as follows:

"Some reference to the material and social aspects of Pekin in 1866, will enable us the more clearly to judge of the surroundings and circumstances under which the Ladies' Library Association was organized.

"Pekin, in 1848, was made the county-seat of Tazewell County, and, with a population of 1,500, was granted a city charter in 1849. In 1866 the streets were first lighted with gas, the first National Bank was organized, and stock was subscribed for the Danville, Pekin & Bloomington Railroad,—the first railroad (to Jacksonville) having been in operation about six years. The population was between four and five thousand, and plans were made for a High School building which was finished in 1868, and the better grading, under the new school charter, of the public schools at that time was the foundation of the efficient work which has been accomplished in later years. A flourishing choral society, concerts and lectures by eminent talent gave evidence of intellectual advancement, while the building of pretty homes, the greater attention to improvement in churches and public buildings, showed material prosperity.

"On November 24, 1866, a large number of the ladies of Pekin met to organize what was, for many years, known as the 'Ladies' Library Association.' Much enthusiasm was shown in discussion, and much wisdom, also, in plans for its maintenance and management. As evidence of the good and worthy reasons for such an organization, we copy the preamble of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, Societies for mutual improve-

ment recommend themselves to our unqualified approbation; and

"Whereas, In the ample provision made for our entertainment and amusement, we too often neglect our moral and intellectual advancement, which involves the highest interests of the community; and,

"Whereas, We, the ladies of Pekin, being impressed with these views, and desirous of contributing our influence to the moral elevation of the community in which we live, do hereby establish a Library organization and do adopt the following Constitution:'

"Quoting again from Article 6, we read:

"The object of the Association is, not only to collect and establish a Library of select and useful works, but also to promote a literary taste by encouraging lectures, holding discussions, etc.'

"It is well to recall to memory the original signers of the Constitution, for to them we owe gratitude beyond measure. Their untiring labor in earlier years kept money in the treasury of the Association and books on the shelves, when many social enterprises failed for lack of support. Through the inevitable changes of later years, difficulties arose to be faced, new names appear, and fresh efforts by younger workers bring order again. We honor and thank all, but not least those who first organized the Pekin Library. Herewith is the list of the names:

Mrs. John B. Cohrs.	Mrs. C. C. Cummings.
Mrs. C. R. Cummings.	Mrs. W. M. Tinney,
Mrs. John W. Casey.	Mrs. S. A. Trowbridge
Mrs. S. E. Barber.	Mrs. Richard Tinney.
Mrs. Erastus Rhoades.	Mrs. W. W. Clemens.
Mrs. Robert Briggs.	Mrs. George Smith.
Mrs. John Aydelott.	Mrs. H. I. Robinson.
Mrs. Charlotte Donigan	Mrs. H. P. Westerman.
Mrs. T. D. Vincent.	Mrs. Fisk.
Mrs. I. E. Leonard.	Miss Cora Cummings.
Mrs. James Milner.	Mrs. T. N. Gill.

Miss Mary Reeves.

The first President elected was Mrs. Charlotte Donigan. In January, 1867, a more permanent organization resulted in the election of Mrs. C. R. Cummings, President; Miss Cora Cummings, Secretary; Mrs. S. E. Barber, Treasurer; with William S. Prince as librarian. Two ladies were appointed to wait upon the City Council and solicit aid, and \$100 was

granted them. Mr. J. B. Clark donated \$50, a generous gift for those days. Membership tickets were printed and sold for \$2.00 to ladies, and \$5.00 to gentlemen. A special program was arranged for the opening of the room to the public. Mr. B. S. Prettyman made an address, some excellent singers contributed vocal music, and the Constitution and by-laws were read by Mrs. H. P. Westerman.

"During the winter season following, many social parties, dramatic performances and other entertainments by home talent gave financial aid to the Library, and in this way several hundred dollars were added to the treasury.

"In 1868 the officers were: President, Mrs. Cohrs; Secretary, Mrs. Clemens; Treasurer, Mrs. Fisk; Librarian, Miss Alice Finley, with Mrs. William E. Schenck as Assistant Librarian.

"In 1869 the membership was seventy; many new books were added, and a surplus fund of \$115 was reported. The Library room was, about this time, sub-let to the 'Scientific Association,' to 'The Sons of Temperance,' and to the 'Young Men's Christian Association,' thus adding a good sum to the book fund. Under the presidency of Mr. I. E. Leonard, in 1870, the wave of prosperity rolled higher. Entertainments given by the 'Ladies' Library Association' were deservedly popular. Many volumes were added by donation, besides gifts of money. The first catalogue was then printed and the 'Library Record' was presented by Mr. John S. Cook, and arranged and set up by him, with the assistance of Dr. George S. Smith.

"At that time over 950 volumes were listed, and ninety-nine names enrolled on the list of membership. An extract from the report of the Secretary, Miss Mary Clemens, reads as follows: 'Repeated experiments have demonstrated that entertainments of a literary character are not well sustained in this city. For that reason the cherished plan of offering a course of popular readings and lectures to the public, was, with many regrets, abandoned.' In May, 1871, thirty-five theological works were donated to the Library by the 'American Unitarian Association' of Boston; and, later, 61 volumes given by friends of the Association, made a total of 1200.

"A curious bit of history is contributed in the following quotation dated in 1873: 'Messrs.

Greigg and Haines, Trustees of the Congregational Society, waited upon the Executive Board, in behalf of that society, and made the proposition that the 'Ladies' Library Association' assist in building the basement of their new church, now in contemplation, thereby securing permanent rooms, precluding the necessity of rent.'

"The officers in 1875 were Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Henry, Miss Addie Turner, Miss Eunice Sage and Miss Mary Gaither, followed a year later by Mrs. Clemens, Mrs. G. F. Saltonstall, Miss McHenry, Miss Sage and Mr. C. Alexander. Thus, a gentleman was a second time appointed Librarian. In 1876 two school entertainments gave to the Library about \$80, and a lecture by Rev. T. N. Morrison added about \$10.00 to that sum. Affairs progressed slowly, and, at the opening of the new decade, there is a turn in the tide and the records are blank for a space.

"In 1882, at the Library rooms in Friederich's block, a meeting was held to discuss plans for the coming year. The President chosen was Mrs. J. F. Schipper; Secretary, Miss Sage; Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Smith.

"In March, 1883, a special meeting was called to consider the question of incorporation under the laws of the State. On motion, the names of nine ladies were selected, by lot, to be the incorporators, as follows: Mrs. J. F. Schipper, Mrs. H. W. Hippen, Mrs. B. Swayze, Mrs. E. Vincent, Mrs. R. D. Bradley, Mrs. F. E. Rupert, Mrs. C. C. Cummings, Mrs. Worley, Miss Luella Miller.

"On April 11, the articles were drawn up by Mr. A. B. Sawyer, the name being changed to 'The Pekin Library Association.' There was a Board of twelve directors named, to be chosen annually. Mrs. Rupert was elected President; Mrs. D. C. Smith, Vice-President; William Blenkiron, Secretary; and Mrs. Schipper, Treasurer.

"In June, 1883, a committee called upon the City Council with a proposition to make the Library a free city Library, but the Council committee, to whom was referred the request, reported adversely. About this time 200 English books were added, and almost as many in the German language. The latter, being paper bound and very perishable, were later removed from the shelves.

"The Librarian's report in 1886 shows an increased demand for books suitable for the use of the school children. The Directors of that year included Rev. Geo. Addicks, Rev. Gamble and Prof. Scudder, Superintendent of the City Schools. In May Mrs. Schenck, the President, was requested by the Board, to circulate a petition in favor of the city taking the library. Miss Agnes Alexander was employed as Librarian, at a salary of \$8.00 per month.

"In October, a lecture course was planned, and over \$300 worth of tickets sold. Miss Helen Potter, of New York, gave the first entertainment in November, followed by others of varied interest. Mrs. W. E. Schenck, Mrs. J. M. James and Mrs. H. W. Hippen were Presidents in turn, during the next three years, with Mrs. Kate Skelly as Librarian, performing the duties of their office for several years. In the spring of 1889 the books and the property of the Pekin Library Association were removed from the Friederich Building to the old City Firehouse, corner Seventh and Court Streets. In 1892 it was resolved that the incoming Board of Directors be recommended to lay the matter of making the Library a free public library before the city authorities, and do all in their power to induce said authorities to take the matter under serious consideration.' As a result of these deliberations the following was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Pekin Library Association deem it expedient, for the best interests of their patrons, and for the increase of usefulness to the public generally, that the said Library Association should be made a free library; and, therefore, the books and all the belongings of the Pekin Library Association, be, and are, hereby, tendered to the City of Pekin as a gift, free of any indebtedness; and that the expense of conducting said Free Library be provided for by general taxation, as provided by law, all to be under the control and direction of the City Council of the City of Pekin.

"A petition, in due form, was presented to the City Council on February 6, 1893, signed by Eliza Hodgson, President; Anna Steinmetz, Secretary, and Conrad Luppen, Treasurer.

"Two years later the City Council was so far moved by the petitions of the Library Board, that the sum of \$100 was granted, and, in

1896, \$200 was again granted, and final steps were taken to turn over the Library to the City, which was formally accomplished in 1896. To Mrs. George C. Rider, then President, and Miss Weyrich, Secretary of the Board, much credit is due for fulfillment of this long cherished hope.

"At this time the number of books in catalogue were 2,449; the membership, during the first year under the city law was 341; the books taken out each week numbered 600. The expense to the City during the first year was \$300. The Library was open, as in years previous, on Tuesday evening and Saturday afternoons and evening. The Board was composed of nine members, three to be appointed yearly by the Mayor of the city. The first Board was composed entirely of gentlemen, with Mr. Henry M. Ehrlicher as President, and Mr. Ben P. Schenck as Secretary. The present by-laws were drafted at the first meeting of this Board, and are the standing by-laws of the Library.

"In 1897 the new Mayor appointed, as the three new members of the Library Board, Mrs. W. E. Schenck, Mrs. George P. Kroll and Miss Weyrich. Mr. Conrad Luppen served as President for two years in succession. During this time the reading room was opened to the public; and, after eleven years of faithful service, Mrs. Skelly resigned as Librarian and Miss Anna Smith was appointed to that position.

"In 1899 a special committee, appointed from the Board, recommended the removal of the Library to the Steinmetz Block, second floor, which was duly accomplished. On motion of Mr. William J. Conzelman, the Library was thrown open every week-day afternoon and evening to the public, commencing with July, 1900.

"Meanwhile, in order to meet the further expenses of such an arrangement, there had been presented to the City Council, April, 1899, a letter setting forth the needs of the Library for the then ensuing year, and calling attention to the State law, passed in 1897, by which a two-mill tax can be levied for library purposes, which law would entitle the Library to a sum not less than \$1,500 a year. According to the minutes of the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Ben P. Schenck, there was only the sum

of \$500 used in 1899, leaving \$1,000 for the expenses of the year 1900.

"The salary of the librarian was then increased to its present amount (\$35.00 per month), and the gradual increase in patronage, in number of volumes added to the shelves, in equipment of the reading room, and superior advantages offered by the daily opening of the rooms to the public all show without further comment, the wisdom of the present management.

"At the meeting of the Library Board on November 8, 1900, the President, Mr. Velde, in the chair, a communication was read by Miss Mary Gaither, in substance as follows:

"Our City has, for years, needed a Library Building, such as is maintained in other cities of like size. The opportunity being presented, I have acted upon it, and sent a letter in July, 1900, to which an answer was received one month ago, reading as follows:

"Miss Mary Gaither, Pekin, Ill.

"Dear Madam:—Mr. Carnegie is interested in what you are doing in Pekin. He thinks that \$1,000 a year would scarcely maintain the Library in its own building; but if the City were to provide a satisfactory site, and agree to maintain the Library at a cost of not less than \$1,000 a year, he would be glad to give \$10,000 to be spent in erecting a building.

"Very respectfully yours,

"James Bertram.

"P. Sect."

"A note, received November 7th, after a talk with Mr. Henry Herget, it affords me pleasure also to bring before you. It reads as follows:

"Miss Gaither,

"My Dear Madam:—I will be pleased to give to the City of Pekin a site for a Library Building, according to the terms of a certain letter to you from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, dated October 8, 1900. Your truly,

"George Herget."

"These communications were responded to with a vote of thanks. In December, 1900, the President and Secretary, by authority of the Board, prepared and secured the passage of an ordinance by the City Council, Mayor Wilson presiding, whereby the sum of not less than \$1,500 is annually appropriated to the support of the City Library. Mr. Carl G. Herget, at

the same time, offered to give \$1,000 for the purchase of books for the proposed new Library, provided a like sum be raised by the citizens of Pekin for the same purpose. This most acceptable gift was received with grateful appreciation.

"In January, 1901, Mr. George Herget's gift was definitely published, the site offered being the south-west corner at the intersection of Broadway and South Fourth Streets. This generous gift was most gratefully accepted by the Board and approved as a most suitable location. In July a motion was carried that the President and Secretary correspond with Mr. Carnegie in regard to an increase in his donation. In the following December a letter was read from Mr. Carnegie's Secretary, in which he stated as follows: 'Mr. Carnegie is pleased with the progress that has been made, and has instructed Mr. Franks to extend your credit to \$15,000.'

"A note of thanks to Mr. Carnegie for his kindness and generosity was then recorded.

"In January, 1902, a building committee, consisting of four members of the Board, namely: Mr. C. G. Herget, Mrs. Emily P. Schenck, Mr. W. J. Conzelman, and Mr. F. L. Velde, were duly authorized to proceed to the selection of a suitable plan, and the recommendation of an architect. Mr. Paul O. Moratz, of Bloomington, was chosen as the architect at a subsequent meeting, and the plans were submitted to the Board on March 13, 1902. In June the reports of this committee stated that the contracts had been let, as agreed upon, reserving certain details, and the bid of Mr. J. H. Handbury was, after due deliberation, accepted by said committee. The ground was prepared and staked off. The report of this committee was received with great satisfaction—the Board and the general public both being under obligations to them for the time and thought expended in this work.

"The present Board, includes the following named persons: Messrs. F. L. Velde, W. J. Conzelman, C. G. Herget, Hy. Birkenbusch, and Ben. P. Schenck, Mesdames W. E. Schenck and John L. Hinnens, and Misses Weyrich and Gaither. The present officers are: President, Mr. Velde; Vice-President, Mrs. Schenck; Secretary, Mr. Ben. P. Schenck. (Since this matter was prepared, Mrs. Schenck has passed away—her death occurring September 1, 1904.—Ed.)

"The Committees are:

"Finance.—Messrs. Herget and Birkenbusch and Mrs. Hinners.

Library, Reading Room, Books, Etc.—Mrs. Schenck, Miss Weyrich and Mr. Conzelman.

"Administration and Management. — Mr. Velde, Mr. Herget, Mrs. Schenck, Miss Gaither.

"Within the year \$200 has been expended for books and about 200 volumes have been bound.

"This sketch is not complete without mention of the beautiful and appropriate gifts of Mr. Henry Block, who, in his travels abroad during the last summer, remembered our Library in the selection of three portrait busts of Shakespeare, Goethe and Longfellow, which will adorn our rooms, and remind us of the evolution of our literature through Saxon and Briton, German and Celtic lines, to our own composition era, and our own American authors.

"Herein is embodied a brief history of our Library, touching at many points the lives of those in our community who have helped to encourage the intellectual growth of the city. It is the general desire that our library may be used to spread knowledge, to give wisdom, to encourage and perpetuate a pure taste and elevated ideals among the young people, and to give solace and repose to the minds of those of maturer years. We entertain bright hopes for its continual growth, that the coming generations may truly appreciate their heritage from the past, as well as their prospect for the future; and that all that is accomplished may be done for truth, for freedom and for love of humanity."

Since the above report was made by Miss Gaither, Mr. Carnegie has contributed \$2,500, and the \$1,000 to comply with the conditions of the donation given by Mr. C. G. Herget has also been raised, making a total of \$19,500 donated to the Library since the original offer made by Mr. Carnegie.

On December 14, 1903, the Library was opened to the public and it is generally patronized by the community in general, and is an especial benefit to the younger members of the community. The number of volumes now on hand is about 5,200 and the total circulation for last year was 20,509. There are 28 periodicals and four newspapers received. The

membership is 787. The Library is open every day but Sunday from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. and in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Miss Anna M. Smith is the efficient Librarian, which position she has held to the satisfaction of the Library board and of the general public for a number of years. The officers for 1904-1905 are as follows: Wm. J. Conzelman, President; Miss Mary E. Gaither, Vice-President; Ben P. Schenck, Secretary; Miss Anna M. Smith, Librarian.

The Standing Committees for 1904-1905 as named by President Wm. J. Conzelman are as follows:

Finance and Auditing Committee.—C. G. Herget, Chairman; Henry Birkenbusch, Mrs. J. L. Hinners.

Committee on Library Books and Reading Room.—Mrs. Emily P. Schenck, Miss Mary E. Gaither, Miss Elizabeth Weyrich.

Committee on Administration and Management.—F. L. Velde, Chairman; W. J. Conzelman, C. G. Herget, Mrs. Emily P. Schenck.

The terms of office of the Directors expire as follows:

July, 1905.—Henry Birkenbusch, Wm. J. Conzelman, Ben. P. Schenck.

July, 1906.—Miss Elizabeth Weyrich, Mrs. J. L. Hinners, Mrs. Emily P. Schenck.

July, 1907.—Franklin L. Velde, C. G. Herget, Miss Mary Gaither.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

MINERAL SPRING PARK—PEKIN PARK DISTRICT—WATER WORKS SYSTEM—FIRE DEPARTMENT—HEAT AND LIGHT PLANTS—LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

In the spring of 1882 a citizens' meeting was held in Pekin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the organizing of a company, purchasing ground, laying out a park and boring an artesian well. Thomas Cooper was selected as Chairman and A. B. Sawyer, Secretary. Henry Roos, John Kaufman and William Prettyman were appointed a committee to see contractors and get prices for boring a well

1,000 feet deep. The Chairman was authorized to procure a charter from the Secretary of State; and this was the beginning of the park. The charter soon came and a company was organized. Stock to the amount of \$5,000 was issued and sold. Forty-five lots were bought in East Addition, besides ten acres in the south side bought from Frank E. Rupert, making altogether something over 40 acres.

Thomas Cooper was made President and A. B. Sawyer Secretary of the company. A contract was made for boring a well to a depth of 1,000 feet for \$1,900; but when down 990 feet, the drill broke and, after a long and tedious wait, a settlement was made with the contractor for \$1,500. Salt water was struck at a depth of 400 feet. It ran out of the pipe at the surface for some time and then settled back about twenty feet from the surface. Some three thousand trees were set out, a lake had been scraped out, and the next year (1883) a fine bath-house was erected. During the next years a large swimming pool was built; a fine, large pagoda was erected; roads were made, fountains constructed, and the people of Pekin were happy in having a fine park, without cost to the citizens. But a cyclone blew down the bath house and the pagoda; also a fine band-stand, which left the company in bad shape. No money could be raised to pay the indebtedness. It was then that Mr. Cooper took hold, paid the bills, bought up the stock, put up a new up-to-date building on the east side of the lake, repaired the bath-house and again had everything in good shape. Before this he made an offer to the City Council to sell the park to the city for \$6,000, but the offer was rejected. Mr. Cooper sometime after this sold it to Fred and Henry Schnellbacher and Henry Saal for \$9,000. Soon after this a fire burned the large club house. It was then offered to the City for \$13,000, but by vote was rejected. It appeared at this time that the citizens did not want a park; but in 1902 another vote was taken and the proposition was carried, the price being \$22,500. The well is 990 feet deep. Flowing water was struck at a depth of 850 feet. It is cased with 4-inch pipe down to bed rock, which is 250 feet deep. A coal vein was struck at 250 feet, and below this was rock and shale until the Niagara Limestone was reached, in which was the water, as this stone was like honey-comb. The flow is 400,000 gallons every

24 hours, and the temperature of the water, as it comes from the well, is 72 degrees F.

The medicinal properties of this spring are highly attested by no less a personage than Dr. Emil Pfeifer, head physician in the Wiesbaden (Germany) sanitarium, who, in a letter to the owner, Mr. Henry Schnellbacher, says of it: "From the analysis of the spring owned by you, I find that it nearly resembles the spring of Baden-Baden. You do not state the temperature of the spring. The same is naturally warm, and will produce the same effects of Baden-Baden, or Wiesbaden, especially in gout, rheumatism, stomach troubles or sick headache." In April, 1896, a chemical analysis made by Arthur W. Palmer, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Illinois, showed the following constituents composing this water in the proportions stated. (The proportions in the last column of the following table are in grains per gallon.)

Constituents.	Grains.
Sulphate of Potassium.... (K_2SO_4)	.....3.41
Sulphate of Sodium..... (Na_2SO_4)	.. 21.93
Chloride of Sodium..... ($NaCl$)	....130.80
Carbonate of Sodium..... (Na_2CO_3)	.. 15.89
Carbonate of Calcium..... ($CaCO_3$)	... 4.55
Carbonate of Magnesia..... ($MgCO_3$)	.. 2.30
Carbonate of Iron..... ($FeCO_3$)	...traces
Silicic Acid..... (SiO_2)	..... .56
Total mineral matter	.....179.44

Mineral Spring Park was purchased by the Pekin Park Commissioners, and the history of the Pekin Park District follows:

THE PEKIN PARK DISTRICT.

The Pekin Park District owes its organization to the efforts of its first Park Commissioners and the press of the city.

The necessity of a Public Park being apparent to a number of citizens, public meetings were called as a means to learn and secure the sentiments of the voters relative to the organization of a park district. These meetings, while not at all times largely attended, were of such a nature as to warrant the promoters in circulating a petition, for the purpose of submitting the question of organization to the legal voters at a special election.

The petition, with few exceptions, was signed by those to whom it was presented and, on Sep-

tember 30, 1902, it was filed with the County Clerk. On the same date County Judge Rider ordered that a special election be held on October 28, 1902. The city newspapers, during the time intervening between the filing of the petition and the special election, put forth all efforts to further the organization of the District. No regular ticket was formulated for Commissioners, the voters having their own choice. As a consequence the Judges and clerks at the special election, although having had considerable experience in canvassing ballots, found the task a most arduous one, as their tally-sheet contained the names of two hundred and twenty-nine different persons who had been voted for as Park Commissioners. The returns of the special election showed that the friends of the park organization had cast 633 votes and those opposed 111.

The County Court, on November 12, 1902, declared the following duly elected Park Commissioners: Henry Birkenbusch, W. J. Conzelman, George Herget, H. M. Ehrlicher and Everett W. Wilson.

On December 17, 1902, the Commissioners held their first meeting, having previously qualified according to law. At this meeting the members decided by lot as to their respective terms of office, and elected their officers as follows: President, George Herget; Secretary, D. H. Abrahams; Treasurer, Ben P. Schenck; Attorney, H. C. Frings.

A committee to prepare rules and order of business for the Board meetings was appointed. The Commissioners prior to the time of adopting their rules and order of business, held a number of informal meetings relative to the question of park sites. On May 12, 1903, after carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages of the various sites proposed, it was decided to purchase the Mineral Springs Park of Henry Schnellbacher for the sum of \$22,000.

At a meeting held June 15, 1903, Attorney H. C. Frings reported that the abstract for the parcels of land contained in the Mineral Spring Park had been received, and that the title was a good merchantable title. Thereupon the purchase of the Park was consummated by giving to the owner bankable paper, redeemable in cash or Park bonds when such were issued and sold.

The work of making the premises more presentable was at once begun. Within sixty days

from the time of the Park purchase, bonds had been issued and sold to the extent of \$40,000, and within ten days following the sale of the bonds, it was unanimously agreed to solicit architects to submit sketches of a park pavilion and palm-house. The first tax-levy made by the Board carried with it items to the extent of \$9,000, and it was passed at the regular meeting in September, 1902.

Within a year from the time of their election, the Park Commissioners had purchased a park, devised means of making payments in bonds due in five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years respectively, and also received sketches of proposed improvements. October 14, 1903, H. H. Zimmer was instructed to prepare a complete set of plans according to his sketch, which had been selected by the Commissioners as the most satisfactory.

Bids were asked upon receipt of plans, and opened on November 23, 1903. The awards were made to the Conklin-Reuling Company for the building; Rubaak & Lackman for plumbing, and C. Lucas for heating. The total cost for the building complete was not far from \$15,000. At this time the building is nearing completion.

The second park election was called March 23, 1904, and, on April 7, upon the completion of the canvass of the vote, Charles Duisdieker was declared elected to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of H. M. Ehrlicher's term of office. It was with much regret that the Commissioners learned that Mr. Ehrlicher had decided to retire from the Board, after the preliminary work of creating the park had progressed scarcely eighteen months.

During the spring and summer months of 1904 a large amount of work was done on the park premises of a permanent nature, and as a basis for all further improvements. The lake was drained of water, deepened and changed in contour for the better landscape effect, and for use of pleasure boating.

WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

The Water Works system in the City of Pekin was completed early in the year 1887, under a franchise granted in May of the previous year, to Charles A. Lamb and Henry S. Raymond.

The system, as originally projected, called for 8 1-2 miles of cast-iron mains and 100 fire-hydrants. Since then the street mains have

been added to from year to year and, in 1904, the Company controlled 16 miles of cast-iron mains from four to sixteen inches in diameter, with 159 fire hydrants and 12 miles of galvanized iron street-mains of from one to two inches in diameter.

The pumping machinery consists of two compound-duplex pumps, of the George F. Blake pattern, with a daily capacity of three million gallons. The pumps take water from a system of driven wells sunk to a depth of 127 feet, which furnish a bountiful supply of clear and pure water at all times. The water is raised to a stand-pipe 137 feet high, having a capacity of 127,000 gallons, which furnishes a domestic pressure of sixty pounds. In case of fire, pumping is direct into the mains, when a fire pressure of 120 pounds is maintained.

Water is furnished to nearly 1,500 customers, a population of approximately 7,000 people, being nearly eight-tenths of the population within the corporate limits of the City. This is a very large percentage for a city of the size of Pekin, and the fact would tend to show that the local water supply is quite satisfactory in quality as well as quantity.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Pekin was visited by a disastrous conflagration on the night of March 2, 1860. It originated at the grocery of C. Grondenburg, on the north side of Court Street, and thence it swept both ways to Capitol Street on the east, and to Third Street on the west, crossing to the south side, and nearly all the buildings from Capitol to Third Streets, on that side, were destroyed. Thirty of the principal business houses, offices and other buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of over \$150,000. The fire was a terrible blow to the city, and it inspired the people with the determination to provide against future calamities of that character by the organization of a fire department.

On the 28th of May, 1860, the Council decided to construct four cisterns: one at the Smith building, corner of Margaret and Third Streets; one at the Court House; one at the German Methodist Church, at that time on the corner of Fifth and Caroline Streets, and one at the Baptist church, corner of St. Mary and Fourth Streets. The cisterns were subsequently built as located. At the same time it was ordered that two fire-engines of the crane-neck style,

1,000 feet of hose, hose-carriages and ladders with carriages for same, be purchased by the committee on Fire Department.

Fire Companies Formed.—The sum of \$1,479.45 was allowed Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., for fire engines in November, 1860. During the same month "Rescue Fire Company, No. 1" was organized. H. F. Spoonhoff was First Foreman; John Frey, Second Foreman; John Uphoff, Third Foreman; Garbraus Brants and Julius Fenhoff, Engineers; D. C. Smith, Secretary; John Velde, Treasurer; Tom Burns, Uddo Dirks and John Remmer, Foremen; and John Popkins who, with fifteen additional members, constituted the first fire engine company organized in Pekin.

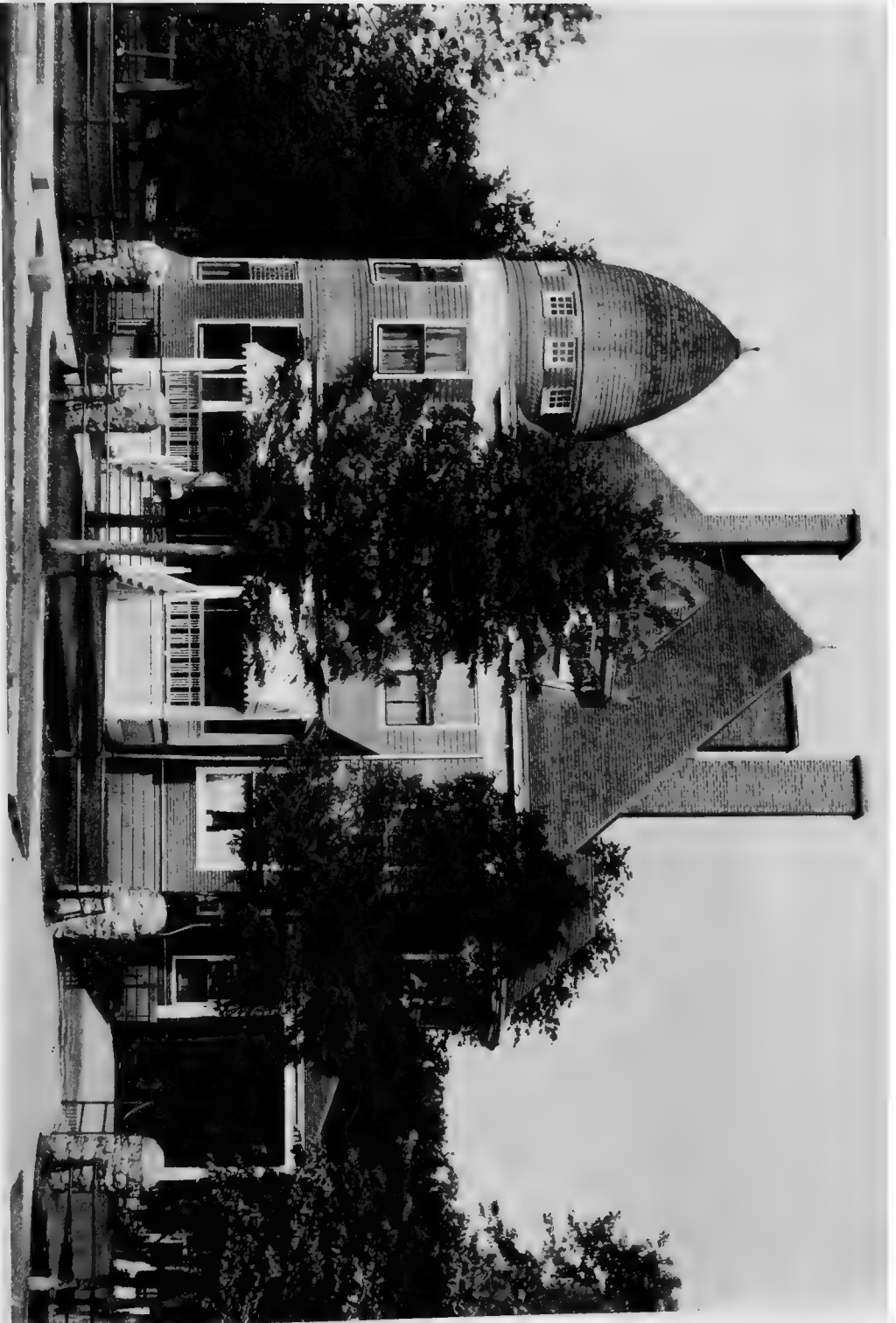
Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.—Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized at the same time that the Rescue Company was, with John Stoltz for First Assistant Foreman; Martin Dolcher, Second Assistant Foreman; William Schlag, Secretary; Ibe Look, Treasurer; and Fred Traeger, Steward. Its active members numbered 23 men.

Defiance Fire Company.—This company was organized on the 9th of December, 1860. Its officers were: Thomas Edds, President; Benj. Michael, Vice-President; H. W. Hippen, Secretary; H. Sudheimer, Assistant Secretary; and Charles Bryant, Treasurer. The Directors were: Joseph Fiss, Moore Bryant, M. Fisher, B. Michael and B. Barlow. The total number of officers and members was 20.

At a meeting of the Council in February, 1867, Teis Smith was appointed Chief and John Berry Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department. On the 12th of November, 1868, the City Council accepted and received a new steam fire-engine, "Young America," from Messrs. H. C. Sillsby & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., it being paid therefor in notes to the sum of \$6,850. Charles Waldron was appointed engineer. On the 7th of December, John Berry, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, reported to the Council the sale of the engine, "Young America," to the City of Canton.

An ordinance had previously been passed appropriating \$10 to the Fire Company throwing the first water on fires in the city, but this ordinance was repealed on the 18th of January, 1869.

The first annual report by the Chief Engineer was made on the 8th of February, 1869, and we



RESIDENCE OF EVERETT W. WILSON, 906 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PEKIN, BUILT IN 1889.

learn from that, that the Fire Department then consisted of one steam fire-engine, "Young America," with hose-reel and hose attached; one hand fire-engine company, with hose-reel and hose attached; and one hook and ladder company, with truck wagon, axes, and ladders complete. On the 14th day of January of this year, John Berry was elected Chief Engineer and August Winkel Assistant Engineer, for the Fire Department for the ensuing year. In 1870, on the 10th day of January, the "Young America" Fire Company resigned in a body, tendering all the apparatus, including the engine belonging to said company, to the city, the resignation to take effect at noon on January 11th. Ten days later the members of Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 1 formally accepted the "Young America" steam-engine, which had been tendered them by the company resigning. In April, 1884, the Fire and Water Company was authorized to purchase a fire steamer at the cost not to exceed \$3,700.

City Organizes Fire Department.—On May 15, 1884, the Council passed an ordinance establishing a Fire Department for the city, and in 1885 William D. Oswald was made Chief of the Department and Fred Spellman Engineer of the fire steamer. In 1891, W. J. Braeden was made Chief and W. D. Oswald was appointed City Engineer—the first appointment made to this office—and in 1892 Julius F. Jaeckel succeeded Braeden as the head of the Fire Department and has held the position since that time. The Gamewell fire-alarm system had been adopted on August 3, 1891, and, on May 4, 1896, a resolution was passed by the Council to buy a team of horses for the department. In the following July the position of driver of hose-wagon and steamer was created by the Council, and Henry Ahrends was appointed to fill the place. The present members of the Fire Department are: J. F. Jaeckel, Chief; John Amberg, Joseph Herbig, William Hampton, Henry Birkenbusch, Ben Stickley, John Evans, Herman Lauterbach, Daniel Morgens-tern, Roney Bruder, William Cowell, and Louis Weber. The Chief of the Fire Department receives a salary of \$420 a year, and the sum of \$1,000 is annually paid to the other members.

PUBLIC LIGHTING SYSTEM.

On the fifth of February, 1866, the Pekin City Council "deemed it proper and expedient

to light the streets, lanes, avenues and alleys with gas." Since that time the City of Pekin has kept pace with modern progress in lighting facilities, both in public and private ways. At the present time the "Citizens' Gas and Electric Company" are supplying light for the entire city. The company is duly incorporated with H. G. Herget as President. The approximate amount of capital invested is \$300,000, and the value of the plant is the same. This company not only furnishes light for the city, but it provides steam heat from its plant to the main business portion, and is extending the same to the residence part of the city as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The heat furnished by this means is very satisfactory, and promises to be a permanent and valuable improvement.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

German-American Savings and Loan Association.—On October 27, 1883, a number of our prominent German-American citizens formed an association, which they styled the "German-American Savings and Loan Association of Pekin, Ill." On December 4, 1883, the Secretary of State issued the incorporation papers. Unobtrusively but securely forging its way has been the manner and characteristic of this most excellent institution, which has been a power for good in the formation of provident and frugal habits, for more than twenty years. It stands unexcelled among a large number of similar institutions in our State, in that it has, in all the years of its existence, not lost a single dollar on any of its financial transactions.

In 1894, the assets of the association were \$77,000; at the present time they exceed \$147,000. This increase is an exceptionally good showing, as the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Illinois shows the aggregate assets of Illinois associations are less by one-half what they were in 1894. The receipts and disbursements of the Association have been nearly a million dollars during the time of its existence. The present membership now exceeds five hundred and fifty, representing upwards of 6,500 shares of stock.

The present officers are: President, H. A. Reuling; Vice-President, John Kraeger; Treasurer, H. M. Ehrlicher; Secretary, E. U. Abrahams; Attorney, F. L. Velde.

The Directors are: H. A. Reuling, H. M. Ehrlicher, John Kraeger, Frank Ries, Henry Birkenbusch, P. Marquardt, H. Zimmer, Phillip Herget and E. U. Abrahams. The office of the Association is at 313 Court St., Pekin, Ill.

Mutual Building and Loan Association.—The object of the "Pekin Mutual Building and Loan Association," of Pekin, Ill., is tersely set out in its charter, as follows:

"To raise a capital fund in shares of one hundred dollars each, payable by monthly installments of fifty cents on each share, such payments to accumulate at interest and profit until the par value shall be attained, when the amount shall be paid to the shareholder, and the stock revert to the association."

"To build and improve homesteads, and to loan money to the members of the Association only, and upon good and ample real-estate security, unincumbered (except by prior loans of this Association), or upon the stock of this Association, to the amount of the withdrawal value of such stock."

The Pekin Mutual Building and Loan Association is the youngest of the three Building and Loan Associations which have been incorporated, organized and successfully launched into the loan association business in the City of Pekin. This Association was incorporated January 31, 1893, its incorporators being Messrs. Charles Duisdieker, Charles I. Conklin, Henry G. Herget, J. C. Friederich and John Fitzgerald—all of whom are now living and engaged actively and successfully in business, in Pekin, excepting Mr. Friederich, who departed this life, in Pekin, in the month of September, 1901, and Mr. Conklin, who is now a valued representative, in the City of New York, of The American Distilling Company of Pekin.

The Association was organized on February 25, 1893, by the election by the Board of Directors, of Ketcham S. Conklin, as President; J. C. Friederich, as Vice-President; John Fitzgerald, as Secretary; Charles H. Turner, as Treasurer; and Judge William Don Maus, as Attorney—the subscribers to the capital stock of the Association having previously met, on February 18, 1893, and elected the following named gentlemen as its first Board of Directors: Messrs. Adam Saal, John Oberly, Adolph Fehrman, Henry Roos, Ketcham S. Conklin, J. C. Friederich, John Fitzgerald, Dr. Albert Van Horne and Henry Birkenbusch. All of

these gentlemen, with the exceptions named in the preceding paragraph and Judge William Don Maus, who passed away July 28, 1901, are now living and actively engaged in business in Pekin.

The Association commenced active business, March 18, 1893, at the office of its Secretary, in Room 1 in the Farmers' National Bank Building, where it has continued to maintain its office ever since. It immediately entered into a large and lucrative business, which it has continued to enjoy, to the mutual profit of its borrowing and investing stockholders, down to the present time.

On March 1, 1904, the date of its last semi-annual statement, the Association had 142 members owning 1805 shares of stock; real-estate loans in force, amounting to \$54,200; loans on stock pledged, amounting to \$1,875; with cash on hand amounting to \$4,806.34.

The Association has no real estate on its hands, and no bad debts. Since the date of its organization it has made 185 loans to the amount of \$130,575. It has issued 5,295 shares of stock in 23 series, and has always been in a flourishing condition, conducting only a safe, conservative business, and confining its operations to the City of Pekin and County of Tazewell.

The present officers of the Association are: Ketcham S. Conklin, President; Adam Saal, Vice-President; John Fitzgerald, Treasurer; Frederick P. Maus, Secretary; and William A. Potts, Attorney; its present Board of Directors consisting of Messrs. Henry Birkenbusch, Ketcham S. Conklin, Adolph Fehrman, John Fitzgerald, James M. James, William A. Potts, Henry Roos, Adam Saal and Dr. Albert Van Horne—all highly representative of the commercial and professional life of Pekin. This Association has always ranked as one of the solid financial institutions of the City of Pekin and County of Tazewell, and a successful future may confidently be predicted for it.

Pekin Loan and Home Association.—This Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, August 29, 1882, by J. M. James, C. A. Kuhl, J. B. Irwin, A. B. Sawyer and E. F. Unland. The capital stock, as originally organized, was \$1,000,000, and the number of shares to be issued, 15,000.

On September 4, 1893, the charter was amended, making the number of shares 50,000 and the

amount of capital stock \$5,000,000. On July 1, 1904, the assets were \$145,438.49. The loans in the Association are made promptly at straight interest—no premium, no commission. All the members share alike in the distribution according to investment. Unincumbered stock may be withdrawn by giving thirty days' notice. In February, 1904, the number of shares in force was 5,278 and the value of series from 22 to 43, inclusive, was \$142,881.04.

The present Directors are: W. R. Curran, P. Flynn, A. L. Champion, J. A. Edds, George Herget, L. Zinger, A. H. Purdie, A. H. Albertsen and Otto Koch. The officers are: President, W. R. Curran; Secretary, H. Ziegenbein; Treasurer, C. L. Velde.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

PEKIN'S PIONEER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE—THE SMITH PLOW COMPANY—DUISDIEKER FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY—STOVE MANUFACTURE—GLUCOSE WORKS AND SUGAR REFINERY—HINNER ORGAN FACTORY—DISTILLING INTERESTS—GAS AND HEATING COMPANY.

The manufacturing facilities of Pekin are unsurpassed by those in any city in central Illinois. Its location on the river furnishes it an outlet for the refuse matter from its large distilleries and also gives it cheap freight rates—the river competition regulating, in a large measure, the railway charges. It has an inexhaustible supply of coal within its limits, and also just across the river. Its railroad facilities are ample and, indeed, superior. Encouragement for factories to locate here, are constantly held out by the Local Improvement Society, and its advantages need only to be investigated in order to be fully appreciated.

SMITH PLOW COMPANY.

Among the oldest manufacturing establishments in Pekin is that of T. & H. Smith & Co., at the corner of Third and Ann Eliza Streets. This business was started in 1849 by the purchase of a small shop by Messrs. Teis and Henry Smith. The original power was a horse power. Steam was out of the

question at that time. Mr. Luppen became one of the firm in 1850. This firm eventually became interested in other business enterprises, among which were the Smith-Hippen Company, grain dealers, organized in 1857; Smith, Velde & Co., hardware dealers, organized in 1858; Teis Smith & Co., bankers, organized in 1856; the Smith Plow Company, now the Pekin Plow Company, manufacturers of plows and cultivators, organized in 1875. The shops of T. & H. Smith & Company were totally destroyed by fire just before the organization of the Plow Company, but were rebuilt on a larger scale than before, and since that time this firm has confined itself exclusively to the manufacture of wagons and buggies. These firms are still doing business on the same lines as when first organized.

The "Smith Shops," as they are generally known, have been one of the largest contributors to the prosperity of Pekin since 1850. The firm at that time had a large capital invested, and the value of their plants was increased from time to time during their long business career. The average annual wages paid to workmen has been in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The average value of the output has been from \$250,000 to \$300,000, and the outlay for raw material has averaged about \$125,000 to \$150,000. It will therefore be seen that much of the prosperity of Pekin, in the past, has been due to the persistent energy put in the business done by this firm. Many of our population owe their homes, and indeed all their accumulations, to the start given them by continuous employment in these works.

DUISDIEKER FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Duisdieker Foundry and Manufacturing Company was established in May, 1886, and was known under the firm name of Voth & Duisdieker, which was afterwards changed to Duisdieker & Smith. The foundry was located on Court Street at that time. Afterwards Mr. Duisdieker purchased Smith's interest and built a new factory at the corner of Third, Susannah and Sabella Streets. The products of the foundry are Cyclone Soil Pulverizers, Cyclone Emery Grinders, ornamental flower vases, and plain and ornamental castings. The value of

the plant is \$15,000, and the total amount invested, \$25,000. The approximate value of raw material used each year is \$20,000; the average number of hands of hands employed, thirty-four; the approximate aggregate of wages paid annually, \$8,000; and total value of annual product, \$45,000. Mr. Duisdieker built up this large and successful business from a small beginning, and his conduct has shown much energy and business ability.

PEKIN STAVE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company is one of the important business interests of Pekin. It is highly advantageous to the city and gives employment to quite a number of people. It has a plant at Paragould, Ark., and its line of business is the manufacture of lumber, staves and headings. The amount of capital invested, including timber land, is \$500,000, and the value of raw material used annually is \$300,000. The average number of hands employed is 250. Mr. George Herget, of Pekin, is the President, and Mr. H. G. Herget, also of Pekin, the Secretary.

As an outgrowth of the establishment of the Arkansas plant, two villages—Herget, and Pekin, Ark.—have been started, and are likely to develop into prosperous places.

GLUCOSE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

The Illinois Sugar Refining Company, at the time of its beginning in 1900, was the largest manufacturing establishment in Tazewell County. A plant was erected costing \$1,000,000, the total capital invested being \$1,500,000. Its original purpose was the manufacture of beet sugar, but a sufficient supply of beets could not be obtained to make the investment profitable. The approximate value of raw material used amounted to about \$300,000 per month, and the average number of hands employed was 300. Mr. H. G. Herget was Vice-President and general manager of the business.

Looking forward to more extended productions, the plant became a branch of the Corn Products Company with headquarters at Chicago. Additional investments in the plant have been made to the amount of \$650,000, the total amount of capital now being \$2,000,000. The approximate value of raw material

used annually is \$1,500,000; the average number of hands employed 600, and the approximate amount of wages paid is \$300,000. The products of manufacture are syrup, glucose, starch and feed—the raw material being corn.

It will readily be seen what an immense industry this is for a city of 10,000 people, and how serious its loss would be should it cease to be among our manufacturing interests. This plant has been running continuously, except for a few short periods at different times when work was stopped temporarily in order to make necessary changes and repairs. Mr. G. C. Powers is agent, Mr. C. A. Seigel, superintendent, and Mr. Charles Linquist, master-mechanic of the local plant.

THE HINNERS ORGAN COMPANY.

In 1879 the manufacture of organs was inaugurated in Pekin by Mr. John L. Hinners, who came to this city from Chicago to engage with another party in that enterprise. The first organs were made by Mr. Hinners with but one assistant; and from this small beginning the concern has steadily developed in a natural and healthy manner, until today it is one of the principal and most successful manufacturing establishments of the city. In 1881 Mr. Hinners formed a co-partnership with Mr. J. J. Fink, and the capital and capacity of the enterprise were increased and continued for some years under the firm name of Hinners & Fink. The business gradually increased until 1885, when Mr. U. J. Albertsen bought out the other partners of Mr. Hinners and the firm of Hinners & Albertsen was inaugurated. At the same time the large building at the corner of Court and Second Streets was purchased and fitted up for use as a factory. On March 1, 1902, the business was organized into a stock company, the incorporators and officers of the new company being as follows: President, John L. Hinners; Vice-President, Jacob A. Roelfs; Secretary, Arthur W. Hinners; Treasurer, H. J. Rust.

The business has continued to increase steadily, and thousands of the Hinners reed and pipe-organs are now in use in all parts of the United States, and large numbers are exported annually to Europe and other parts of the world. The firm have a large, well equipped factory, furnished with all appliances

necessary to this line of manufacture, giving employment to a large force of experienced and skilled artisans. They manufacture parlor and chapel organs of every description, including self-playing organs, and are builders of pipe-organs of all styles and sizes, from the smallest practical instrument of this class to the largest church, cathedral and concert organs. Among the hundreds of Hinners pipe-organs in use in churches in various parts of the country, are many in churches in the largest cities in America. Their instruments have received most favorable commendations from prominent musicians.

DISTILLERIES.

The distilling enterprises of Pekin have ever been one of its main industries. The first distilleries within the present corporation of Pekin were located, one on or near the present site of F. Valk's malt-house, the other on the ground occupied by the Turner-Hudnut Hominy Mill. The latter, outliving its usefulness as a distillery, was converted into a slaughter-house, in which capacity it remained until the 9th of May, 1849, when, having become, in the opinion of the people, a nuisance, it was destroyed by a mob, as was also a similar structure located near where the railroad bridge now spans the river.

A number of distilleries have been erected at various points in the city conveniently near the river. Several of them have been burned and others dismantled. At the present time there are two large distilling plants in the city which are constantly running, affording employment to a large number of workmen and paying immense sums of revenue yearly for the support of the Government.

American Distilling Company.—This company began business December 1, 1892. At the present time the approximate amount of capital invested in the plant is \$100,000. The approximate amount of yearly business is \$5,000,000. The capacity of the house is 4,000 bushels per day, and the company expect to double this in two months from this time. The approxi-

mate value of raw material used each year is \$500,000. It employs on an average from 75 to 100 men and the pay-roll for labor, exclusive of that paid the officers of the company, is \$40,000 annually. E. W. Wilson is the President; C. L. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer; A. H. Purdie, Vice-President, and Geo. P. Kroll, distiller.

Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.—This company is the successor to the Globe Distilling Company, the plant having been erected during the latter part of 1892 and the beginning of 1893. In April of the latter year the Globe Distilling Company began business. The house has a capacity of 5,000 bushels per day. It employs on an average about one hundred men.

In connection with the distilling interests, the receipts from the internal revenue office may be mentioned. The total for Tazewell County collected by the revenue office in this city for 1903, was \$10,456,706.95; for 1904, the total was \$10,721,112.96. It will be seen, from the above figures, that Tazewell County pays a large sum toward the support of the Government.

PEKIN GAS, HEATING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In 1901, the Pekin Gas, Heating and Manufacturing Company was organized by Henry Weber, C. M. Jewett and James A. Edds, with a capital stock of \$24,000, the stock being equally divided, the interest of the organization being to push a patent just secured for a gas barrel heating engine. In 1902 the plant absorbed the old Henry Weber machine shop and, in the same year, purchased the old Rankin Lumber Yard site on the corner of Second and Sabella Streets, and moved to the latter location. They are now manufacturing barrel heaters, gas and gasoline stationary and marine engines, and are doing a general machinist repair business. The officers are James A. Edds, President; Henry Weber, Vice-President; C. M. Jewett, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAPTER XXX.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL DAY.

A NOTABLE EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF PEKIN—
HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARTYRED PRES-
IDENT, WILLIAM MCKINLEY—ADDRESSES BY HON.
J. V. GRAFF AND B. C. ALLENSWORTH—RESOLU-
TIONS ADOPTED BY THE CITIZENS OF PEKIN.

On the 6th day of September, 1901, at 3:45 p. m., Wm. McKinley, President of the United States, while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., was shot twice, at the Temple of Music on the Exposition Grounds, by an anarchist named Leon F. Czolgosz. Mr. McKinley lingered until 2:15 a. m., September 14th, when he passed away like a child who sinks into slumber. For many days previous to his death it was thought that there was hope for his recovery, but the end came suddenly.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Pekin was held at the Court House, Monday evening, September 16th. The meeting was called to order by Judge W. R. Curran. F. Shurtleff was named Chairman and the following committees were appointed:

Committee of Speaking and Program: E. F. Unland, W. F. Curran, George C. Rider, Thomas Cooper, B. C. Allensworth, and G. W. Cunningham.

Committee on Stands and Decoration: K. S. Conklin, William H. Bates, J. M. Rahn, G. A. Kuhl, C. A. Kuhl, and Adolph Fehrman.

Committee on Music: J. L. Hinners, H. G. Herget, Lot Bergstresser, E. W. Wilson, G. W. Cress and James Woods.

Committee on Finance: Henry Birkenbusch, Henry Roos, Thos. Cooper and J. M. James.

The committee on program met the next day and requested that business of all kinds be suspended from 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, to 5 o'clock p. m.; that all civic, fraternal, musical and other societies; the city, county and other public officials; the public schools, teachers, together with the citizens generally, form a parade and take part in such exercises as might be fitting for that occasion. The action of this committee was emphasized by a proclamation, issued by Mayor Conzelman,

making substantially the same requests. The meeting was held in front of the Court House, appropriate arrangements having been made by the erection of a large stand for the singers and speakers, and others connected with the exercises of the day. Business houses, public buildings and private residences throughout the city had been decorated in respect to the memory of the departed, and the occasion was the most notable of its kind known in the history of Pekin.

The procession was formed at the Old Library Building in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Colors Draped.
President of the Day and Speakers.
Gehrig's Seventh Regiment Band.
Grand Army Post.
Mayor and City Council.
Pekin High School.
German Workingmen's Society.
Masonic Societies.
Douglas School.
Bauer's Military Band.
Pekin Carpenter's Union.
Odd Fellows' Lodges.
Garfield School.
Knights of Pythias.
Franklin School.
Modern Woodmen Societies.
Trades and Labor Assembly.
Lincoln School.
Knights of Maccabees.
Independent Drum Corps.
Other Civil Societies.
Citizens.
Pekin Fire Department.

The procession moved promptly down Court Street to the river and counter-marched to the Court House yard. It was the largest procession made up entirely of Pekin organizations and citizens that had ever been witnessed in the city. Arriving at the stand, the immense audience was called to order by Mayor Conzelman, who introduced Dr. Shurtleff as Chairman of the day. The following program was carried out:

Invocation by Rev. F. M. Smith.
Singing, "America" by chorus.
Address by Hon. J. V. Graff.
Singing, "Lead Kindly Light" by chorus.

Address by B. C. Allensworth.

Singing, "Nearer my God to Thee," chorus.

Benediction by Rev. J. T. Alsup.

The following eloquent address was delivered upon this occasion by Congressman J. V. Graff, of Peoria, and, although a drizzling rain was falling during the entire meeting, a vast audience remained until dismissed with the benediction by Rev. J. T. Alsup.

Mr. Graff's Address.

"We meet to-day to do honor to the memory of our third martyred President. For three-quarters of a century our people entertained no thought that danger of the assassination of our president was to be a constant national menace. The idea of the framers of our Federal Constitution was that tyrants only were threatened with such end, and that the absence of the monarch and throne dispelled the danger of both the tyrant and his assassin. Hence the Constitution defines treason as consisting only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort.

"An assault on the Government, by assaulting or murdering the President, was not contemplated by the fathers or provided for in our fundamental law. Seventy-five years of national life seemed to have justified their conclusion that, in a republic where the executive was elected by the people, no sentiment could be found to advocate, and no dastard hand to execute, a lawless purpose to destroy the people's own creation. Desiring to escape the oppressive and unjust restrictions upon the liberties of the people which prevailed in the governments of the old world, the aim of the Fathers of the Constitution was to impose no restrictions on the individual, save those which seemed necessary against dangers both imminent and probable.

"It is both a sad and alarming fact that the three murderous blows at our Government by assassination were struck during the last thirty-six years of our national life, and not in its beginning. The important question for us to ask ourselves is: Are these three tragedies the symptoms of a lawless development which is gathering strength and needs to be crushed by appropriate legislation?

"While the bullets which drew the life-blood

of our three slain Presidents were directed by minds more or less unbalanced, the assassin in each case was moved to the deed by influences from without, and all differed therein from the unsuccessful attack on Andrew Jackson. Booth believed himself to be the incarnate spirit of rebellion. He was fired for his mad deed by the sectional hate which was then fostered as a virtue, and thereupon laid low the truest friend the South ever had, and died an ignominious death, with the hatred of our section and the contempt of the other as his pall. Guiteau, with his hideous vanity and yearning for notoriety, received the suggestion for his fiendish deed from the factional jealousies of a political party.

"The national crime which we confront to-day had nothing in its environment to give it encouragement or even suggestion. The thunderbolt descended from a clear and sunny sky through a pathway of light, and struck down one of the kindest hearts in the world. The blow did not come in the heat of a political campaign, when we rightfully contend over honest differences as to party politics. It did not rise from a question as to whether Old Glory should be carried across the seas. It was an insult to our flag as the emblem of organized government and law. The wretch upon whom the blood of our President lies, brazenly assures us that he admired the man but hated the ruler. He boasts that he shot William McKinley to murder the Government. When he did so he wounded every patriotic heart in the land. He proclaims himself an apostle of anarchy, and his foul act the culmination of those principles. He imbibed those ideas from other disciples of this school intellectually stronger than he. It may be impossible to establish a conspiracy legally sufficient to convict, but before high heaven, those who have propagated this doctrine stand convicted of the deed. Anarchy shall have no home in this Republic.

"Our immigration laws should be amended so as to bar every anarchist from our shores, and our naturalization laws shaped to deny every anarchist the privileges of citizenship. Free and open discussions of the policies of government must ever remain, but the right to advocate anarchy, which is opposition to all law and government, must be denied. An attempt

to murder our President or a conspiracy to accomplish it, whether successful or not, should be punishable with death. Congress must and will act promptly in this great crisis. Very high authority holds the latter legislation constitutional. There is, however, some question on this subject, and if it be deemed necessary, let the Constitution be amended.

Amidst the clouds and darkness, there appears a remembrance to temper our anger, to comfort our sorrow—the fine face and strong but gentle personality of William McKinley. What place on the roll of American statesmen his name shall permanently occupy the verdict of time and history only can decide; but his position in the hearts of the people has already been fixed, unaffected by the opinion of the publicists.

“His career from obscurity to fame fills all the American ideals of advancement. He passed from the pupil to the boy teacher in the school house. He laid down the teacher’s ferule to take up the musket of the private soldier and enlisted at nineteen years of age on July 11, 1862, and was promoted to Sergeant, then on to First and Second Lieutenant and Captain, until he was brevetted Major for gallantry on the field of battle by Abraham Lincoln, and was mustered out of the service four months thereafter on July 26, 1865. As scholar and teacher, private and Major, he learned the first principles of the commander and leader, obedience and self-control. Of all the honors which afterward came full upon him, there was none which he treasured in his heart so dearly as that won on the field of battle, and he remained through his days of power in the White House as “Major” to his beloved wife and intimate friends.

“Fourteen years of legislation were his: years of wide experience in public affairs and party leadership, and, upon this field, he became the personification of a great national issue. Even his defeat for Congress became fortuitous, and guided him through the avenue of two terms as Governor of Ohio to the Presidential chair. He was my political chieftain as well as my ideal type of manhood, and it is my greatest pride that he had my humble but unfaltering support. I would not here, however, speak the language of contention, concerning the wisdom of his policies, about which there may ever

remain a conflict of opinion. But this is universally admitted: that he consistently caused the policies upon which he was first elected to be engrafted into law. The favor of God’s smile was upon him throughout his career.

“Jackson and Douglas, Lincoln and McKinley, were the products of the popular environment from which they arose. They were chiefly great, and certainly successful, because they were inspired by and voiced the highest aspirations and ideals of American life and character. The character of every man, whether humble or great, of their time as of now, entered into the stream of national life to purify or corrupt the flow more or less markedly as the man was more or less forceful. The personal character of these four men are still active and creative influences and they are our own common heritage.

“William McKinley lacked some of the characteristics which have been supposed to excite admiration and to be, perhaps, necessary to a leader. He dealt in no personalities. He delighted not in contention for its own sake. He had no pleasure in the discomfiture of his opponent. He exulted in the righteousness of his cause rather than the victory. In the midst of a heated campaign in Ohio against Mr. Campbell for the governorship, he startled the contending forces by issuing a statement that he had been convinced that the written evidences of ballot-box frauds against his opponent were forgeries, and that he desired no success through slander or libel. Such a fair antagonist was this high-minded statesman.

“The surrender of Lee at Appomattox was not a complete victory. The war was fought not only to crush the rebellion, but to give us a reunited country. The days of reconstruction by no means accomplished a perfect work. The gaping wounds of war in the Southland refused to heal. The two arms of the nation were not equally strong and working in unison.

“It remained for this brave Union soldier, backed by his Union comrades in arms, to obliterate Mason and Dixon’s Line, and he entered the Southland with its devastated and deserted plantations, broken fortunes and paralyzed commerce, not to preach a political creed, but to proclaim the gospel of love and national unity and mutual confidence. He was hailed

as a friend and conquered their hearts, and, today, we are united as a people as we never were before, and the old soldier has lived to see the fruition of the battle fields of the Great War.

"While differing from him on political policies for the most part, yet no tears shed upon his bier are more sincere than those welling up from the chivalrous and generous Southern heart. His charming personality and lovable disposition must shine out prominently among his virtues. They were not manifested fitfully, but were ever a part of him, leading the impetuous Senator Tillman to exclaim: 'This is the most gracious President since the days of Washington.' Resentfulness did not ruffle his soul. It was hard to oppose this man with his qualities of heart. Yet, with all his tranquillity of spirit and absence of offensive aggressiveness, he was not easily moved from his purposes and exercised a wondrous power in winning men to his convictions. Standing in the glaring light of public scrutiny and criticism, the center of many a fierce and earnest conflict, this calm and kindly man remained unscathed by even a suspicion of over-weening desire for wealth.

"True sympathy is born of like experience. The soul of the President had felt the painful thrill of well-nigh all the chords of human sorrow. He had battled with adversity in almost every form. Poverty, political defeat, business reverses, the fond parental hope blasted in the loss of his children, the strong and helpful wife converted to a suffering invalid, all came upon him to soften his heart and strengthen his sympathy for, and understanding of, the people.

"In his private life he was ever simple and unassuming in his tastes, and above all his other virtues stands the purity of his personal and home life. He is the model of the American home, and millions of hearts this day tremble in fear lest the delicate thread of the widow's life give way, so suddenly separated from the support to which it had fondly clung and obtained its strength through the years. His dignity was that of true manhood. It was impressive but neither arrogant nor repellant.

"My memory of him brings before me the panoramic glimpses of him of the past. I see

him on that sunny day so full of promise, on the 4th day of March, 1897, with his earnest, thoughtful and somewhat melancholy face bowed over the Bible in which he believed, taking the solemn oath of office which ushered him in to his crowning ambition with its fearful responsibilities. He appears once more in his daily interviews with the crowds of officials and suppliants for favors, almost fierce in their eagerness for success. Patiently and sympathetically he meets these wearing ordeals upon his nervous energies, but dismisses even the disappointed as his friends.

"Frequently among these visitors a child is present, and always that child is remembered, and he turns away in every case for a moment from his graver duties, to present a flower as tribute to the young heart, with the pleasant memories connected with it, to live in the child's soul.

"Once more he stands at the portico of the executive mansion, as in the August days, and reviews the boys as they march away to fight in defense of the honor of the flag against Spain, remembering Lincoln who stood in that self-same place in other years for similar duty, not forgetting the horrors which war brings in its train.

"On Monday in the same week in which he was shot, I had the honor of visiting him at his home in Canton. That home is not above the average type of the American home in its character and appointments. That morning hour shall ever be a precious remembrance. He was at peace with all the world. He had, wishing him well, an admiring and friendly people. The future seemed to him full of promise. He felt happy over what he believed to be the accomplishment of the gravest problems of State which were for him to solve. He was in buoyant spirits and excellent health, and said jocosely in reply to my apology for trespassing with business upon his vacation, 'That Presidents could have no vacation;' but, alas! the resting period came all too soon and unexpected. He looked forward to the completion of his official life with relief, anticipating the period of repose and restful days of honor, unmixed by contention, as our first citizen. Then came the inexcusable and unreasonable assault upon his life, with the Judas-like betrayal. Pub-

lic depression was followed by rising and joyous hopes for recovery; then, again, our hearts sank with the news that all hope was gone, and that he simply lingered with constantly weakening powers for the summons.

"Thousands will ever remember the last hour of that fatal Friday, and the first hours of the Saturday of his death. All hearts waited and listened through the dark hours until the tolling of the bells drowned the mysterious voices of the night, and we knew that he answered to another enrollment under the Great Commander. His last fight was his greatest. It was the victory of the Christian soldier over death. His back was to time and earth; and his face was to God and eternity. The people could no longer confer upon him their favors, or yield him their plaudits. He had turned to another world. Yet he lingered only to think of his wife and others—not himself. Even the wretch who had fired the shots was not too depraved for him to remember without bitterness.

"The story of the Cross and the cry, 'Father, forgive them for they know not what they do,' was not new to him. The old, old story was in his heart. He strove to live; and yet, when the divine decree became manifest, with unfaltering faith he accepted the command and responded, almost in the words of his Master, 'Not our will, but God's will, be done;' and marched up the heights of the Great Beyond, murmuring the Christian's battle song:

"'Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.
E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.

"'There let the way appear,
Steps up to heaven;
All that thou sendest me,
In mercy given;
Angels to beckon me—
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.'

"Shall we miss the lesson of this hour? William McKinley was greater as a man than as

President, and the influence of his private character is more far-reaching and important than his political policies, no matter how wise they could possibly be. His life touches and measures the mortal standards of our people. It fills us with hope, that those almost uninterrupted successes were won by popular will, for we are warranted in believing that his exemplary life and character were the greatest factors of success. Let us rejoice in this product of American citizenship, and take courage in the proof of his life, that the moral and religious trend of our people is upward toward the heights."

Mr. Allensworth's Address.

The following is an address made upon this occasion by B. C. Allensworth:

"The highest attributes of American character and the strongest testimonials to the purity of its patriotism, are found in the fact that, in all great sorrows, as in all great crises, partisan differences are minor considerations, and the love of the land in which we live, her laws, respect and honor for her rulers, are everywhere paramount. If men have differed, as men must differ, these differences are forgotten as they stand by the bier of the honored dead. Above and beyond passing questions and transient friction, in which opinions of governmental policies may sometimes clash, lies the higher consideration for ennobled manhood sacrificed upon the altar of a common country.

"In exemplification of these attributes of individual and national character we find to-day and at this hour, from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, that men, women and children of all shades of political opinion and religious belief—of all nationalities and conditions in life, from the millionaire in cushioned pew to the humblest toiler on hillside or in valley—all, with bowed heads and on bended knees, are mourning the untimely death of the Chief Magistrate of this mighty nation by the hand of an assassin.

"The man who held the highest earthly position to which the voice of citizenship could call him is low in death, and the murderer boasts of his deed. Through the minds of all thoughtful persons runs the thought that the bullet which sent a thrill of horror round the civilized world, was aimed, not so much at the individual as at the heart of the Government itself;

at the security in life and property promised every citizen by our fundamental law; at the home, at everything held sacred by us all, which our ancestors perished to establish, and for the perpetuity of which hundreds of thousands of their posterity have died as bravely as did their fathers of old. Should mad riot and anarchy prevail, liberty, law, home and all we love are sunk in fathomless chaos.

"But these reflections, of prime importance though they may be, are not the ones closest to hearts of the American people to-day. Our common humanity is touched. Aside from the consideration that a high place has been laid waste, law outraged, and government by that law scoffed at, we mourn beside the open grave of honored manhood. Just as the nations of the earth were twining the laurel for a career of spotless character, we are called upon to lay the cypress upon his bier.

"So much has been said in public and in private, and so many encomiums have been published upon the character of President McKinley—and which you have doubtless read—that it seems almost superfluous for me to take this time to express an individual opinion. It may not, however, be amiss to briefly emphasize what seems to have been some of the most prominent traits in his character. The most notable are the largeness of his humanity, the breadth of his sympathy, and the absence of vindictiveness. No man with malice in his heart, face to face with his assassin, could say to the indignant yet horror-stricken officers of the law, when vengeance seemed imminent upon the person of the murderer—I say no man with malice in his heart could say: 'Do not hurt him.' None but the thoroughly unselfish could take his mind from his own peril and give his thought to the welfare of others, as exemplified in his admonition to break the news gently to the tender, loving, invalid wife. And in the last hours, when the realization was forced upon him that death was near, no one whose life had not lain along the lines of self-contained philosophy and Christian resignation to any fate, could say, 'Thy will, not ours, be done.' To me the most signal triumph of Mr. McKinley's career is found in the fact that these elements of character, now most admired by a mourning nation, are the ones which have done

so much to break down sectional prejudices and animosities between portions of our country. By the exhibition of this broadened spirit, which his trip through the southern part of our country brought so prominently to the notice of the people, he has made men of north and south to feel once more, in fullest measure, the high principles which underlie our common brotherhood. Testimony of this fact comes from every portion of our country and all classes of our citizens. I think it appropriate here to quote from those who have differed from him in political policies, a few brief utterances revealing the sentiment of admiration of American men for American manhood. From his distinguished opponent in two of the most tense political conflicts this country has ever witnessed, I read as follows:

"The terrible deed at Buffalo, rudely breaking the ties of family and friendship, and horrifying every patriotic citizen, crowns a most extraordinary life with a halo that cannot but exalt its victim's place in history, while his bravery during the trying ordeal, his forgiving spirit and his fortitude in the final hours give glimpses of his inner life which nothing less tragic could have revealed. But irrepressibly sad as is the death of McKinley, the illustrious citizen, it is the murder of McKinley the President, that melts 75,000,000 hearts into one and brings a hush to the farm, the factory and the forum. Death is the inevitable incident of every human career. It despises the sword and shield of the warrior and laughs at the precautions suggested by science. Wealth cannot build walls high enough or thick enough to shut it out, and no house is humble enough to escape its visitation.'

"Louisville Courier-Journal: 'The work of William McKinley is done. This is not the time to pass it in review. It has gone into history and awaits the judgment of posterity. But it is fitting to remember now the virtues of the man, his filial love, his devotion as a husband, his kindly heart, his integrity of purpose. Of the sincerity of his convictions there is no room to doubt. It may well be said, that his virtues plead like angels, trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of his taking off.'

"Lexington (Ky.) Democrat: 'From a humble soldier he had risen by the sheer force of a

brilliant intellect to the highest position in the gift of the American people. Twice honored by them, he had witnessed the greatest history-making epoch in America. He was not the President of one—not the President of a political party—but the President of all. In his murder we see and feel that it is a thrust at the whole of the people and a blow at one of the most sacred institutions of the land in which we live.'

"Birmingham Age-Herald: 'The South had good reason to love him, and it will indeed be many a day before a Republican so just will be called to preside over the destinies of the country. The wearers of the gray and the wearers of the blue have united in the sad week just ended in words of praise for the man who entered the civil war as a private soldier, coming out of it a Major, and to-day, in the presence of his death, the South mourns deeply, and affectionately even, the loss that has come to the people united in truth and in reality. He did more to unify the country than all his party had done before him, and whenever he visited the South he was made to feel, in numerous manifestations, the gratitude of Southern hearts.'

"At this solemn hour the thoughts of seventy millions of people are clustered about the modest residence in the City of Canton, Ohio. The mind readily pictures the scene there being enacted. With measured step and muffled drum, where 'All the air a solemn stillness holds,' the remains of the once Chief Magistrate of this nation have been conveyed to the little spot called home. We see the funeral pall, the shroud, the trappings of woe; we note the sorrow-stained faces of old time friends and neighbors, the presence of men high in official and private station, veterans who have followed the dead as he led them to the field of battle; we see him who was the spiritual adviser of the departed in life, as he prays for consolation to the hearts of the stricken; we hear the solemn dirge, and know that 'thoughts of the last bitter hour have come like a blight' over every saddened heart. But all these surroundings and these incidents must pale into insignificance as we remember the grief-stricken wife, so suddenly and cruelly bereft of him on whose strong arm she has leaned so confidently during his

years of toil as well as those of triumph. To her all hearts go out with the tenderest sympathy, and to-day, are praying most fervently that the great Father may sustain and comfort her even to the uttermost. May He see fit, in His great love and infinite compassion, to be with her in all-sustaining power, and 'Lead her through the green valleys and beside the still waters.'

"We sometimes wonder what it all means. That death is inevitable, we all know; but that it should come in this way, and to this man, is one of those mysteries which we cannot solve. When it comes in the fullness of years, after the time of usefulness is past; when the powers of the mental and physical being have long since reached their zenith and the shadows have been pointing backward—as, for two or three decades, we have faced life's setting sun,—we can understand it in part, and sometimes in a measure accept it as a blessing. We can then feel that 'Resignation has gently sloped the way,' and that He who doeth all things well, has somehow led us by the hand, sheltered us with his protecting care, and laid out our paths with tender love and infinite wisdom. But when the silent messenger comes to youth in its beauty, or to manhood in its vigor, and robs humanity and the world of some budding promise or ripening treasure, we do not know what it all means. That all things are wisely ordered we should not doubt; but how sublime must be the faith which, peering through the densest darkness, can see the breaking light behind the clouds! One is sometimes led to ask if the few brief years which mark the span of human life are sufficient compensation for the uncertainty, the apprehension, toil, and the weary struggle all the way long! But the better thought, the nobler aspiration, leads the mind to the conclusion that it must be a part of some infinite plan, the scope of which we may not know; that as individuals we are but atoms of the mighty whole, and when a single being drops by the way, it is like the little leaf in the great forest which, stricken by autumnal frosts, flutters down to its death and goes back to mother earth. But death is always sudden. It matters not whether, as with lightning stroke, or on bed of lingering pain it comes, the loosening of the silver cord and the break-

ing of the golden bowl come as a shock to those who are left to mourn.

"But the dead has gone to his long rest, 'sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,' 'Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

"As the years come and go, and generations of men rise up and pass away, the dead are enshrined only in memory; yet, as we pause in our busy lives to think of those who have gone before us into the unknown, let us remember that it does not follow that people forget because they cease to mourn as one refusing to be comforted. Indeed, the truest, the sweetest, the bravest, are those who remember this way: who, with cheerful spirit, go to meet all fair and pleasant gifts of God, yet carry, in sunshine as well as in shadow, the tender memory of some buried past.

"The hope of immortality and future life must rob death of its sting. Doubt and dread may sometimes becloud the vision.

"'Yet Love will dream and Faith will trust
(Since He who knows our need is just)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him, who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!'"

The exercises of the day closed with the reading of the following resolutions by Judge W. R. Curran, Chairman of the Committee, appointed to give fitting expression to the feeling of the citizens of Pekin, regarding the death of the President:

"Whereas, Ours is a Government organized to foster and preserve civil liberty; where the opportunity of one citizen is equal to that of every other, and his reward depends upon his own abilities and lawful exertions, and we tolerate the most liberal thought and opinion concerning the rights of citizenship and religious liberty, and we welcome among us all those who are worthy to become law-abiding American citizens; yet, we deplore that some have

come to this country to escape stringent and burdensome laws of foreign governments and to better their condition and, after their arrival on our shores, have assumed that our liberal form of government affords to them a license to teach doctrines that tend to subvert and overthrow all government, and have now resorted to actual violence to the Chief Magistrate of the people for the purpose of the overthrow of our government:

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city of Pekin, irrespective of party, race or creed, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby condemn the murder of William McKinley, President of the United States of America, and condemn all those who have counseled, encouraged, aided, abetted or sympathized with his murderer; that we believe and declare that the attack upon the President was an attack upon the institutions and forms of government under which the American people have realized the highest and noblest civil, political and religious liberty in the history of mankind; That the spirit which prompted the death of William McKinley is one that would desecrate and destroy the work of Washington, uproot and annul the principles of Jefferson as set forth in the Magna Charta of our liberties, the Declaration of Independence; bring into disregard the teachings and work of the martyred Lincoln and, if not summarily checked, ultimately destroy human liberty; That we demand that the grievous crime shall be swiftly punished by the means provided by the law of the land. We ask that Congress and the Legislatures of the various States shall, at the earliest opportunity, pass the necessary laws to suppress all anarchistic societies and the teachings of their principles. While as a people we believe in the lawful exercise of the rights of free speech and the liberty of the press, yet we do hereby declare that the so-called anarchistic doctrines and teachings are perilous to free government, and that the life of our institutions demands their summary and unconditional suppression.

"Resolved, That we here renew our abiding faith in the perpetuity of our Government and the ability of the people of this American nation to govern themselves, and pledge anew our loyalty to the institutions and principles of government established by our fathers, to

the end that the government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

"Resolved, That, while all may not agree with the policies of William McKinley, as President, yet this nation is as one today in its hour of sorrow; it is one in its appreciation of those splendid qualities of character, manhood and fortitude which endeared him to the people. He was an honest man. In a long and honorable public career, extending over a quarter of a century; with the fierce light of the public eye upon him, no taint attaches nor criticism of his acts as a public official was ever breathed. Criticism may have been aimed at his policies, never against the official or the man. He was a typical American. He loved his country. He fought bravely to keep this nation one and inseparable, and gave his life in its service. He was a student of affairs. He had a broad grasp of men and measures. His vision was prophetic. He cherished his country's history. He looked forward with pride to its future.

"William McKinley was a patriot. His thought was not of self but of love and service to his country; and, above all, and in all his triumphs, was that for which we love him most, his unshrinking and unfaltering devotion to the gentle woman who will sit tomorrow by a silent fireside. This pure-minded man of the people has glorified the home. He has renewed its sacred influence upon our institutions. His example in the family circle is today, and in the future will be, a vital influence for good in this nation. Firm but gentle, dignified but democratic, reserved but kindly, he represented the highest type of American citizenship.

"Resolved, That we extend to Mrs. McKinley and all the kindred of the martyred President our sincere sorrow at his untimely and cruel death. We express to them our most heartfelt sympathies and grief in their bereavement, and, while it is hopeless for us, by words, to attempt to offer consolation or comfort, yet we feel that, in a life well spent as a citizen, soldier and statesman in the service of his country and the manly Christian fortitude and courage with which he met inevitable death, there is much to comfort all who love him.

"Resolved, That the original of these resolu-

tions be delivered to the Hon. Joseph V. Graff, Congressman from this District, to be by him presented to Mrs. McKinley; that copies also be delivered to the Honorable Shelby M. Cullom and the Honorable William E. Mason, Senators from Illinois, and that they be given publicity through the press.

"W. R. Curran,

"Wm. L. Prettyman,

"Jesse Black, Jr.,

Committee.

"Pekin, Ill., September 19, 1901.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

SOME FIRST THINGS—GENERAL ITEMS OF LOCAL HISTORY—THE CHOLERA VISITATION—THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ARRIVAL—FERRIES AND ROADWAYS—CONDENSED BUSINESS STATEMENT—PEKIN POST OFFICE AND POST MASTERS—FREE DELIVERY—RECEIPTS 1880-1903—INTERNAL REVENUE—CEMETERIES.

During 1831 Tom Snell erected the first warehouse.

The first bonds issued in Pekin were in 1837 for the sum not to exceed \$400.00, bearing six per cent. interest per annum. They were issued in denominations of \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00, and were necessary owing to the non-payment of taxes in 1836 and 1837.

The first attorney or counsellor for a corporation was William H. Holmes, appointed November 15, 1843, with an annual compensation of \$10.00.

An epidemic of erysipelas and scarletina broke out about December 1st, and in the next four months 52 people died.

The first steam mill was erected by Benjamin Kellogg, near the river bank between Margaret and Ann Eliza Streets, and was destroyed by fire a few years later.

The population in 1846 was 1,354. In 1850 the population was 1,840.

The old jail, which has been replaced by the present brick structure, was built in 1852.

In 1855, on the 5th of March, the Fifth Ward was abolished and attached to the First.

On October 23, 1856, the city decided by a

vote of 301 for, and 5 against, to subscribe \$100,000 capital stock to the Illinois River Railroad, now the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad.

Court Street was lighted by oil for the first time in 1857, Isaac Hawley and brother furnishing the lamp posts and Stephen Roney the lamps.

The present beautiful shade trees in the Court House Square were planted in 1850, at the solicitation of Dr. William S. Maus.

On the 4th of July, 1859, the first rail was laid and the first spike driven on the prospective Illinois River Railroad. The road, however, was not completed until it had passed into the hands of another company, and the name changed to the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad.

On the 22nd of March, 1860, Pekin was visited by a disastrous conflagration. The fire originated in the store of C. Grondenberg, on the north side of Court Street, between Third and Capitol. From there it spread nearly up to Capitol and down to Third Street, when it crossed to the south side, sweeping nearly all the buildings between Capitol and Third Streets on that side, and some dwellings on Elizabeth Street south of Third. The fire was not checked until over thirty of the principal business houses, offices and other buildings were destroyed, almost completely paralyzing the business of the city, and involving a loss of over \$150,000. "The Tazewell Register" printing office, John McDonald, proprietor, was a total loss. With characteristic energy, Mr. McDonald, on April 17th, issued an abbreviated edition, and, in less than a month from the date of the fire, his paper appeared in an improved and enlarged form.

On the 10th of February, 1865, the Pekin Gas Company was organized and given authority to lay their pipes in the streets of Pekin.

On the 5th of February, 1866, the City Council "deemed it expedient and proper to light the streets, lanes, avenues and alleys of the city with gas."

On the 23d of October, 1866, the city voted to subscribe \$50,000 to the capital stock of the Danville, Pekin & Bloomington Railroad. The vote for the subscription was 841 with 2 against; and, on the 10th of October following, the right of way was granted the Danville,

Urbana & Pekin Railroad Company, now known as the "Big Four"—being the same road as first mentioned.

On December 6, 1869, in consideration of the completion of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road to Bloomington, an invitation was extended by the Pekin City Council to the Bloomington authorities to visit this city.

In 1873 the Union Depot, on Broadway, was completed.

In 1875 the question of organizing under the general law and adopting minority representatives in the City Council was voted upon by the people, showing 366 votes for and 77 against the proposition.

In 1879 the brick business building, now known as the "Tazewell," was converted into a hotel and called the "Woodward."

The large sewer in the center of Court Street from Third to the river, was completed November 5, 1880, at a cost of \$5,976.

In 1884 (on August 4th) the contract for building a city hall and engine house was awarded to Weiss & Company. The price was \$6,500.

In 1885, under the mayoralty of John L. Smith, a committee composed of Aldermen Seibert, Schipper, Albertsen, Becker and Duisdieker was appointed to ascertain the cost of constructing a wagon-bridge across the river. On April 13th this committee reported in favor of a pontoon bridge. On July 8th a contract was made with Horace E. Horton, of Rochester, Minn., to construct such a bridge, at a cost of \$17,500. The bridge was built as per contract, and opened for public travel, March 8, 1886.

In 1886, the Enterprise Distillery was destroyed by fire.

On the 9th of February, 1894, the office of the "Pekin Daily Times" was destroyed by fire.

The Garfield School was built in 1899.

In the spring of 1904 the bridge spanning the river, and first used in 1886, was replaced by an iron structure.

CHOLERA VISITATION.

In 1849 the scourge of Asiatic cholera swept over the county. A number of cases in Pekin proved fatal and several deaths took place in other portions of the county. A steamboat

came up the river with a number of cholera victims, who were buried on the river bank near Wesley City. In quite recent years a number of human relics have been washed out from the river bank at this place, and it is supposed that they were the remains of those who were buried there at that time.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

In 1828 the first steamboat of which we have any account came up the Illinois River. The appearance of this strange looking craft caused great fright among those who saw it. One Hugh Barr is said to have turned out with gun and dog and chased the monster up the river; also that old Father Tharp, thinking that the end of the world was here, and that Gabriel had come by way of the Illinois River to announce the awful Day of Judgment, gathered his family together for prayer, and that Aunt Ruth Stark besought the Almighty to have Gabriel pass on up the river to Fort Clark, as they were "wicked up there."

THE WEST BLUFF ROADWAY.

Means of communication with the territory across the river has always been a matter of importance to Pekin and her business interests. It seems that Sexton Mount had acquired the ferry license which, at his death, became the property of his estate, and, in 1839, his widow as administratrix released to Pekin all right and interest held by the estate to the ferry across the river. In 1843 it became public property by purchase, through the Board of Trustees, from Lorenzo D. Hamilton and Madison Allen, together with the land immediately opposite. The consideration was \$800. In May of the same year J. A. McGrew was appointed to run the ferry at \$25 per month. In July following Elijah S. Mark was licensed to establish a ferry, for three months from that date, from the foot of Margaret Street to the opposite bluff. Two years before this a roadway, twenty feet wide, had been cut through the timber and undergrowth from the river bank to the opposite bluff. In June, 1847, an ordinance was passed to keep a free ferry across the river, and, to defray the expense of the same, the Street Commissioner was authorized to receive subscriptions from the citizens. The free ferry did not seem to be a

success, and on August 28th, following, the Trustees ordered that from and after that date the charge for ferriage should be twenty cents for a two-horse wagon per trip; man and horse, ten cents each way; footmen, five cents each way; wagon and horses thirty cents each way, etc. In December following B. S. Prettyman purchased the ferry for \$1,575.

In 1851, after incorporation as a city, a contract for grading the plank road, previously constructed from the river to the bluff, was awarded to John Giblin at 12½ cents per cubic yard. This plank road was completed in 1854, and with its approaches and bridges, had cost the sum of \$32,000. It was used only a few years and then abandoned. What remained of this costly experiment was removed in 1867, and replaced by the graded road one and seven-eighths miles long, built in 1867 and 1868 by James A. and J. T. McGrew.

In 1878 a committee of Pekin citizens composed of Daniel Sapp, Henry Block, K. S. Conklin and H. M. Ehrlicher, solicited subscriptions of the citizens to the amount of \$5,000, to which sum was added \$1,500 by the City Council and \$1,000 in labor by the people living west of Pekin. This sum was expended in making a crushed stone roadway from the bridge to the west bluff. After many futile efforts and an expenditure of nearly \$100,000 to build a permanent and substantial roadway, success was finally achieved in the completion of this road.

In 1903, during the month of June, the Illinois River broke through the Peoria & Pekin Union embankment, flooding the La Marsh drainage district lying immediately across the river from the City of Pekin, and this road sustained some serious damage. A repetition of the overflow and the breaking of the same embankment in April, 1904, swept away the bridge near the western end of the grade, and travel was suspended until the early part of June following.

CONDENSED BUSINESS STATEMENT.

Pekin has ninety-one streets with a total length of forty-four miles, ninety electric lights, seven policemen, fourteen firemen, seventy-two fire alarm stations, two hose wagons, one hook and ladder, one steam fire engine, 4,000 feet of hose, 210 fire-plugs, and averages thirty-six fire

alarms annually; has one city hall that cost \$14,000; uses 1,000,000 gallons of water per day; has twenty-seven miles of water mains; spends annually \$6,500 for water and fire privileges, and \$4,500 on streets and alleys, \$500 for printing, \$1,000 for bridge-tending and repairs, \$7,500 for gas and light, \$5,800 for salaries, and \$35,000 for public schools; has twenty-three lawyers, eleven doctors, five dentists, eight railroads, six public-school buildings, one City Superintendent of Schools, forty-two school teachers, two daily and three weekly newspapers, one German weekly, eight hotels, three loan and home associations, three cemeteries, thirty-eight secret, fraternal and other societies, thirteen churches, one Union Mission, five letter carriers, three rural routes, thirty-four Internal Revenue Officers, three private and parochial schools, thirteen barber shops, nine cigar manufactories, which manufacture over 2,000,000 cigars annually; has two grain firms, which handle about 10,000,000 bushels of grain annually; three club rooms, one brewery, two malting establishments, twenty-six saloons, and one Court House, built in 1850; pays \$10,000,000 internal revenue tax annually; has seven boot and shoe stores, three brick and tile manufactories, seven clothing and furnishing houses, three drug stores, three dry-goods houses, four express companies, two furniture stores, five hardware stores, twenty retail grocery stores, nine meat markets, thirteen insurance agents, fourteen paper-hanging and painting firms, eight real-estate agents, five restaurants and lunch rooms, nine merchant tailors and renovators, two telephone systems, six sheet-iron and tin-ware workers, two undertaking establishments, four veterinarians, three wagon and carriage manufactories, four green-houses, four plumbing establishments, three millinery stores, two wholesale and retail ice firms, four laundries, three oil dealers, two soda water manufactories, three second-hand dealers, one marble works manufactory, two electrical supply stores, six flour and feed stores, four coal mining companies, five retail coal dealers, two distilleries in active operation, six building and contracting companies, two National banks capitalized at \$100,000 each, one private bank, one boiler manufactory, two foundry and machine shops, two book stores, and two ten-cent stores.

PEKIN POSTOFFICE.

It is impossible to name the various places at which the Pekin Postoffice has been located since the time of the first postal service. Since about 1866 it was located on the south side of the Block 300 on Court Street, about three doors from the railway. It was then removed to the middle of the Marks block, west of the railway, and remained there until 1897, when orders were received to remove to the Flynn building in the New Boston block, which was done on the 20th of November of that year. At this writing it is still located there.

In 1894 the Postmaster was asked by the Treasury Department for statistics, both postal and internal revenue, for the purpose of affording information to the Congress of United States looking to the erection of a Government building in Pekin. The information was given and reasons adduced why this city was entitled to such building. The matter was in the hands of Hon. J. V. Graff, Congressman from this Congressional District. Considerable delay was experienced in getting an appropriation for this building, but Mr. Graff's efforts finally met with success in 1892, when an appropriation of \$70,000 was made, and additional appropriations secured until the entire sum amounted to \$80,000. It having been settled that the City should have a Federal building, numerous sites were proposed for its location. After thorough investigation of all propositions, the site known as the Prettyman homestead, corner of Elizabeth and South Capitol streets, was selected. The purchase price was \$15,000.

Plans and specifications were submitted by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department in the spring of 1904, and bids from contractors were called for. These bids were forwarded to Washington, and in August the Pekin Postmaster was notified that all such bids had been rejected, none of them coming within the contract price, and new bids were called for, which at this date have not been received. It is hoped that the building will be completed by January, 1906.

The Postmasters who have served in Pekin since the landing of the first steam-boat at the wharf, with date of appointment, are as follows:

Robert Alexander	Feb. 20, 1832
J. C. Morgan	Sept. 1, 1834

Wm. H. Sandusky	Sept. 21, 1835	1886	6,962.48	1898	11,275.58
G. H. Rupert	Oct. 12, 1838	1887	12,023.87	1899	13,497.41
I. B. Doolittle	Feb. 4, 1842	1888	11,263.14	1900	12,905.72
Middleton Tackaberry	Dec. 16, 1844	1889	9,233.17	1901	12,793.91
D. M. Bailey	Feb. 17, 1849	1890	8,720.77	1902	13,379.83
John Gridley	May 15, 1849	1891	9,720.00	1903	14,326.91
J. C. Thompson	June 20, 1854	INTERNAL REVENUE.			
Middleton Tackaberry	Dec. 7, 1854				
H. H. Alexander	July 1, 1856				
Hart Montgomery	Mar. 27, 1861				
Hezekiah Naylor	Oct. 16, 1862				
E. L. Williams	Oct. 5, 1866				
George Naylor	Mar. 11, 1867				
W. W. Sellers	Mar. 2, 1870				
Eliza Sellers	Jan. 8, 1873				
Benjamin Swayze	Jan. 29, 1877				
Eliza Sellers	April 4, 1877				
R. D. Smith	Dec. 20, 1881				
James Haines	Feb. 10, 1886				
R. D. Smith	May, 7, 1889				
B. C. Allensworth	Dec. 21, 1893				
C. A. Kuhl	Jan. 10, 1898				

City Free Delivery.

During the official term of James Haines, and by unremitting effort on his part, the free delivery system was installed with three carriers, Charles Holland, Louie Luick and Charles Edds. An additional carrier was added during Allensworth's term, and the carriers serving under him were Henry M. Mohr, Charles Cohenour, Frank Hatcher, Frank Erb, Bert Mefford and Chris. Dittmer. Frank A. Behrens was Assistant Postmaster, Frank L. Morgan, mailing clerk, and Misses Maud Malone and Theresa Kumpf, delivery clerks. Of the above force Hatcher, Mohr, Cohenour and Dittmer are still holding their positions with Postmaster Kuhl, who has added one carrier, Peter Trimpl, and two clerks, the office force at this time being as follows: Assistant Postmaster, William Koch; Mailing clerk, W. H. Corriell; Clerks, Elmer Neef and Don McCellan; substitute clerk, Miss Minnie Kuhl.

The receipts of the postoffice have been as follows for the years indicated:

1880	\$ 7,049.97	1892	9,720.11
1881	7,501.97	1893	10,521.38
1882	7,670.28	1894	10,793.26
1883	7,610.74	1895	11,265.49
1884	6,784.45	1896	11,548.53
1885	6,724.99	1897	11,868.11

The distilling interests of the city have made Pekin a liberal contributor to the Government finances. The receipts from the internal revenue vary very little from year to year while the distilleries are in active operation. During the year 1903 the internal revenue receipts for this, the eighth District, were \$10,456,706.95, and for the year ending June 30th, 1904, the sum of \$10,721,112.96 was collected at the office at Pekin. This is by far the largest paying point in the district. The cost of this collection throughout the entire district is about eight mills on the dollar, and the cost for Tazewell County would probably not exceed four mills. There are thirty-six Government employes engaged in the revenue service in this county, all of whom reside in Pekin during their official term. At present, Adolph Fehrman is Division Deputy Collector; E. J. Albertsen, Stamp Deputy Collector, and C. A. Redding, Deputy Collector. The following are storekeepers and gaugers:

R. McCormack,	A. E. Wheeler,
C. M. Knapp,	G. W. McGhee,
E. P. Wortham,	W. P. Walker,
R. M. Gorsuch,	J. B. Kincaid,
A. B. Hewitt,	C. A. Cutler,
W. F. Stewart,	J. J. Green,
J. G. Neddermann,	J. T. Conaghan,
A. N. Rolofson,	N. D. Reardon,
F. B. Mills,	A. B. Donahue,
S. J. Tompkins,	J. Green,
E. R. Dinges,	B. F. Waltmire,
C. L. Robbins,	L. H. Pratt,
W. H. Moulton,	J. G. Loomis,
C. H. Parker,	T. H. Hieronymus,
S. C. Scrimger,	R. M. Worley,
R. H. Clark,	W. H. Williams,
W. W. Sellers,	

PEKIN CEMETERIES.

By Miss Eliza Hodgson.

The loving care bestowed upon the cemetery is an index of civilization; its absence a mark

of ignorance. The fantastic imagination of Hawthorne created for the old-fashioned cemetery, with its urns, cypresses, and weeping willows, the phrase "Death's pleasure grounds." No such grewsome description fits the modern cemetery, which is often the choicest product of the gardeners' art, of which Eugene Field wrote:

"Out yonder in the moonlight,
Wherein God's acre lies,
Go angels, walking to and fro—
Singing their lullabies;
Their radiant wings are folded,
And their eyes are bended low,
As they sing among the beds wherein
The flowers love to grow."

The pioneer settlers of new countries possess, unknown, sometimes, to themselves, a poetic love of nature. The first settlers of Tazewell County showed this artistic sense in selecting sites for their cemeteries. All were chosen for the conspicuous beauty of their location and for the grand old trees, even groves, whose leaves whispered, perhaps, the only requiem of the child of Nature who slept in their shadow. No sordid motives or hope of gain influenced the men who gave "God's Acre" to his neighbors. No fee or charge for burial was ever made or paid by any person in those primitive times.

The Haines' Cemetery.

What is known as the Haines' graveyard was given by Joseph Haines previous to the year 1830. His will shows this clause; "It is my desire that the graveyard on my farm, known as the 'Haines Graveyard,' be and remain such forever, a public graveyard, for my family and the neighborhood generally, which occupies as much of my ground as is now under fence, which I give and bequeath as aforesaid. Witness my hand and seal, this 18th day of March, 1843.—Joseph Haines."

Jane Adams Haines, his daughter-in-law, wife of his oldest son, William Haines, original purchaser of the site of Pekin, was the first tenant of this graveyard. Few additional followed her until the "cholera year," 1834. This cemetery is still kept in excellent order by the willing hands of surviving relatives, and is still used by them as a burial place.

The City Cemetery.

About the year 1830 interments were made in what is now called the "City Cemetery," situated about one mile south of where the Tharp cabins then stood, between the Illinois Sugar Refinery and the Globe Distillery.

The City Cemetery is a cemetery of some importance. Here are buried our oldest and most prominent citizens of early times whose families are scattered or extinct. No burials are now made there except those of paupers buried at the expense of the town. It is maintained by city appropriation.

The scourge of cholera and of malignant typhoid fever, which followed in the fall of 1834, showed the need of burial places, and several were selected throughout the country. The older Jacob Tharp marked off a cemetery where the Douglas school house now stands. The first burial was that of Matthias Tharp, a young man who was struck by lightning. The bodies were removed from this cemetery when the school building was erected and re-interred at Lakeside Cemetery.

Oak Grove.

Previous to the year 1857, the order of The Sons of Temperance purchased land near the Bluff school house. Afterward in June, 1857, the Trustees of that order surveyed and platted a cemetery north of the town and named it Oak Grove, the site being selected because of beautiful grove much used for picnic grounds at that time. These Trustees were Charles Turner, Dr. Solomon Lincoln, Henry Riblet, Stephen Roney and Jesse A. Mason. All except the last named rest near together in the spot which, by their interest and exertions, was prepared for them. The first person laid in Oak Grove was Louis McKinney, whose body was removed from the Bluffs, the place first selected by the Sons of Temperance for a cemetery.

David Alexander, who owned several hundred acres of land lying adjoining Pekin, on the east, was buried, by his own request, on a hilltop northeast of the racetrack.

Lakeside.

On 1873 D. Gillman Bailey and wife platted out Lakeside Cemetery, lying adjacent to Oak Grove on the south. A few years later this

ground was transferred to Charles Kuecks. At this writing the lots in Lakeside, Oak Grove and also Schilling's Addition, have nearly all been sold to individuals except Block two and three, which were transferred by Habbe Velde to Lakeside Cemetery. All the above mentioned divisions are known as Lakeside Cemetery.

After the dissolution of the Society of the Sons of Temperance in Pekin, no funds having been provided for the care of the cemetery, it was allowed to go into a disgraceful decline. The fine old trees were cut up into cord wood and sold. Tall wild grass, weeds, and brush formed an almost impassable jungle. To the Woman's Club belongs the credit of bringing order out of chaos. In 1896 a committee on improvements was appointed, with Miss Eliza Hodgson at the head, and which undertook the work of clearing up the cemetery. A day for work was appointed and labor solicited, with the result that twenty-one teams gave their services. Another day with like results, and cemetery reform had come to stay. A committee of gentlemen—J. M. James, William Conzelman, Henry Birkenbusch and George Steinmetz—offered their services, and solicited \$1500 for a neat wire fence.

In 1898 an Association was formed which was incorporated in 1901 with the following

named officers: Eliza Hodgson, President; Henry Birkenbusch, Vice-President; Wm. J. Conzelman, Secretary; J. M. James, Treasurer; Trustees: C. G. Herget, George Steinmetz, E. W. Wilson, Mrs. Anna Schipper, Mrs. Nellie Sapp. In co-operation with the heirs of John Herget, this Association, in the year 1902, platted the First Addition to Lakeside and, the following year, improved it with extensive driveways, trees, etc.

Bearing in mind that all roads lead to the cemetery; that we, with our friends, must finally abide therein; and that it is "God's Acre" which belongs to every man, woman and child, who would seek its shady paths; that no other plat of ground more deserves reverent care and adornment; we each in our own generation, should strive to preserve and perpetuate the graves of those who have passed on before us, and made less awful and more pleasing the place where the sorrowing must leave their beloved dead.

(Miss Hodgson very naturally omits to state that, the present excellent condition of these cemeteries is very largely due to her intelligent and well-directed efforts, as President of the Association. Her labors have been unremitting since the work was begun, and have been crowned with marked success.—Ed.)

PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CITIZENS OF TAZEWELL COUNTY.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles, or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historical narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving are down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private as well as the public lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influence upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form "the fountains of the deep."

In the foregoing pages are traced the beginning, growth, and maturity of a concrete thing,

Tazewell County. But the concrete is but the aggregate result of individual labor. The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engrossed their lives.

In the pages that follow are gathered up, with as much detail as the limits of the work allow, the personal record of many of the men who have made Tazewell County what it is. In each record may be traced some feature which influenced, or has been stamped upon, the civic life.

Here are pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by diverse motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from their sowing. They built their little cabins, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days in Tazewell County.

Among these early, hardy settlers and those who followed them, may be found the names of many who imparted the first impulse to the county's growth and homelikeness; the many who, through their identification with agricultural pursuits and varied interests, aided in her material progress; of skilled mechanics who first laid the foundations of beautiful homes and productive industries, and of the members of the learned professions—clergymen, physicians, educators and lawyers—whose influence upon the intellectual life and

development of a community it is impossible to overestimate.

Municipal institutions arise; Commerce spreads her sails and prepares the way for the magic of Science that drives the locomotive engine over the iron rails. Trade is organized, stretching its arms across the prairie to gather in and distribute the products of the soil. Church spires rise to express, in architectural form, the faith and aspirations of the people, while schools, public and private, elevate the standards of education and of artistic taste.

Here are many of the men through whose labors, faith and thought, these magnificent results have been achieved. To them and to their co-laborers, the Tazewell County of to day stands an enduring monument, attesting their faith, their energy, their courage, and their self-sacrifice.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

BEN C. ALLENSWORTH.

By Judge A. W. Rodecker.

Ben C. Allensworth, the editor of the History of Tazewell County, having, from some cause, failed to furnish his own biography to the publishers of this work, they asked me to write it. Having been closely associated with Mr. Allensworth for many years, and being as well acquainted with his worth as one man could be with that of another, and bearing him good will, I consented to do so. In writing his biography, I do not intend to flatter my friend, for, if I do, it will displease him. Yet I do not propose to pass lightly over his merits. I prefer to do him justice rather than be guided by his dislike of public commendation, even from an old and sincere friend.

Ben C. Allensworth was born in Little Mackinaw Township, one-half mile southeast of Tazewell, in Tazewell County, Ill., October 27, 1845. His parents were William P. and Arabel Waggener Allensworth. William P. Allensworth was born in Muhlenberg County, Ky.,

September 25, 1820, and died in Minier, Ill., May 8, 1874. He was a kind hearted and courtly gentleman, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He held the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for four years, and was an efficient and popular officer. The mother of B. C. Allensworth was born in Christian County, Ky., July 9, 1827, and died in Galesburg, Ill., March 25, 1902. She was a woman of culture and refinement, anxious for the success of her children, and labored with her husband in his every endeavor to educate and make them good and useful citizens.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest of nine children, all of whom, with the exception of two, are living. He was reared on a farm, but, when he could be spared, attended the country schools and was a diligent pupil. It was easy for him to master the studies taught, and he early evinced a purpose to be more than a common school scholar. At the age of twenty he entered the State University at Normal. He ranked high in his studies, and when he graduated in 1869, left a record in the school which gave him a high standing with the school men of the State. Soon after his graduation, he was appointed to the position of Superintendent of Schools in Elmwood, Peoria County, which place he held until the spring of 1872. Although only twenty-four years of age when he took charge of the Elmwood Schools, he was a very popular and successful Superintendent, and the good that he did there is acknowledged to this day. The writer of this article recently visited in Elmwood, and while conversing with a number of the old citizens, Mr. Allensworth's name being mentioned, the writer was told of his success as a teacher and the good results of his superintendency, which were still felt and related to the youth of that little city by their parents who once had been his pupils. This is his reward of merit for honest endeavor, for good school work done in his early manhood. The knowledge of this must be to him a well-spring of pleasure, even as the shadows grow darker that betoken declining years.

In April, 1872, Mr. Allensworth bought of W. T. Meades a half-interest in "The Tazewell Register," and connected therewith John F. Mounts, a printer and writer of some considerable reputation. In September of that year, Meades purchased Mounts' interest in the

paper. The partnership of Meades and Allensworth, in the publication of the Register, continued until January, 1873, when, on account of failing health, Mr. Allensworth sold out to Meades. Then retiring from the newspaper business, he went to farming in Little Mackinaw Township. He taught school in the winter time until 1877, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for Superintendent of Tazewell County Schools, being twice elected to this position. He immediately went to work to reorganize and improve the schools of the county, which he did with such marked success that he became known as one of the most thorough and progressive Superintendents in the State. He not only told the teachers how work should be done, but took hold of the work and demonstrated it himself. He not only talked theory and practice to them, but proved to the teachers that he knew the theory and could practice it. He had the confidence of the teacher, the pupil and the parents; and the impress of his ability is still stamped upon the schools of Tazewell County, and the teachers still bear testimony to his worth as a scholar, teacher and Superintendent.

For a portion of the time during which he was Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Allensworth carried on farming, and was just farmer enough to be compelled to use all the salary he made out of his office to keep up the farm—or rather make an attempt at it. The truth must be told, and that is, as a farmer, Mr. Allensworth would never carry off any premiums. It was hard for him to understand that, while he read books, weeds grew in the corn. His is a case clearly proven, that if a boy or man is out for one calling it is a piece of foolishness for him to undertake to do something for which he has no taste or fitness. He dropped his farming venture in 1884 and moved to Pekin, where he has since resided. In May, 1885, he took editorial charge of "The Pekin Times," but owing to a disagreement with its proprietor, J. B. Irwin, as to the policy to be pursued by the paper, he gave up this position in the following September. In 1886, Irwin having sold the paper, Mr. Allensworth accepted the position of editor and business manager for the Times Publishing Company, which position he relinquished January 14, 1894, to take

charge of the Pekin Postoffice, to which place he had been appointed December 21, 1893, by Grover Cleveland. After the expiration of the four-year term in the postoffice, he went into the insurance business, in which he is now engaged. For a number of years he has been a member of the Pekin Board of School Inspectors, and has served one term as President of the Board.

The subject of this sketch and Miss Charity A. Tanner were married October 7, 1875. Mrs. Allensworth was born in Stafford, Monroe County, Ohio, December 25, 1854. She came with her parents to Illinois in 1869, and resided near the village of McLean, McLean County, for some time, and then moved to Little Mackinaw Township. To them have been born five children: Addie A., William P., Nellie A., Ellis D. and Myra M. The two eldest children are deceased. Nellie A. is a teacher in the Pekin schools, Ellis D. is in the employ of Butler Brothers, wholesale department store, Chicago, and Myra is a student in the Pekin High School.

Mr. Allensworth has been a life-long Democrat. He is able at all times to give good reasons for the political faith that is in him. He is a fine writer—a master of the English language. As a speaker he is logical, forceful and eloquent. It is his own fault that he does not rank with the best in the State. It is not a lack of ability, but an indifference on his part to the plaudits of the multitude. He knows that these are often given the unworthy, and too often the worthy and the unworthy are classified alike; and, therefore, honors awarded are sometimes of little or no evidence of the ability of the one to whom they are given. His friends are many. They have not been won by ostentation or self-asserted superiority, but by helpfulness and kindness to others, by quietly interceding for them and enabling them to prove their own worth. He is faithful to his friends, and an arduous laborer in their behalf. Like all men of strength of purpose, he readily forgives but is slow to trust one who has deceived him, or proven unworthy of his confidence. He is an unselfish man—probably too much so for his own good or advancement in public life. If he had been selfish and less concerned for the success of his friends, his name would have been linked with the foremost educators in the State, and

with the best platform orators of the country. He has been just ambitious enough to do well whatever he has undertaken to accomplish, but not enough to trample upon others to achieve success, which seems to be the method adopted by many who become distinguished. It has never been necessary to tell him to "Fling away ambition; by that sin fell the angels." He has pursued the even tenor of his way; and who can say that it is not the best way?—for, as the days darken and the nights lengthen, is it not a satisfaction to know that there are those who can, and will speak well of you, and say of you that you could have achieved more for yourself if you had been more selfish and cared less for the comfort and happiness of those who grew up around and about you?

AGNES ALEXANDER.

Agnes Alexander, teacher of music and drawing in the public schools of Pekin, at the head of the music department of the Institute, a singer in church and public for the past twenty years, prominent as a society and club woman, and identified with general educational work in that city for fifteen years, was born in Pekin, March 10, 1866, and is a representative of a fine old Southern family known in North Carolina long before the Revolutionary War. Records go back to the paternal great-great-grandfather, Aaron, probably the immigrant whose son, John Brown Alexander, was born in Charlotte, N. C., in 1765. John married Jane Brown Ross, a native of Charlotte, and removed to Early County, Ga., where Josiah, the next in line, and grandfather of Agnes, was born April 22, 1787. The latter married Elizabeth King, a Southerner, and while living in Russellville, Franklin County, Ala., Agnes' father, Dr. H. K. Alexander, was born in 1821. On the maternal side, Miss Alexander claims worthy New England ancestry, her mother, Philinda Young, having been born in Athol, Worcester County, Mass., in 1827. Her grandparents were David and Philinda (Woodward) Young, and her maternal great grandfather, Robert Young.

At the age of nineteen Miss Alexander had completed her education in the public schools, and from June, 1885, until 1900, she taught in different grade schools of Tazewell County. Gifted with a sweet and sympathetic voice, she

entered the National Summer School of Music in Chicago, in 1901, and completed the course in two years. The following year she studied method under the direction of Prof. Chapman of the Cambridge School, when, returning to Pekin, she resumed her occupation as a teacher. Six weeks later she accepted the position of teacher of music and drawing in the public schools of Pekin, finding the change from general educational to special work a grateful one.

Although her work in the schools and at the Institute is arduous and confining, she finds time for social relaxation, and is a popular and helpful member of the Litta Society, a club for women, in which she has once served as President. Miss Alexander's keen appreciation of mental culture, her voice, which has contributed to the success of innumerable entertainments during the past twenty years, and her efficient service as a member of the choir of the Reformed Church for ten years, causes her to be justly regarded as an important factor in the educational, esthetic and ethical development of Pekin.

DAVID B. ALLEN.

David B. Allen, retired farmer, Delavan, Ill., was born in Washington Valley, Somerset County, N. J., Aug. 14, 1826, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native town. He was employed on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the mason's trade. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, working at his trade in Jacksonville and other cities until 1858, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, and by industrious habits, hard work and strict attention to his agricultural duties, has added to his holdings until he now owns about 1,100 acres, 900 being located in Illinois and 200 in Missouri. In 1898 Mr. Allen retired from active business life and removed to Delavan, where he built a handsome residence on West Fourth Street. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and is a generous-hearted man, noted for his philanthropic traits of character and strict honesty in his dealings with his fellow men.

On April 1, 1860, Mr. Allen was married at Delavan to Miss Harriet L. Hammond, and four children have been born to them, viz.:

Ella M. (now Mrs. F. O. Brawner), born April 1, 1861; Susan E. (now Mrs. H. B. Price), born Dec. 21, 1866; David H., (married to Margaret Bailey) born July 7, 1870; and Frederick S. (married to Kate Wakefield), born July 15, 1872. Mrs. Allen is a native of New York City, the date of her birth being August 8, 1838. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, David Allen, was a native of New Jersey. The date of his birth was December 22, 1743, and his wife, Mary, was born in the same State June 25, 1743. The father, David Allen, was born in Washington Valley, N. J., December 23, 1787, and married Susan Townley, likewise a native of New Jersey. She was a daughter of William Townley, of English birth, the year of her birth being 1798.

LEMUEL ALLEN.

Lemuel Allen, retired farmer of East Bluff, Pekin, Ill., was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1818, and removed to Illinois in 1839, locating in Macon County, where he attended the Waverly School. He then engaged in farming for a time, but subsequently taught school, first in Springfield and later in Decatur, until 1846, when he came to Pekin and taught there from 1850 to 1860. Besides teaching, he held the office of county and city Superintendent of schools. In 1862 he removed to a farm at East Bluff, which he had previously purchased, and engaged in agriculture, following that avocation until his retirement from active life. He was one of the original Trustees of the Illinois State University, serving upon the Board for a period of three years.

In the fall of 1843 Mr. Allen was married to Miss Margaret Robinson of Decatur, Ill. Mrs. Allen was a native of Ohio, and died September 14, 1894. In 1898 Mr. Allen married as his second wife Miss Josephine Goodheart. The father of the subject of this sketch was James Allen, a native of New Jersey, where he was born in 1769. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Lee, who was a native of Virginia, the date of her birth, April 22, 1775.

FRANK E. ANDRAE.

Frank E. Andrae, dealer in new and second-hand furniture, also stoves, tin-ware and

junk, enjoys the advantage of having no business competitor in the city of Pekin. His establishment, at 419 Margaret Street, is one of the familiar landmarks of the town, and has so thoroughly satisfied public demands as to discourage any other from embarking upon a like venture. Since 1873 the building has harbored its miscellaneous collection, and the owner has continued to hold the respect and good will of his many patrons, and to take his place as a supporter of practical and progressive municipal government. Born in Saxony, Germany, September 5, 1845, Mr. Andrae is a son of Saxon parents, Christian and Johanna (Helbig) Andrae, both claiming the birth year of 1819. He was educated in the public schools and reared on a farm, and April 12, 1869, married Florentine Metze, member of one of the old families of Saxony, and born October 5, 1848. Mrs. Andrae is the daughter of Christian Frederick and Ernestine Mary Metze, the father being born June 21, 1821; date of mother's birth May 31, 1827, and year of death, 1898. During the summer of 1869 the young people came to America in a sailing-vessel, and Mr. Andrae, then twenty-four years old, engaged in the street-contracting business with his brother-in-law, in Brooklyn, N. Y. By 1871 he had managed to save considerable money, and with it he brought his family to Pekin, where he was employed in the railroad-repair shops until purchasing his present property in 1873. Eight of his children are living, the order of their births being as follows: Mary, February 1, 1873; August, July 23, 1875; Augusta, July 23, 1876; Emma, April 19, 1877; Otto, August 28, 1880; William, December 23, 1881; Theresa, June 22, 1887; and Ida, March 19, 1889. Mr. Andrae subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party, and in religion is a Lutheran. He is one of the substantial business men of Pekin, is large-hearted and genial, and has a competence to show as a result of his years of industrious and successful effort in his line of business.

HENRY H. ARENDS.

Henry H. Arends, was born in Mason County, Ill., February 15, 1874, and in 1875 came with his parents to Tazewell County, where he obtained his preliminary education in the

country schools, supplemented by two terms in the public institutions of Pekin. He is the son of Herman H. Arends, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, born July 8, 1843, and Caroline Roelfs, a native of Germany, her birth occurring February 8, 1853. The father and mother came to America, and, after the birth of their son, located on a farm one mile south of Pekin. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he and a brother engaged in farming, a vocation they followed four years. In the meantime the father had entered the liquor business in Pekin, and Henry H., Jr., eventually abandoned agriculture and joined his father, in his mercantile venture. He remained thus engaged until 1901, when he himself opened a saloon at No. 300 Court Street, where he has since enjoyed a very lucrative trade. In social relations Mr. Arends is a member of the I. O. R. M., the Crawfish and the Catholic clubs. In politics he supports the Democratic party. Mr. Arends was married at Peoria, Ill., on September 4, 1901, to Miss Georgla Anna LaRash, born Oct. 21, 1880, and the fruit of this union is one child, Alpha Elmira, her birth occurring Nov. 27, 1902.

BENNETT BAILEY.

Bennett Bailey, retired farmer, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, October 26, 1837, and came to Illinois with his parents at the age of six years, arriving in Tazewell County, October 21, 1843. His father had first located on a farm in the northern part of Cincinnati Township. After leaving the public schools, where his early education was obtained, Mr. Bailey was first employed on the home farm, where he remained until his marriage, when he purchased land in Cincinnati township and lived there until he decided to retire from active life. He then moved to Pekin and bought his present fine residence at No. 350 South Fourth Street, corner of Washington Street, where he has continued to reside.

Mr. Bailey is a Democrat and has been Supervisor, having also held all the other town offices. Personally he is a generous hearted, whole souled man, and is always ready to give assistance to his less fortunate neighbors. He has traveled extensively, having visited the Western States as far as Oregon and Califor-

nia, while his journeys east have taken him to Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Our subject is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Smith) Bailey, his father having been born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1807, and his mother being a native of Greene County, Pa. On February 23, 1865, at Pekin, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Mary A. Seiwall, her home being in Spring Lake. The children born to them have been: Charles, deceased; Rachel, A. James, Mary Addie, Tabitha B., George J., Maggie E., and Ada L. Mrs. Bailey was born January 2, 1844, and is the daughter of Charles and Deborah (Clayton) Seiwall, the former having been born in Pennsylvania October 6, 1809; the latter, in Ohio. They came to Illinois in 1830.

JOSIAH G. BAILEY.

Josiah G. Bailey, retired farmer and highly respected citizen, Delavan Ill., was born in Hillsboro, N. H., June 18, 1813, and there acquired his early education in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in farming until 1853 when he removed to Pekin, Tazewell County, where he resided until 1863, meanwhile holding the important office of City Marshal for two years. For several years succeeding 1863, he was engaged in farming at various localities. In 1888, owing to the failure of his health, he retired from active life and removed to Delavan, where he now resides with his son, Henry A. Bailey, director in the Tazewell County National Bank.

Mr. Bailey's first pilgrimage to Tazewell County was in 1836, at which time he encountered many hardships. After a year's residence here, he was obliged to return to New Hampshire, his health broken by the epidemic of chills and ague then prevalent in this part of the State. He remained East until 1853, when he returned to Tazewell County, with his family to make this locality his permanent home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey enjoy excellent health, and are passing the remaining years of their life in retirement. Mr. Bailey is a Baptist in religious belief, and in politics has always been a Republican. In September, 1838, he was married at Hillsboro, N. H., to Miss Catherine Barns, who was born December 3, 1820, and they have had four children: Jerome D.,

Henry A., Emily J. (deceased), and Jennie (deceased).

ANDREW W. BALL.

Andrew W. Ball, farmer, Delavan, Ill., was born in South Orange, N. J., March 17, 1834, the son of Amzi and Maria (Meeker) Ball, both natives of South Orange. There also, the father was born December 15, 1806, and the mother, September 19, 1812. The Ball family has an honorable record in the history of New Jersey, going back to the old Colonial days. Amzi Ball was the son of Joseph B. and Eunice (Harrison) Ball. Joseph B. Ball, born in South Orange, March 15, 1778, was a son of Joseph and Rachel (Tompkins) Ball, natives of South Orange and Newark, N. J., respectively. The father of Joseph Ball, and the great-grandfather of Andrew W., was Aaron Ball, born in Newark, N. J., in 1713; his father, Thomas Ball, at the same place, in 1687, and Edward Ball, the father of Thomas, in East Haven, Conn., in 1642. The last named settled in Newark, N. J., in 1666, where he took a prominent part in local affairs. William Ball, the father of Edward, came from Wiltshire, Eng., about 1635.

The maternal grandparents of Andrew W. Ball were Benjamin and Phoebe L. Meeker the former a native of New York, and the latter of South Orange, N. J. John Meeker was the father of Benjamin. Andrew W. Ball was taken by his parents to Ohio in October, 1835, and to Indiana in February, 1836, where he obtained a common school education. In 1851 he located in Tazewell County, where he worked on a farm, and at the age of nineteen years began teaching school, in which occupation he was engaged some four years, when he rented land for a time. About 1860 he assumed the management of his wife's farm, thus continuing until 1890, when he removed to Delavan. In the meantime he has bought several tracts of land, 320 acres in Champaign County, 160 acres in Kansas, and another 160, near Oklahoma City.

Mr. Ball is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and long took a prominent part in the local Grange. He secured the papers for the organization of the Tazewell County Fair, of which for a number of years he has been a director and its President.

Mr. Ball was married in Delavan, December 27, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth A. Moseley, (born in Tazewell County, March 10, 1835,) and they have had four children; Arthur (who died in infancy), Clarence H., Gertrude H., and Joseph H. Clarence is a member of the Fifth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, with which he has been connected since its organization. Joseph H. was also with the same regiment until his removal from the city.

Mr. Ball is of the Unitarian faith, and in politics is a Democrat; has been School Trustee and has filled various other local offices.

REV. G. WALTER BALLENGER.

Rev. G. Walter Ballenger, Baptist clergyman, Tremont, was born in Green County, Wis., April 1, 1860, being the son of Asa A. and Rebecca (Steckle) Ballenger. The father was born in Ohio, in 1829, and died April 2, 1865; the mother, in Northumberland County, Penn., April 11, 1838. The mother's parents, Daniel, Jr., and Mary (Shafer) Steckle, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and her grandparents, Daniel and Mary (Lichtenwalter) Steckle, came from Germany.

Asa Ballenger, paternal grandfather of Rev. G. Walter Ballenger, migrated from Kentucky. He was an old-fashioned Methodist circuit-riding, going from congregation to congregation on horseback, and was a prominent figure in the history of his church in the wilderness. Asa A. Ballenger, father of Rev. G. Walter, served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and was a member of Company I, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was killed before Petersburg, on April 2, 1865. Daniel Steckle, Jr., was also a union soldier, serving in one of the regiments mustered under one of the 100-day calls.

Rev. G. Walter Ballenger was educated at the University of Wisconsin and the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., and began preaching at the age of twenty-one years. He has held five pastorates, including his present charge at Clinton, Ill. For the last six years he preached at Tremont, where he has still a beautiful home. He was the prime mover in building a splendid church at Clinton, where he is now pastor.

The first Mrs. Ballenger was Mary Becker,

who was born in Stephenson County, Ill., in 1871, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Wihe) Becker. Her father was born in Germany, and came to this country when about eleven years of age. He settled in Stephenson County, where he died; the mother is still living on the old home. To this union was born one child, Harold A. Mr. Ballenger was married the second time, January 11, 1899, to Miss Anna Robison. They were married in Tremont. She was born October 10, 1855, in Elm Grove Township, daughter of Frank and Mary (Myers) Robison. Her father was born in Scotland on November 18, 1825, and was brought to this country by his parents, James and Isabel (Leslie) Robison. They were at first settled in Pennsylvania, and from there removed to Detroit, and to Illinois in 1837, making their home at Pekin, and later bought a farm in Elm Grove Township, where they engaged in farming.

Frank Robison was married March 6, 1849, and became a large land owner, holding title at one time to 1,800 acres of land. He died February 13, 1885; his widow lived until November 21, 1895. Her grandfather, James Robison, was born in Scotland, May 15, 1801, as were his parents, James and Jean (Hunter) Robison.

Mr. Ballenger is a strong advocate of prohibition, and makes it his principal issue in politics.

JAMES R. BARKER.

James R. Barker was born in Canada, December 24, 1847, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. Coming to Illinois in 1861, he located in Tazewell County on March 4th of the same year. Here he was employed until 1863, when he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, serving until he was mustered out at the close of the war. During one of the engagements in which he participated he was slightly wounded.

After the war Mr. Barker located in Mason County, where he remained until 1868, when he purchased a farm in Section 32, Sand Prairie Township, Tazewell County, where he has since resided. At one time he was engaged in buying grain at Green Valley, and still owns an elevator at that place. He has also

been interested in the coal and grain business, but has continued to operate his farm of 360 acres.

Mr. Barker was married in Malone Township, on December 27, 1866, to Miss May Clark, who was born in Virginia, the daughter of Charles and Caroline (Reed) Clark. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Barker was united in marriage, in Sand Prairie Township, to Miss Lois M. Davison, on January 13, 1875. His second wife is the daughter of A. A. and Abigail (Chandler) Davison, and was born in 1857. Her father came to Illinois from New York in 1849, and settled in Sand Prairie Township, where he engaged in farming and the nursery business. He now resides at Manito, Ill.

The parents of James R. Barker were William and Mary (Hodkinson) Barker, the former born in Boston, Mass., whence he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, there working at his trade as a carpenter and wheelwright. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are the parents of four children: Joseph R., Carrie A., Ida Pearl, and Jennie R. Joseph R. Barker was married to Miss Mary Meeker, August 28, 1902, and Carrie A., to Orlando A. Crawford, December 31, 1903.

GEORGE Z. BARNES.

George Z. Barnes, liveryman and veterinary surgeon, Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., has won success solely through his own merits. His noteworthy mental trait is perseverance, which enabled him to acquire a thorough education in the Iowa State College, and to overcome obstacles which have stood in the way of his business progress. He was born in Springfield, Ill., September 10, 1866, and came to Tazewell County, March 22, 1900. In Burlington, Kans., March 13, 1889, he married Harriet Brown, who was born August 17, 1867, and who is the mother of three children: Fred Lee, Donald Jerome, and George Zebulon, Jr. Politically, Mr. Barnes is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HENRY BATES.

The subject of this brief sketch was born at the village of New London, Huron County, Ohio, April 28, 1840. He was the eleventh child of a family of twelve, and the youngest male.

The father, Alva Truman Bates, was a native of Vermont. The mother, Elizabeth (Bowman) Bates, was born near Cherry Valley, in the great Mohawk Valley, New York. They were married in 1817, and soon moved to a point near the foot of Lake Seneca, Western New York, where they resided until the early twenties, when the prospects offered to new settlers in the great Ohio country were too flattering to be resisted. So the Bates family formed a part of the colony which constituted the first settlers of New London.

The promised opportunity for betterment caused the senior Bates to again listen to the wiles of "Westward Ho!" and about 1843 found the Vermont millwright, builder and farmer, with a family large enough to please the enthusiastic President Roosevelt, residents of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Ind. The panic of 1844 somewhat cooled the ardor of the sire to continue the westward movement.

Early in 1848 the family moved to LaFayette, Tippecanoe County, the then young and growing "star" city of Indiana. William Henry still holds in kind remembrance the worthy pedagogues, Messrs. Shaw, Snow, Bedford, and Headly, under whom he mastered the three great "R.'s". In 1853 he left the school-room for the printing office, serving alternately in the LaFayette "Argus," "Courier" and "Journal" daily offices.

During the early summer of 1858, he started on his first "tramp," going to Chicago, Illinois, via Michigan City, Ind. The season being dull, after a few weeks he continued his pilgrimage through Southern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Eastern Iowa, and finally landed at Peoria, Ill., with but twenty-four cents left. Fortunately he lost but one meal, until occupation came to his relief. Being favorably impressed with the outlook at Peoria, in 1859, he built a small cottage, sent for his aged mother and went to housekeeping.

In April, 1861, while engaged on the "Illinois Teacher," a monthly publication, edited and published by N. C. Nason, the assault on Fort Sumter fired his patriotic blood, and caused him to join the first "awkward squad" for drill in the old Peoria court-house square. The entreaties of his aged mother held him to paternal fealty, until about the first of June, when

there appeared upon the scene one F. C. Barr, a recruiting officer for, as the posters read, "The only American Zouave regiment being raised in the United States." The attraction was so strong he could not resist; so walked into the recruiting station in the old Dervein building on Adams street, Peoria, and became one of seven, who, a few days later, took steamer for St. Louis, Mo. The grief-stricken mother, remembering her parents' part in the Revolutionary War with England, dried her tears, and prayed that her boy might be spared to return and aid her tottering steps to the grave. The mother's prayers were answered, for the subject of her intercession is engaged in writing this sketch at sixty-five years of age.

William Henry Bates, on his arrival at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, became a member of Company C. Eighth Missouri Infantry (American Zouaves), and took part in the engagement at Wentzville, Mo., July 16, 1861, and the several skirmishes prior to, and after the occupancy of City of Mexico, Mo., where, on the 19th, the printers in A. B. and C. companies of the Eighth Missouri, issued the first Union half-sheet newspaper printed in the Confederacy, and named it "The Star Spangled Banner." The Union loss at Wentzville was seven wounded, one fatally. The Eighth Missouri companies returned to St. Louis, then in a few days the full regiment was on board steamer, bound for Cape Girardeau, Mo., which they occupied and fortified. They were soon ordered to Paducah, Ky., arriving at the latter place on Sept. 8th. While at Paducah, the Eighth boys aided in its fortification.

During the brief stay at Cape Girardeau, William Henry was transferred from Company C. to Company H, which was known as the Peoria-Pekin, Illinois, Company, and as a member of Company H, took part in the following battles and sieges: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Monterey, Russel House and first siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Steele's Bayou, Champion Hills; assault, siege and capture of Vicksburg; siege and capture of Jackson, including several skirmishes. Then came the return to Camp Sherman east of Vicksburg, but the Fifteenth Corps was soon ordered on board steamers whose prows were turned northward. On arrival at Memphis the

Union forces were immediately taken by cars to Corinth, where they went into temporary camp for equipment for the long overland march to Chattanooga, Tenn., to relieve Gen. Rosecrans, who was hemmed in by the Confederate army under General Bragg. Then came the Battle of Missionary Ridge and the forced march to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn.

The first battle in Gen. W. T. Sherman's Atlanta campaign in 1864 was at Resaca, Ga., thence to Dallas, Ga., where the Eighth Missouri Infantry fought its last battle. By the middle of July, 1864, the regiment, excepting the veteran battalion, had returned to St. Louis for muster out.

October, 1864, found the subject of this sketch an employe on "The Tazewell County Republican," edited by William W. Sellers. In 1868 the job and book firm of Sellers & Bates was organized and continued until 1870, when Mr. Bates retired with his job plant. On May 30, 1871, the latter began the publication of "The Pekin Weekly Bulletin," which was enlarged several times. Mr. Bates next formed a partnership with Jacob R. Riblett, and purchased the "Tazewell County Republican," merging his "Bulletin" office into the new purchase. At the end of three months he persuaded Mr. Riblett to purchase his interest, and again commenced an independent business.

On January 3, 1876, Mr. Bates enlarged his printing plant and began the publication of a morning daily, "The Pekin Daily Bulletin," which was suspended October 5th. On November 3, 1876, he bought "The Tazewell County Republican" from David Lusk, who had become the successor of J. R. Riblett, and merging his "Bulletin" plant with it, again donned the editorial toga and closed the campaign for the Republican cause. On February 3, 1879, the newspaper part of the "Republican" printery was sold to Joseph B. Bates, of the "Lincoln (Ill.) Republican" (See history elsewhere in this volume).

In 1886, Joseph B. Irwin, a former publisher of the "Pekin Times," bought the "Republican," but antagonized Republican interests to such an extent as to bring W. H. Bates into the newspaper field with "The Tazewell County Tribune." Mr. Bates soon sold the newspaper

interests of the "Tribune" to Joseph Reed, his associate editor, who continued its publication for about six weeks, when it was discontinued. Joseph V. Graff, who held the subscription list and newspaper effects through mortgage, shortly afterward sold his holdings to Wells Cory, who revived "The Tribune" (See continuation of its history elsewhere in this volume). Mr. Bates still continues in business with an up-to-date book and job printing plant.

On September 18, 1865, William H. Bates and Filener (Sleeth) Haberfield, were joined in holy wedlock. Seven children were born to them, four of whom survive and have grown to womanhood and manhood: Ida B., William H., Jr., and Teenie F. (twins), and Roy S.

FRANK A. BEHRENS.

Frank A. Behrens, Deputy Circuit Clerk, Pekin, Ill., was born in the city of Pekin, January 9, 1867, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native town. His parents, Arend and Fannie (Folkers) Behrens, were born in Germany, the former November 10, 1838, and the latter December 2, 1843.

After leaving school the subject of this sketch was employed in his father's grocery store, and at the age of twenty-seven, on January 1, 1894, was appointed Assistant Postmaster under Mr. Ben. C. Allensworth, serving in that capacity for four years. He then went to Texas and Mexico, investigating the possibilities in the southern part of America, but subsequently returned to Pekin and engaged in a number of enterprises. On December 1, 1900, he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk under R. V. Howe, his term of office expiring in December, 1904, but was reappointed for the term ending December 1, 1908.

Politically Mr. Behrens is a Democrat, and socially has been a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 216, Knights of Pythias, since November, 1903, and of El Medi Temple No. 1, D. O. K. K. since December, 1903. He was united in marriage at Peoria, Ill., on October 15, 1902, to Miss Minnie E. Fels, and they have one child, Arend Fels, born November, 12, 1903. Mrs. Behrens was born July 18, 1873, in Hamilton Ohio, and is a daughter of Andrew Fels, a native of Germany, who came to this country in the early days and has for twenty-one years been a resident of Peoria.

WILLIAM BELL.

William Bell, whose enterprise, thrift and public spiritedness have gained for him a fine farm, ample competence, and many friends in Cincinnati Township, was born in Durham, England, July 5, 1849. He is the son of Thomas and grandson of William Bell, both natives of England, the former born in September, 1828. His mother was Mary, daughter of Samuel Armes, and her death occurred at the age of sixty-six years. Thomas Bell brought his family to the United States in 1863, settling first in Knox County, Ill., but soon after removed to Pekin, Tazewell County, where he worked at farming and gardening, and where he still resides.

The subject of this sketch began farming at an early age, and has always found the work profitable and congenial. He owns 160 acres in Section 16, Cincinnati Township, and is engaged in general farming and raising of high-grade stock. His house, barns, out-houses, fences and general improvements have every indication of an energetic and painstaking owner, and his home life gives convincing proof of his appreciation of the comforts and diversions of the modern, up-to-date farmer. The wife of Mr. Bell was formerly Katie Wolf, born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1855. She is the daughter of John and Margaret (Herbert) Wolf, natives of Germany, both of whom are deceased. The marriage ceremony was performed December 2, 1875, and the following children have been born of the union: Mary A., Emma, Katie A., and Louis, all living at home, and Charles, George, Cora, William and Maggie, deceased. Mr. Bell votes the Republican ticket and has served as School Director. He was also elected Township Supervisor. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Pekin Lodge No. 53.

WILLIAM BENNET.

William Bennet was born in Elm Grove Township, Tazewell County, May 5, 1829, and obtained his education in the public schools. He remained on his father's farm until twenty-four years old, when he moved to Little Mackinaw Township, there purchasing 120 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 19, to which tract he has since added forty acres.

He has successfully followed the occupation of farming and stockraising. In politics Mr. Bennet has been prominently identified with the Democratic party. He served as Town Supervisor for four years, was Assessor eight years, Justice of the Peace nine years, Highway Commissioner for a time, and has held a number of minor offices. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 622, Hopedale.

The marriage of Mr. Bennet and Miss Angeline Kimler was celebrated in Knox County, Ill., September 3, 1854, and to them were born eleven children, of whom seven survive: Emerson Luther, who married Miss Mary Gillam; Emma Jane, now the wife of U. S. Gunter; Maggie, who married William Tanner; James Sanford; Mary E., the wife of John Hodson; Guy C.; and Bertha, now Mrs. Fred Waltmier.

Mrs. Bennet was born in Montgomery County, Ind., December 6, 1828, the daughter of Evan and Love (Walker) Kimler, both her parents being natives of West Virginia, where they were married, later moving to Montgomery County, Ind. There Mr. Kimler followed the trade of a blacksmith and also engaged in farming. In 1850 he moved to Illinois and settled in Eugene, Knox County, where he resided at the time of his death.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Bennet were Timothy and Elizabeth (Noblit) Bennet, both natives of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather was William Manker, who was born in Germany. Timothy Bennet came to Clinton County, Ohio, where he resided on his farm until his death. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, in which he served about two years.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Manker) Bennet, the mother being a native of Highland County, Ohio, where she was born in 1804, her death occurring in 1861. Nathaniel Bennet was born in Kentucky, on February 1, 1799, and came with his parents to Clinton County, Ohio. In 1828 he removed to Elm Grove Township, Ill., where he lived a short time, and then came to Hopedale Township, which he helped organize, and where he remained until his death, May 28, 1870. During his life he was engaged in farming in the northwest corner of the township.

LOT BERGSTRESSER.

Lot Bergstresser, County Clerk of Tazewell County, was born in Union County, Pa., April 17, 1834, being the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Ulrich) Bergstresser. Educated in the public schools of his native county, at sixteen years of age he went to work for his father, being employed at the cabinet-maker's trade for about two and a half years.

In August, 1854, Mr. Bergstresser removed to Pekin, Ill., and there found employment in a dry-goods store. Thus he remained for eighteen years, when he engaged in the grocery business as junior member of the firm of Stout & Bergstresser, which connection continued six years longer. Then having bought out his partner, he conducted the business alone until 1891, when having closed out his grocery establishment, he engaged in the shoe trade, the firm in that year taking the name of Craft & Bergstresser, under which style the business was conducted for five years.

Since reaching his majority Mr. Bergstresser has been a zealous Democrat and an active worker in the ranks of his party in Tazewell County: has served one term as Alderman for his ward in the city of Pekin, and two terms as a member of the School Board, being also a member of the Board of Supervisors for about four years. In 1898 he was elected County Clerk of Tazewell County on the Democratic ticket, and four years later (1902), being renominated by acclamation, was re-elected to the same office, which he still occupies. As a public official Mr. Bergstresser has made an excellent record, as shown by his repeated elections by a constituency who had tested his fitness for the public service.

On October 28, 1859, Mr. Bergstresser was married to Anna L. Crittenden, and they have three children: Minnie, Cora and Fred L.

GEORGE BERNSHAUSEN.

George Bernshausen, one of the thrifty German-American farmers of Cincinnati Township, was born in Germany, April 8, 1832, son of Yose and Mary Catherine Bernshausen, both natives of the same part of the empire. Foreseeing better opportunities under the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Bernshausen came to America and, possessing the determination and good

judgment of his countrymen, has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose in life. His ambition was to possess a prosperous farm, but, as he had neither money nor influence after landing in America, he necessarily began at the bottom to lay a substantial foundation.

Arriving in Tazewell County, January 26, 1856, Mr. Bernshausen found employment on a farm, and, by working for others and conducting rented farms, he accumulated a small capital. On August 28, 1861, he married Catherine Grebe, who came to America ten years later than her husband, landing in New Orleans, thence removing to St. Louis, and later to Pekin. In 1873 Mr. Bernshausen purchased his present farm, which he has greatly improved, adding substantial buildings and modern agricultural implements. Of his six children, George married Lydia Woll; Henry, Elizabeth Eigenbrod; and John, Rose Heilman; Frederick is deceased; Mary is the wife of William Michel; and Anna is unmarried.

Mr. Bernshausen is a Republican in politics, and has served on the School Board several terms. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL BEYER.

Michael Beyer, well known as a successful business man of Morton, was born in New York in 1869, and received his education in the public schools. Later he engaged in the machinery business, continuing in that line for ten years, and subsequently conducting a livery business for five years. He then established an implement store, handling buggies, wagons, and a full line of farm implements and tools, and has developed a large and lucrative trade.

MOSES S. BEYER.

Moses S. Beyer, proprietor of the Electric Light & Power Company, and Water-Works of Morton, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., in the year 1861, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native State. He moved from New York to Missouri in 1874, where he resided until 1881, when he located in Tazewell County and engaged in farming for one year. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Henry Strayer, which continued until

1887, the firm operating two large steam threshing machines. Later he was associated with his brothers in the same line, three machines being kept busy. In 1889 the Electric Light plant was added, and three years later the Water Works were put in operation. All the machinery was in use until 1901; now Mr. Beyer's attention is given solely to the Electric Light and Power Company and the Water Works, the latter being the town's sole source of water supply.

Mr. Beyer has held his present position in Morton for the past twenty-three years; is also the owner of a 300-acre farm in Spring Lake Township.

In 1885 he was married at Morton to Miss Susan Zobeist, a native of Germany, and from this union four children have been born: Frank, Mary, Lena and Anna. The parents of Mr. Beyer were Martin and Elizabeth (Schiffer) Beyer, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in 1830 and the latter in 1832.

ARTHUR NEWTON BLACK.

Arthur Newton Black, real-estate dealer, Pekin, was born in Sand Prairie Township, August 31, 1861, and is the son of Jesse and Mary (John) Black. His education was acquired in the public schools of Green Valley, supplemented by a course at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington. After being graduated from that institution he returned to Green Valley and assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-two years old. He then went to work on the farm of George Greeley in Elm Grove Township, but later removed to Manito and there engaged in the mercantile business for four-and-a-half years. Disposing of his interests to O. P. Rosher he next located in Fremont, Iowa, where he engaged in the lumber, grain, and real-estate business for three years. At the end of that time he sold out and went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where for two years he dealt in real-estate, coming then to Pekin and continuing there in the same line of business. He has always voted the Republican ticket, and in his social relations is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Eastern Star, the K. of K., the Modern Woodmen of America, and D. O. K. K. Mr. Black was mar-

ried at Peoria, Ill., February 24, 1884, to Miss Anna B. Black, who was born October 18, 1861.

JESSE BLACK.

Jesse Black, who must ever be regarded as one of the most liberal-minded and helpful of the pioneers of 1854, and to whom his fellow farmers in Sand Prairie Township are indebted for an example of moderation and well-earned success, is perhaps as well informed concerning the early days of this section as any settler who owes native allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania. The lives and struggles of the men who have exchanged brain and brawn and ceaseless effort for the opulence which they now enjoy, and who have helped to establish an agricultural standard second to none in the State, are an open book to him, as are also the many changes which have swept over the country in the wake of plow and harrow and rapid settlement.

When Mr. Black arrived in Tazewell County, the Government land had all been taken up, but a spirit of newness characterized the country, the entire prairie being without a tree of any description and fences being as yet strangers to the landscape. On their way to the nearest trading posts, the settlers took the shortest cut across lots, for established roads were also matters of the future, and ownership seemed to be more in the nature of a selection than of purchase. At that time, Mr. Black was twenty-nine years old, and in a position to appreciate any advantage that life might hold for him.

The subject of this sketch was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., February 7, 1825, the son of Jacob, and grandson of John Black, both natives of the Quaker State. His great-grandfather, also John, was born in Easton, Pa., and removed to Crawford County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. At one time he was the owner of the land on which the city of Bucyrus now stands. Going still further back it is learned that Jacob, the founder of the American branch, emigrated to America, on account of religious persecutions, in 1679. Mr. Black's father, Jacob, was born near Williamsburg, Pa. His mother, formerly Sarah Neikirk, and his maternal grand-father, Abram Neikirk, were also natives of the Keystone

State. On October 20, 1846, Mr. Black was married in his native State to Mary J. Johns. She was also born in the Keystone State, on January 28, 1830, and several children had been added to the family ere the overland journey was undertaken in 1854. Very little money remained in the father's pockets, when he arranged to purchase his first farm of 160 acres, but the indebtedness was entirely met by the proceeds from the first crop of wheat, which far exceeded his expectations, and which was followed by others equally profitable and encouraging. He continued to reside in the same place until 1883, when he purchased several hundred acres with the fruits of his toil, making in all an imposing tract of fertile land. Removing to another part of his farm, he has since uninterruptedly remained there, surrounded by those luxuries and aids to a happy and contented life, which are the heritage of the well-to-do farmer of today.

For many years Mr. Black has been prominent in the Old Settlers' Club of Tazewell County. His activity in the Methodist Church covers many years, and was particularly noticeable during the construction of the present church edifice, in which he is a trustee. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Black: John W. (deceased), William, Sarah J., Henry (deceased), Almon, Francis M., Newton, George (deceased), Charles, Edward and Jessie May. Mr. Black is a stanch Republican, and though never an office-seeker, has served as Supervisor of his township. He is a noble, upright man, sympathetic and generous, and as he comes and goes in the community of which he is an integral part, enjoys the consciousness of a universal and an abiding good-will.

JESSE BLACK, Jr.

Jesse Black, Jr., a prominent attorney of Pekin, was born in Green Valley, Ill., in the year 1870. His father, William Black, was a Pennsylvanian, born in 1849, while his mother, who was Calista Miller, was a native of Michigan, the year of her birth being 1850. Mr. Black received his education in the public schools and State Normal University, being graduated from the latter institution in June, 1896. For one year he was teacher of mathe-

matics in the Pekin High School, at the same time pursuing the study of law.

In politics Mr. Black is a Democrat, and was elected in the fall of 1899 as a member of the Legislature from the twenty-second district. He served one term. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in the following May. In July, 1900, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as member of Congress from the fourteenth Congressional District, but was defeated by a very small majority. Mr. Black stood so high in the esteem of his fellow citizens that in the fall of 1902 he was elected County Judge, which office he is still filling in an able and satisfactory manner. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen.

WILLIAM BLACK.

William Black, born in Huntingdon County, Pa., September 11, 1849, acquired his education in the common schools, and upon attaining his majority, turned his attention to farming. In that occupation he has been engaged ever since, adding to it the business of dairying. He has a herd of seventy-eight cattle, considered among the finest in the country. In politics Mr. Black is a Democrat, and held the position of School Director for several years.

On January 19, 1870, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Calista A. Miller, the ceremony taking place at San Jose, Mason County, Ill. Of this union the following named children have been born: Jesse, who is a lawyer in Pekin; Luella, who is teaching at Green Valley; Minnie B., a teacher at Tremont; Mary Wilma, also a teacher in Sand Prairie Township, and Anna, who lives at home.

Mrs. Black was born in St. Joseph County, Mich., November 15, 1851, the daughter of John Michael and Margaret (Weaver) Miller. Mr. Miller, her father, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to the United States and located in New York State. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., and then moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., where his children were all born with the exception of one daughter. He subsequently became a resident of Missouri, where he lived four years, but, being a Union man during the Civil War, was obliged to

leave the State on account of Southern hostility. He then came to Illinois, locating at Peoria, where he lived for a time, when he removed to Sand Prairie Township, Tazewell County, where he followed the trade of a cooper. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are deceased.

John Black, the great-grandfather of William Black, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. His son, Jacob, was a native of Huntingdon County, Pa., where he married Miss Sarah Neikirk, who was born at Hagerstown, Md. The maternal grandfather was Abraham Neikirk, who was also of German descent. Jesse Black, the father of William, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., February 7, 1825, and married Miss Mary J. Johns, born in the same county, January 28, 1830.

WILLIAM A. BOLEY.

William Alexander Boley (deceased) was born in Pittsburg, Pa., January 5, 1832, the son of Daniel and Ruth I. (Crawford) Boley. His father is of German lineage, but for generations has been identified with Pennsylvania history, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all being natives of that State. In early life the father, Daniel Boley, engaged in farming, but later conducted a coal business on the Ohio River within the State of Pennsylvania. He died at Sewickley, Pa., in 1847.

The mother, Ruth I. (Crawford) Boley, was the daughter of Dr. William Alexander Crawford, who was a native of New York but settled in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he died in the prime of life. Mrs. Ruth I. Boley, born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1814, came to Pekin, Ill., in the spring of 1878, and died in the following fall, aged sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boley had ten children, of whom only six lived to years of maturity, the oldest of these being the subject of this sketch.

William Alexander Boley was reared in his native State of Pennsylvania, received a common-school and academic education and, after the death of his father, assumed the management of the coal business, which he sold out a year later. He then engaged in steamboating on the Ohio River, for the first three weeks being employed as watchman, when he was promoted to the position of second mate

and, five months later, to first mate. In the latter capacity he continued three years, doing duty on boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers between Pittsburg, St. Louis and New Orleans. He next became superintendent of the Memphis Ice Company, whose headquarters were at Kingston, Ill. In its day this was one of the most prominent concerns of its kind in the State, owning and operating thirteen barges besides a number of tow-boats.

In 1860 Mr. Boley came to Pekin, Ill., and there accepted a position as superintendent for John Lowrey, which position he retained six years, when he purchased the entire business. In 1888 the concern was incorporated under the name of the W. A. Boley Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$32,000, of which Mr. Boley was made the President and General Manager. The houses which were owned by the company were situated on Pekin Lake, and had a capacity of 35,000 tons. By means of side-tracks the ice could be loaded in cars and shipped to various points throughout the State.

In politics Mr. Boley was an earnest Republican and, during his Aldermanic incumbency of two terms as representative from the Second Ward, assisted in inaugurating a number of important improvements, including the Electric Light plant, the Water-Works and the wagon bridge.

Mr. Boley was married in Peoria, Ill., in 1862, to Miss Annie Taylor, who was born in Weston, England, but from seven years of age had been a resident of Peoria. The only child of this union was Annie B., now the wife of Dr. Smith D. Low, of Pekin. Mr. Boley died at his residence in Pekin, February 13, 1895. Mrs. Boley survives him, living at her home on Buena Vista Avenue, Pekin.

WILLIAM B. BOWERS.

William H. Bowers, East Peoria, retired railroad conductor, was born in Johnson County, Iowa, in November, 1850, son of John and Millie (Sparling) Bowers. His father was a native of Ohio (born March 1, 1827), and his mother was born in Indiana, in 1831. The latter is deceased.

Mr. Bowers was educated in the public schools, and was put in charge of a stationary

engine in Indiana when he was only sixteen years old. This he operated for four years, and for ten years had the management of a saw and planing mill. Later he became a railroad man, and for fourteen years, was a conductor on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. In 1894 he located in Tazewell County, and here he has since resided.

In matters political Mr. Bowers is a Republican, and has served as Mayor of East Peoria. Socially he is a Mason of high degree, and has taken the degree of the Mystic Shrine. For twenty years he has been an Odd-Fellow, and has long been a member of the order of Railway Conductors. In 1898, at Chicago, he was married to Mrs. May Smith, who was a native of Connecticut. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Bowers was Solomon Bowers, a native of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather was John Sparling.

DAVID BRADLEY.

David Bradley, liveryman, Minier, Ill., was born in Tazewell County, Ill., September 5, 1867, being the son of David and Nancy (Hainline) Bradley, natives of Ohio and Tazewell County, Ill., respectively. Mr. Bradley was educated in the common schools, and first engaged in farming in Logan County. In 1876 he became a resident of Tazewell County, conducting a farm there for some five years. He then removed to Minier and purchased the livery establishment of Mr. Ed. Zigler.

Fraternally, Mr. Bradley is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen of America. A Republican in politics he has served two terms as Alderman, and is now Mayor of the village of Minier. His marriage to Miss Eva Lancaster, of Little Mackinaw, occurred November 20, 1902.

ROBERT O. BRAWNER.

Robert O. Brawner, whose finely appointed farm of 281 acres near Delavan fully justifies his reputation as one of the scientific and painstaking farmers and stock-raisers of Boynton Township, was born in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, December 1, 1854, and is one of the successful sons of that well known retired pioneer, William H. Brawner, elsewhere rep-

resented in this work. He is a grandson of John Brawner, born in Adair County, Ky., and of William Patterson, also a native of Adair County, and whose daughter, Mary E. (born in 1824), was united in marriage to William H. Brawner, while the latter was living in the county named.

William H. Brawner and his wife removed to Rushville, Ill., during the summer of 1833, accomplishing the journey with ox-teams and carts. They settled on land in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, and later Mr. Brawner increased his possession to 480 acres. Previous to his retirement to the home of his daughter in Green Valley, Tazewell County, he disposed of some of his land for \$125 an acre, having paid for the same originally \$1.25 per acre.

The son, Robert, attended the public schools of Dillon Township, and profited by the excellent training given him by his father, his knowledge of agriculture and stock being supplemented by the research and practical advancement of a mature and inquiring mind. His independent career dates from his twenty-eighth year, and his present tract of land on Section 8, Boynton Township, is one of the most valuable and highly cultivated in the township. It is improved with substantial out-buildings, a modern residence and the most desirable agricultural implements, in all respects presenting an encouraging aspect of thrift and neatness, the result of allegiance to the best methods of farming.

In Delavan, Ill., on May 10, 1883, Mr. Brawner married Ellie M. Allen (born April 1, 1860), eight children resulting from this union, their dates of birth being as follows: Susie H., September 24, 1884; Henry, March 17, 1886; Matel, July 5, 1888; Allen, August 9, 1889; Herbert L., February 28, 1891; Elsie, January 25, 1893; Fred, April 10, 1894, and Nannie, October 25, 1897. Mrs. Brawner is a native of Dillon Township, a daughter of David B. and Harriet (Hammond) Allen.

Mr. Allen was born in New Jersey and came to Tazewell County at an early day. He is a plasterer, bricklayer and stone-cutter by trade, and many foundations and residences and other buildings west and north of Delavan are largely the result of his ingenuity as a brick mason. Besides working at his trade, he owned

and managed a large farm in Dillon Township, but at present is living retired in Delavan, cheered by the companionship of his wife, a native of New York State, to whose sympathy and economy he attributes a large measure of his success.

Mr. Brawner takes an active interest in politics, voting the Republican ticket in national affairs, but basing his local preferences upon the character and abilities of candidates for office. He has acceptably served the community as Road Commissioner, School Trustee, Supervisor and Assessor. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which Mr. Brawner contributes liberally.

WILLIAM HENRY BRAWNER.

William Henry Brawner, one of the most venerable and highly honored of the Tazewell County pioneers of 1842, and whose many years of farming activity were followed by retirement to Green Valley in 1902, was born in Columbia, Adair County, Ky., July 30, 1818. He is a son of John S. and Margaret (Atkinson) Brawner, and a grandson of John and Nancy (Speck) Brawner. The paternal branch of the family was known in Virginia before the war of Independence, as was also the maternal branch of Atkinson, the latter being first represented in Kentucky by Josiah, the grandfather of William Henry, who married Frances Teabue, a native daughter of Kentucky. The marriage of their daughter Margaret to John S. Brawner was solemnized after the removal of the latter to Adair County, Ky., where the young people spent many years of their wedded life, removing to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1834.

William Henry, then sixteen years of age, entered with zest into this overland trip, and today recalls with undiminished enthusiasm the adventures which made it memorable. A tangible souvenir of these days and nights of travel in covered wagons through an ever-changing country, is a pine tar-bucket, made by his father in Kentucky and used, during the westward journey, to hold axle-grease for the wagons. Mr. Brawner treasures this bucket with exceeding care, and also a turnkey, used for extracting teeth, made over two hundred and fifty years ago.

The family settled on a farm near Rushville, Schuyler County, and William assisted in the

cultivation of a newly improved tract until 1842, removing then to Pekin, where he remained a couple of years. In Rushville, in 1842, he married Mary E. Patterson (born in 1825) and, with his wife, settled near Delavan, in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, which continued to be his home for fifty-eight years, or until coming to Green Valley in 1902.

As a pioneer of his locality, Mr. Brawner took an active interest in its educational and general advancement, proving himself a progressive and tireless farmer, an obliging and always considerate neighbor, and a husband and father to whom his family are indebted for an excellent livelihood and many advantages. In time he owned 480 acres in Dillon Township, all of which gave evidence of his practical methods and wise management. In the early days, goods were freighted from Pekin to St. Louis on the ice, which extended from shore to shore of the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers, and this method of transportation is cited by Mr. Brawner as illustrating the extent of the changes which have taken place in his own life and surroundings.

Mrs. Brawner, who died in 1891, bore ten children, of whom the living are: Joseph, Edward, Robert, Lucy, Charles, and Jennie. Mr. Brawner is a member of the Presbyterian Church, which, in common with other institutions for the uplifting of the community, has profited by his generous contributions and active co-operation.

GEORGE BRECHER.

George Brecher was born in Groveland, Ill., December 6, 1856, and received his education in the public schools. He is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Gable) Brecher, who were born in Germany, the father in Darmstadt, in 1816, and the mother, in 1815.

After attaining his majority George Brecher purchased a farm on Section 20, Groveland Township, where he has since resided. He owns 192 acres of good land, his homestead including a comfortable and commodious residence. In all respects Mr. Brecher is an upright and progressive citizen. Politically he is a Republican, and at one time held the office of School Director. He is a member of the United Evangelical Church, and socially belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

In September, 1888, Mr. Brecher was united in marriage, at Groveland, to Miss Elizabeth Ramige (born in Groveland, December 2, 1861), and of this union five children were born: Justine, Clara, Franklin, Louise and Daniel,—the last named being deceased.

Jacob Brecher, the father of our subject, came to the United States in 1841, and located near Lyon, N. Y., where he remained a few years and then removed to Illinois, settling in Cook County. In 1848 he located at Peoria, residing there until 1856, when he came to Groveland Township and purchased a farm on Section 19. This he subsequently sold and settled on another homestead of about 160 acres in Section 20, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1884; his wife survived him until 1900.

The parents of Mrs. Brecher were Frederick and Anna Maria (Ellis) Ramige. The father was born near Lyon, N. Y., and came to Illinois at an early date, locating in Groveland Township, on Section 21, where he has resided for the past thirty-five years, and is regarded as one of the successful farmers of that locality.

DANIEL M. BROWN.

Daniel M. Brown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Dillon Township, where he now resides, Oct. 27, 1867, and is the son of Daniel and Arietta (Lillie) Brown. The father is a native of Illinois, the date of his birth being November 27, 1829, and died in 1884; the mother, born in 1835, is still living. Her parents, Elisha and Cynthia (Clark) Lillie, were natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. The paternal grandparents of Daniel M. Brown, William and Rachel (Milner) Brown, were born in Chester County, Pa., and Maryland, respectively.

William Brown, the grandfather of Daniel M., came to Illinois in 1838, and soon won a prominent position, being elected to the State Legislature, and highly honored and esteemed by his friends and neighbors. A large double log-cabin was built by him, as he had a family of thirteen children. It is a matter of tradition that he owned the first carriage brought into the township. Daniel Brown, the father of Daniel M., and the youngest member of this family, married at the age of thirty-one, and became a very prosperous farmer, at one time

owning over 1,000 acres of land and being greatly interested in stock-raising.

Daniel M. Brown acquired his education at the Davenport (Iowa) College, and was married in Delavan Township, in January, 1889, to Miss Lotella Regur. His wife was born Sept. 20, 1871, in Delavan Township, being the daughter of Joseph G. and Agnes (Hufty) Regur. The father was born in New York City, came West in 1868, but soon removed to Iowa, where he and his wife are both living.

Mr. Brown engaged in farming and stock-raising on a very extensive scale, doing at the same time a large business in buying and selling horses. He owns a large tract of land in Dillon Township three and a half miles north-east of the city of Delavan. It is said of his father that he filled the office of Supervisor, as well as other local offices, with much credit to himself, as well as satisfaction to the general public. His wife taught the first term of graded school in Delavan. Her uncle, Lot Clark, who was a Congressman from New York, at one time owned some 50,000 acres in the vicinity of Delavan.

GEORGE M. BROWN.

George M. Brown, proprietor of Brown's Hotel, Delavan, Ill., was born in Ohio, April 21, 1863, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native place. At the age of twenty-two years he commenced to operate a farm with his father, and was thus engaged until 1887, when he embarked in the dairy business, conducting the same for two years. In 1897 he bought a hotel and sample room in Delavan, of which he has been the proprietor to the present time and has been very successful in the management of the joint enterprise.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics, and socially is a member of the Eagles, Peoria Aerial No. 265. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company K, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, when he was honorably discharged.

On May 8, 1892, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Sarah Patterson, a native of Illinois, and two children have been born to them: Sella May and George M. Jacob Brown, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Germany. His parents were Jacob

and Sarah (Pattan) Brown, the father's birth occurring in Ohio, in 1827, the mother having been born in Pennsylvania, in 1829.

LEWIS E. BROWN.

Lewis E. Brown, farmer and stock-raiser, Delavan, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., March 30, 1862, the son of Daniel and Arietta (Lillie) Brown. His father, also born in Tazewell County, on November 1, 1829, died there in 1884. His mother was a native of Otsego County, N. Y., born in 1832. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Brown, William and Rachel (Milner) Brown, were natives respectively of Chester County, Pa., and Maryland. His maternal grandparents were Elisha and Cynthia (Clark) Lillie, the former born in Connecticut, and the latter in New York.

William Brown came to Dillon Township, Tazewell County, in 1828, and became prominent, being elected to the Legislature. Both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends.

Daniel Brown, the father of Lewis E., was the youngest of thirteen children and the only one born in Illinois. He married and located on Section 35, Dillon Township, and died a heavy landowner in that township and elsewhere. Like his father, he did not seek office, declining nomination for membership on the State Board of Equalization and other positions of honor. He was elected Supervisor, however, and held other posts of trust. The mother of our subject taught in the first graded school in Delavan. She is a member of a prominent New York family, which includes former governors of Vermont, Connecticut and the Empire State itself. An uncle, Lot Clark, a Congressman from New York, in early times owned 50,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Delavan.

Lewis E. Brown was married Aug. 23, 1900, at Joliet, Ill., to Miss Eliza Tefft, a graduate of the Delavan High School, who was born August 9, 1875, being a daughter of Eben and Mary (Rose) Tefft. Her father and grandparents came from Rhode Island about 1840. Of her parents, her mother is still living. Mr. Brown had been previously married, his first wife, who died March 1, 1895, being Minnie Brereton, daughter of Edwin P. and Mary (Broadwell) Brereton, old residents of Pekin.

Mr. Brown was educated at Knox College, and has become a successful farmer and stock-raiser. He has developed an especially prosperous business in the breeding of trotting and Percheron draft horses. Mr. Brown has owned and bred a number of famous prize-winning Percherons. He has made a close study of trotting bloodlines and is, in fact, one of the best known breeders of trotters in the United States today. He has established such a national reputation for strict integrity as has enabled him to dispose of much of the animal product of his stock-farm, solely upon his own recommendations (sight unseen). He has shipped animals to all portions of the United States and Canada, probably more extensively at the weanling age than any other trotting breeder in the country.

CHARLES BUEHRIG.

Charles Buehrig, banker, Minier, was born in Germany, July 18, 1839, the son of Henry and Caroline (Bank) Buehrig. His parents were both natives of the Fatherland, the former born August 10, 1802, and the latter in May, 1806. Mr. Buehrig came with his parents to this country in 1845. They landed at New Orleans, then journeyed to St. Louis, where they spent the following winter, and the following spring removed to Lee County, Iowa, where they remained until 1880.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Iowa, also attending a private institution, and completing his educational training in a business college. In 1868-70 he taught school; in 1870-72 was a partner in the grocery business of Fraw, Abel & Co., in Fort Madison, Ia., and afterward engaged in the boot and shoe business in company with his brother, Frederick, continuing the latter partnership until 1880. In the year named he removed to Minier, Ill., and again associated himself with his brother, with whom he conducted a general store, they having bought the J. N. Hart establishment. At the present time (1904) he is cashier of the Minier State Bank, having occupied that position since 1900.

Mr. Buehrig was married in Iowa, in 1870, to Miss Rose Weber, who was born Sept. 15, 1845, and they have seven children: C. H., Edward, William, Edith, George, Clarence C., and Clara C.

NATHAN O. CASWELL.

Nathan O. Caswell, one of Delavan's prosperous and esteemed business men, was born in Tazewell County, June 4, 1862, and obtained his education in the public and high schools of Delavan. Upon reaching his majority, he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for six years, and then engaged in the florist business, to which he has since devoted his entire attention. Starting on a very small scale, he has gradually enlarged his plant until at the present time he has a fine and well equipped greenhouse, supplying every kind of fresh-cut and potted flowers, plants, shrubs, etc.

In 1886 Mr. Caswell was married, in Pekin, to Miss Harriet A. Laing, and of the four children born of this union, the following three survive: Ethel C., Tina L., and Maud.

William S. Caswell, the father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts, in 1826, and came to Delavan in 1840, being one of the earliest settlers of the town, and made this his home until his death, in 1901. He married Miss Eliza Allen, who was born in New York in 1825. The grandparents of Nathan O. Caswell were William Caswell, a native of Massachusetts, and Lydia (Williams) Caswell.

Dr. W. O. CATTRON.

W. O. Cattron, M. D., a prominent physician of Pekin, was born in La Porte County, Ind., December 31, 1852, and came to Tazewell County in 1889. His paternal grandfather was Valentine Cattron, a native of Tennessee, and his maternal grandfather James Concannon, was born in Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Samuel and Nancy Ann (Concannon) Cattron, the former having been born in Indiana in 1826 and the latter, in Ohio, in the same year.

Dr. Cattron remained on his parents' farm until he was nineteen years old, obtaining a good education in the public schools and later teaching school for a number of years. It early became his desire to follow a professional occupation and, with this idea in view, he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. C. S. Fahnestock, at La Porte, Ind. In 1873 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1876, and at the same time took a special

course in diagnosis with Professors Ross and Herring, of the Cook County Hospital, also receiving a diploma from that institution. In 1877 he obtained a diploma from the Chicago Homeopathic College.

Dr. Catron first began the practice of his profession at Valparaiso, Ind., where he remained until 1889, when he removed to Pekin and since that year has established an excellent practice. He has been active in Y. M. C. A. matters, and was President of the Association for two years. He is also a member of the School Board, of which he was Secretary for four years. Professionally, he is a member of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy and of the Society of Orificial Surgeons of Chicago, Ill. Socially he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen, and is trustee of the Baptist Church. He has two brothers, James V., a dentist in La Porte, Ind., and Dr. A. E., of Sharpsville, Pa. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Catron was first married in La Porte, Ind., to Miss Lydia Ella Jones, on November 29, 1876, one child having been born of this union. Mrs. Catron died October 6, 1882, and in 1883 Dr. Catron was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Georgia L. Hayward. They had one daughter, Edith, who died in infancy.

JOHN L. CLAUDIN.

Looking away from the Tazewell County farm, upon which he was born in 1861, John L. Claudin, conscious of the dignity and honor of his calling, was nevertheless oppressed with its drudgery and monotony and inspired with a desire to lighten the burdens of those whose mission it is to till the soil, and thus lay the foundation of the country's prosperity. Possessing mechanical ability of a high order, variously utilized ever since he was old enough to handle tools, he, shifted his energies into broader channels, and is today one of the foremost inventors of agricultural devices in the State of Illinois.

In Morton, which has been his home for several years, Mr. Claudin has just sold for \$40,000 his interest in a company organized by himself for the manufacture of the interlocking fence

wire, of which he is sole inventor and patentee. Another equally meritorious mechanism, invented in 1886, is a device for weighing and measuring grain as it comes from the thresher, and known as the Little Giant pulverizing harrow. Interspersed with his inventions are other interests in which he has been prominent. For fifteen years he was engaged in the transfer business in Morton, and at the present time is serving on the Town Board of Aldermen.

As his name indicates, Mr. Claudin is of French ancestry, and his parents, Basile and Mary Claudin, were born in France, the former in 1835 and the latter in 1839. The father was an early settler in Tazewell County, bringing with him from across the sea the thrift and energy of the Gallic nation. His son continued to follow agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-eight years of age, in the meantime removing to Milford, Neb. There, in 1884, he married Anna Kremer, also French born, and the fruits of this union are the following children: Lee O., Edna, Orville, Olla, Nettie and Lulu.

Mr. Claudin is a member of the German Apostolic Church. He is one of the influential men of the community of Morton, and, aside from the credit reflected by his inventive talent, has the reputation of being a thoroughly practical and progressive citizen, favoring all measures which have for their object the advancement of the municipality.

KETCHAM S. CONKLIN.

Ketcham S. Conklin, lumber dealer, Pekin, was born in Greenport, Long Island, the son of Alkana and Charity (Snedigen) Conklin. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the age of thirteen secured employment as a clerk. Soon afterward he obtained work on a Vermont farm. In 1855 he removed to Illinois, and in the fall of that year settled in Pekin, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted with Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for the three months' service; was discharged at Cairo, on May 25, 1861, and re-enlisted on the same day for a term of three years. He joined his old regiment, although he was later assigned to the Third Brigade of Logan's Division, 17th Corps, Army

of the Tennessee. On April 14, 1863, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was mustered in as such, on July 1. He was Captain of Company C, Illinois State Militia, for three years, holding that command with Company G, of the same regiment. Later he was promoted to the rank of Major, serving in this capacity for some time. He was discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 28, 1864, his term of service having expired.

Upon his return to Pekin at the close of the war, Mr. Conklin opened a sash-and-door and planing mill, but a serious fire terminated this venture. A year later he became a partner in the firm of Wise & Co., proprietors of a planing mill, in which connection he continued for three years. In 1887, they opened a lumber yard. In 1895, Conklin, Hippin, Rueling & Co. formed a corporation, with a paid-up capital stock of \$150,000, and Mr. Conklin has been president of the company since its incorporation.

On April 14, 1864, our subject was married to Martha, daughter of Rawley S. and Martha (Stilt) Doolittle, of Peoria, Illinois, and of this union six children were born, five of whom are living: Henry Roscoe, lumber dealer in Chicago; Charles Irwin, a resident of New York City; Eugene Lester, Secretary of Conklin Rueling Lumber Co., Pekin; Edgar Stanley, with the New York Insurance Exchange; Mary Elmira, living at home. Samuel Alvin is deceased.

In his political views, Mr. Conklin is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, 32d degree, and a Shriner. He is also a member of the G. A. R., Joe Hanna Post, No. 117, Pekin.

WILLIAM J. CONZELMAN.

It is true of the present time that young men, and those approaching middle age, are at the front in the conduct of the world's business activities, and it is also true that the persistent energy and well-directed aggressiveness of these classes have placed them well in the van as to political preferment and in the exercise of public functions. In this class the subject of this sketch properly belongs; and where honor is due, the truth is most becoming.

William J. Conzelman was born at St. Louis,

Mo., on May 20, 1865. His father, Dr. John Conzelman, is a native of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, and a graduate of the medical college at that place. For many years he was an eminent practicing physician in St. Louis, a man of high character, and an honored member of the community in which he lived. Dr. Conzelman was married to Miss Louisa Graf, of Hermann, Mo., and to this union were born eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth child.

Mayor Conzelman was graduated from the St. Louis High School in 1882. Subsequently he was connected for seven years with the Simmons' Hardware Company as salesman and bookkeeper. For the two years following he was with E. H. Lindley, and then engaged in the real estate business until April, 1891, when he came to Pekin. His residence of thirteen years in Pekin has been one of ceaseless activity. He has ever been loyal to the city, pushing her interests whenever the opportunity offered. Frequently he created the occasion himself, when he believed an enterprise to be for the good of the community. He was one of the managers of the Globe Distilling Company, and now holds the same position with its successor, the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, of Pekin. He is President of the Tazewell Hotel Company, and is interested as a stockholder in J. & G. Herget Company and the Pekin Stave and Manufacturing Company; is President of the Library Board, Secretary of the Cemetery Association, and served as President of the Roosevelt, Deneen and Graff Club. He was also Colonel on Governor Richard Yates' Military Staff.

On October 21, 1891, Mr. Conzelman was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Herget, daughter of Hon. John Herget, deceased, and Ernestine Herget.

In May, 1901, our subject was elected Mayor of Pekin, carrying every ward in the city, and in 1903 was re-elected to that office, being still its incumbent. His administration as Mayor is justly notable for its energy in the promotion of the city's welfare. Whatever has been attempted has been along conservative, and yet public spirited and progressive lines. He has been particularly active in the formation of the Pekin Park District, and, as a member of the Park Board, has been one of the chief

promoters of the improvements now being made in the public grounds.

Mayor Conzelman is pre-eminently devoted to the interests of Pekin, as most fittingly becomes its chief executive officer, and one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens. In the administration of public affairs, as well as in the conduct of his large business interests, he is ever devoted to the accomplishment of those ends which make for the good of all concerned. He is sternly opposed to the rule-or-ruin politics, and generously recognizes the right of all men to think and act as they may choose. Personally, he is always a gentleman. His private character is without flaw or blemish, and no breath of calumny has ever tarnished his good name. He is respected among all his acquaintances for those sterling qualities of manhood which leave their impress on civic and social life. He binds his friends closely to him and never deserts them. Take him all-in-all, he is a model officer, a liberal, progressive citizen, and a thorough business man—honored and worthy in all relations of life.

WILLIAM FLETCHER COPES.

William Fletcher Copes is a son of Robert Teal and Mary D. (Tharp) Copes. His father, born September 10, 1799, was a native of Maryland, and the mother, born January 16, 1808, was a daughter of Kentucky. The parents were married in Zanesville, Ohio, and moved to the site of the present city of Pekin. Here Mr. Copes engaged in making hats, but shortly took up farming in Sand Prairie Township, afterward removing to Bloomington, where for two years he operated a hat-manufacturing establishment. He subsequently returned to Pekin, where he died in 1844, the death of his wife occurring in 1892. Mr. Copes' grandfather, Robert, lived to the advanced age of one hundred years and six months.

The subject of this sketch, William F., was born near Bloomington, then a part of Tazewell County, September 20, 1828, and educated himself during his leisure moments. He was sixteen years old at the time of his father's death, and was left as the supporter of his mother, five brothers and four sisters, for whom he continued to provide until he was twenty-one years of age, when his mother again married. Mr. Copes purchased land just

south of the old homestead, and there he continued to reside for forty-four years, when in 1895 he moved into Pekin and retired from business life. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he is a steward and has been for forty years class-leader.

Mr. Copes' first Presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, and he has since been an energetic worker in the Republican ranks. He was elected Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy and held the position for five years; has been Deputy Sheriff for sixteen years, under T. C. Reeves and Edward Pratt; was Town Clerk of Cincinnati Township for ten years; Constable for a quarter of a century, and is a Notary Public. Socially, Mr. Copes is a Royal Arch Mason, having joined that fraternity in 1873, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has taken all the degrees. When the Old Settlers' Society was organized in 1885 he was elected its Secretary and Treasurer, and still retains those offices.

On October 30, 1851, Mr. Copes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Woodrow, in Tazewell County, and the following six children were born to them: Laura A., deceased; Clara E.; Ira O.; Mary A. and E. Adeline, both of whom died in infancy, and Ella A., wife of Charles Abbott. Mrs. Copes was a daughter of Hugh and Amanda (Swindle) Woodrow, and was born October 30, 1843. Her death occurred October 30, 1903, and she was buried on the anniversary of her birth, October 30, 1903. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Copes were Jacob and Phoebe (Weimiers) Tharp. Mr. Copes has eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

ISAAC AMADA CORNELISON.

Isaac Amada Cornelison, D. D., Presbyterian minister, Washington, Ill., was born in Danville, Pa., March 7, 1829, the son of James and Margaret Cornelison. The father was born in Danville, Pa., October 13, 1806, and the mother in Garvah, County Derry, Ireland, November 3, 1810.

Mr. Cornelison, after graduating from Princeton College in 1850, was educated for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary, being graduated in 1853, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Northumberland, June 27, 1853. He became the stated

supply of Warrior Run Church in 1854. On October 16, 1855, he was united in marriage to Agnes, daughter of William T. and Elizabeth Forsyth, of Northumberland, Pa. In 1855 he was called to the pastorate of the Crow Meadow Church, Ill., and as stated supply of the Low Point Church, and was ordained at the former by the Presbytery of Peoria on September 19th of that year. His connection with these churches, and as stated supply of the church at Metamora, was continued for three years. From 1858 to 1867 he was pastor of the churches at Low Point and Metamora, and from 1867 to 1872 stated supply at Washington. He then spent one year in charge of the Logan Square Church in Philadelphia, Pa., when in 1873 he returned to Washington, Ill., and has been pastor of the church in that place continuously to the present time (1905).

Mr. Cornelison has written several volumes, being the author of "Jennie McClintock," a biography issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, in 1860, and also "The Relation of Religion to Civil Government in the United States of America," and "A State without a Church, but not without a Religion," issued by G. P. Putnam & Sons in 1895. He was given an honorary degree by Knox College in 1899. In his political theory Mr. Cornelison is an individualist, and his affiliations have, therefore, been with the Democratic party.

MARK L. COTTINGHAM.

Mark L. Cottingham, editor and proprietor of the "Tremont News," Tremont, Illinois, was born in Tremont Township, Tazewell County, Ill., July 11, 1861, the son of James and Minerva (Trout) Cottingham, both natives of that county. The grandfather on the paternal side came to Illinois in 1830 from Tennessee and located in Tazewell County in 1834. The grandfather on the maternal side, Michael Trout, came to Tremont Township from Tennessee in 1830, and died in 1844. His wife was Nancy Ann Lackland, a native of Tennessee. James, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tremont Township, July 10, 1836, and the mother, in the same township, November 9, 1842. Both are still living in Tremont.

Mark L. Cottingham, subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native township, and at the age of eighteen went to

work on his father's farm, where he remained for one year. He then secured employment on the railroad, but two years later returned to his father's farm, following the occupation of a farmer for about three years. In 1886 he engaged in importing draft horses from Europe, making two trips to France for this purpose. On May 12, 1893, he started the "Tremont News" in connection with a job-printing plant, and has continued as editor and proprietor ever since. "The News" is the only paper in Tremont, is Democratic in politics, and has a guaranteed circulation of 750. The concern has an extensive line of job-printing and turns out some of the best work in the county.

On November 16, 1880, Mr. Cottingham was married to Kittie Pearl Lance, daughter of Conrad and Eleanor (Adams) Lance, of Mackinaw, Ill. Mrs. Lance died April 10, 1861, and Mr. Lance in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham are the parents of eight children: Ethel L.; Grace M., wife of Roy Pepper of Mackinaw, Ill.; Leslie, Edith, Ralph, Ray, Hazel and Donald.

DANIEL CRABB.

Daniel Crabb, a son of James and Elizabeth (Schureman) Crabb, was born in Natrona, Mason County, Ill., September 3, 1876, and when an infant was brought to Tazewell County by his parents. He attended the public schools and completed his education at the University of Lake Forest, Ill. Deciding to take up his residence in Delavan, he was appointed cashier of the Tazewell County National Bank, which responsible position he has filled with distinction and honor. He also owns a farm in Delavan Township, where he carries on general farming and stock-feeding. He is a young man of genial character, excellent habits, and possesses marked mental abilities, being, in fact, among the most promising of the younger generation of Delavan's prominent citizens. He is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Crabb was united in marriage, at Delavan, on February 10, 1896, to Miss Edna B. Harrington, who was born August 27, 1877.

JAMES WARREN CRABB.

James Warren Crabb, President of the Tazewell County National Bank, was born in Dillon

Township, Tazewell County. December 28, 1854. After passing through the public schools, he entered Lake Forrest Academy and completed his education at the University of Chicago. Upon leaving college he returned to Tazewell County and engaged in farming. In 1888 he purchased a private bank, conducted by two brothers named Smith, and organized the Tazewell County National Bank, of which he was at the time made President, a position which he still occupies. He is also a stock-raiser on a large scale, owning 3,300 acres of land and feeding many cattle.

In his religious belief Mr. Crabb is a Presbyterian. Politically, he supports the Democratic party, and has been elected Mayor of Delavan for two terms, besides serving as School Director for several years. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1883. His grandfather was Edward Crabb, and his parents, Daniel and Margaret (Bailey) Crabb. The father died on March 4, 1888, and the mother, when our subject was only about two years of age.

Mr. Crabb was married to Miss Elizabeth Schureman, in September, 1875. They have had three children—Daniel, Lue and Willace.

JOSEPH H. CRESS.

Joseph H. Cress, electrician and stationary engineer, was born at Winchester, Ohio, March 29, 1860, being the son of Nicholas and Mary (Heaton) Cress. His father was a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States, and died when the subject of this sketch was six years old. With his mother, Joseph came to Delavan, Tazewell County, in 1871, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the city high school. He was then employed as a traveling salesman and collector by a hardware firm, and in 1890, when the Royal Light and Power Company of Delavan, was organized, was appointed principal electrician. In 1898 was placed in charge of the engineering department, and at the present time most efficiently fills both of these positions.

In his religious belief Mr. Cress is a Protestant, and politically casts his vote with the Democratic party. On January 19, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Berger, at Pontiac, Ill. Personally, Mr. Cress possesses a strong character, is of a genial disposition, and

is always ready to extend a helping hand to those in need.

EDWARD C. CULBERTSON.

Edward C. Culbertson, a retired farmer of Delavan Township, was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, October 29, 1826, and there remained assisting his parents until attaining the age of twenty-eight years, removing to Tazewell County in September, 1864. His education had been acquired in the county schools during his early life, and prior to coming to Illinois he had held local office, including the position of Justice of the Peace. Upon settling in Tazewell County he bought a farm of 160 acres one and a half miles from Delavan, which he sold to his son and purchased another 160 acres across the road. In December, 1890, he bought a lot on South Locust Street, Delavan, on which he erected a handsome residence, and there lives in the calm retirement of a well-spent life.

Mr. Culbertson has been a trustee and a very faithful worker in the Methodist Church of Delavan ever since its organization, having been a class leader for a great many years. He became identified with the denomination as early as 1851. In politics he is a Democrat, and has satisfactorily filled the offices of School Director and Town Treasurer.

On November 30, 1854, Mr. Culbertson was united in marriage to Miss Ruth C. Sheets, at Zanesville, Ohio, and six children have been born to them, viz.: William, Maurice, Lizzie, John, Belle and Ruth. Our subject's grandparents were Alexander and Elizabeth Culbertson who were Pennsylvanians by birth. His maternal grandparents were Samuel and Jane (Flood) Beavers, both of them being natives of Virginia. John Culbertson, the father of Edward C., was born in Pennsylvania July 4, 1792, and married Miss Anna Flood, a native of Virginia. The father died in 1861, and the mother on April 25, 1841.

JOHN T. CULBERTSON.

John T. Culbertson, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 23, 1862, and came with his parents to Tazewell County in 1865. Here he was educated in the public and high schools, and later assisted his father on the old homestead. At the age of twenty-one he started out

for himself, purchasing a farm south of Delavan to which he has added, from time to time, until now he has 240 acres of land. In 1899 he bought a house and lot on West Fourth Street, Delavan, and there he has since resided, giving his time and attention, however, to the active management of his farm.

Mr. Culbertson believes in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party. In March, 1887, he was married, at Delavan, to Miss Jennie H. McKinstry, and they have two children, John T., and Robert M.

WILLIAM J. CULBERTSON.

William J. Culbertson, grain and stock dealer, is a native of Ohio, where he was born October 2, 1855. He attended the common schools of his birthplace, and at the age of twenty-three years started in life on his own account, purchasing a farm of 120 acres, which he operated for ten years. He then engaged in the grain and stock business, which he has successfully conducted up to the present time.

Mr. Culbertson came to Tazewell County in 1863. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and socially is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His grandfather, John Culbertson, was a native of Pennsylvania, while his father, E. C. Culbertson, was born in Ohio in 1833. The latter married Miss Ruth C. Shéets, whose birth occurred in the Buckeye State in 1835.

GEORGE P. CUMMING.

George P. Cumming, expert in mines and mining, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., March 24, 1856, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1860. His education was obtained, under constant difficulties, in night schools and at his home. At an early age he began work in the mines, and since reaching the age of maturity has been employed by a number of companies in different capacities in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah.

Mr. Cumming first came to Tazewell County in 1879, which he has made his home, with the exception of various absences to other States and Territories in connection with his business. At the present time he is located in

East Peoria, Ill., where, with his brothers, he is interested in a coal mine.

On July 11, 1879, Mr. Cumming was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilson (born May 1, 1859), and they have three children: Ethel L., Ruby A. and Garnet E. Cumming. Mr. Cumming's ancestors, on both sides of the family, were of Scotch birth. His paternal grandparents were Robert P. and Barbara Proctor Cumming, while his maternal grandparents were George and Elsie Pace. His father, James P. Cumming, was born in Dalkeith, in 1829, while the birth of his mother, Helen Pace Cumming, occurred in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 4, 1828.

CORNELIUS B. CUMMINGS.

Cornelius B. Cummings (deceased), merchant, Pekin, Ill., was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in December, 1832, being the son of James F. and Clarissa (Wilson) Cummings. His father was a native of Vermont and of English ancestry, the founders of the American branch of the family having come to this country over two hundred years ago. James P. was originally a merchant in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and subsequently became a large land-holder. He was a Democrat in politics, and died in 1879, in his eightieth year. His widow, who was a native of New York State, died in Chicago, March 17, 1895.

Cornelius B. Cummings was educated in the public schools at Canton, N. Y., and at the age of twenty years went to Palatka, Fla., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. He then returned to New York State, but later removed to Lawrence, Mich., where he had charge of several sawmills belonging to a Chicago firm. In 1859 he located at Pekin, Ill., and there established himself as a merchant in partnership with his brother, C. R. Cummings, the firm taking the name of C. B. Cummings & Company. Two years later his brother sold out his interest, G. R. Cobleigh becoming a member of the firm. The business was continued under the old firm name for nearly a quarter of a century, and the firm continuously maintained a high standing among the business concerns throughout the State.

In 1881 C. B. Cummings retired from active business, giving his attention to his real estate and other interests until his death, which oc-

curred at Pekin, May 20, 1904. No man maintained a higher reputation in Tazewell County for business sagacity and integrity than Mr. Cummings, and he never failed to manifest his interest in the growth of his city by participating in any enterprise calculated to promote its prosperity. At the time of his death he was the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate, besides being proprietor of extensive commercial interests. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Democrat in politics. During his residence at Pekin for twenty years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving on the Finance Committee of that body.

Mr. Cummings was married, in 1859, to Harriet A. Cummings, who was born in the State of New York, the daughter of P. and Amelia Cummings. The children born to them were: Harriet Eugenia, wife of John A. May, Chicago, and Emma L., widow of Frank Lowery, of Pekin.

ALMON G. DANFORTH.

Almon G. Danforth, banker, Washington, was born in Washington, Ill., December 8, 1840, the son of Asa H. and Catherine A. (Rupert) Danforth, who were natives of Massachusetts and Virginia. Both parents are deceased, the father's death occurring in 1890 and the mother's in February of 1901. Mr. Danforth was educated in the home schools, in the Eureka University, and Knox College, Galesburg. In 1857 he was made cashier of the Prairie State Bank of Washington, which position he held until 1862, when he went into the mercantile business, as member of the firm of A. H. Danforth & Co. In 1872 the firm of Danforth, Snow & Co. was organized to do a banking business. In 1875 Mr. Snow retired from the firm and A. G. Danforth continued the business under the firm name of A. G. Danforth & Co., a private house which is doing business up to the present day. Mr. Danforth owns a farm of 1,200 acres near Washington, which is devoted to the breeding of fine horses. "Little Louise," a fine animal with a record of 2:10 1-4, was raised on this place. He also has a goodly number of other horses with fast records.

On October 17, 1861, Mr. Danforth was married to Susan A. Bourton of Tazewell County,

and of this union six children have been born: George C.; Jessie, the wife of Homer W. McCoy of Chicago; Catherine A., the wife of G. B. Franks of Peoria; Asa H.; Mary D., the wife of George Stimson of Washington, and Helen. In his political views, Mr. Danforth is a Democrat, although he cast his vote for McKinley. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and attends the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY R. DANFORTH.

Henry Rupert Danforth, banker and farmer, Washington, Ill., was born in Washington, Nov. 3, 1842, the son of Asa and Catherine A. (Rupert) Danforth, natives of Massachusetts and Virginia, respectively. The great-grandfather, Elijah Danforth, was born in Taunton, Mass., and married Susannah Copeland, a direct descendant (a great-granddaughter) of the Mayflower passengers, John and Priscilla Alden. To them was born one son, Asa Danforth, who married Hannah Walker, in Norton, Mass. They had one son, Asa Hamilton Danforth, born in Norton, Mass., on June 4, 1813. He married Catherine, a daughter of Henry and Nooma (Hinkle) Rupert, natives of Virginia, and they became the parents of Henry Rupert Danforth, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Danforth was educated in the public schools of Washington, with a course at Lombard College in Illinois. On November 2, 1865, he was united to Mary E., daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Smith) Wenger, of Gilman, Ill., and of this union three children have been born: Josephine D., now Mrs. C. V. Miles of Peoria, Ill.; Herman Wenger, who is a lawyer in Peoria, and Elizabeth Sarah. Mrs. Danforth attended the public schools of Washington, and Rockford Seminary.

In 1865, the family moved to Iroquois County, where Mr. Danforth became interested in draining and otherwise improving swamp land. Together with an uncle, George W. Danforth, he built the town of Danforth, Ill. He also owned and conducted a banking business there. In 1884, the family returned to Washington, where Mr. Danforth retired from active labor. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and he has served for one term as Mayor of Washington. He belongs to the Knights Templar, is a Mystic Shriner and a Master Mason.

HENRY H. DARNELL.

Henry Harrison Darnell, a well known farmer and stockraiser of Tazewell County, was born February 23, 1840, in Champaign County, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools. He came from his native State to Tazewell County, Ill., where, in order to obtain a start in life, he worked by the month, but later purchased some land in Hittle Township, Tazewell County, to which he has made subsequent additions, until his holdings now embrace 425 acres. On Mr. Darnell's homestead is located the first cemetery in Hittle Township. This was started in what is called Hittle Grove by a Mr. George Hittle, who located there in 1826, and John Hittle, the latter's son, was the first person buried in the cemetery, his death occurring September 1, 1827.

The subject of this sketch was married at Atlanta, Ill., February 7, 1867, to Miss Louisa E. Stroud, and of this union the following children were born: Charles C., Ethel G., Samuel R., and Elvy.

The parents of Mr. Darnell were James and Hester (Grafton) Darnell, the former born in Boone County, Ky., in 1796, while the latter was a native of Virginia. James Darnell removed from Boone County, Ky., to Jackson Township, Ohio, in 1810, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. While living in Ohio, he was engaged in farming.

Mrs. Henry H. Darnell was born Sept. 11, 1848, the daughter of Laban M. and Elvy (Adams) Stroud. Mr. Stroud was a son of Thomas Stroud, whose father was named Jesse and his grandfather Peter, the latter being a native of North Carolina. In 1806 Thomas Stroud migrated with his family to Tennessee where he married Miss Virginia Thompson, whose parents were Virginians. He died March 7, 1858, his wife having departed this life a short time before.

Laban M. Stroud was born in Dixon County, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1822, not far from the home of General Jackson. In 1830 he removed with his parents from Dixon County to Logan County, Ill. He was a member of the Illinois State Legislature, representing the Twenty-seventh District for one term, and at the time of his death, February 25, 1902, owned considerable valuable land. His wife died December 5, 1899.

Mrs. Darnell's maternal grandfather was

John G. Adams, who settled in Tazewell County, in 1828, and was a Captain in the Black Hawk War. On May 14, 1832, Captain Adams was killed in a fierce battle with the Indians, and when his comrades found him the bodies of several redskins, his victims, were piled around him. This engagement was called "The Battle of Stillman's Run," and on June 11, 1902, the State of Illinois dedicated a monument to Captain Adams' memory at Stillman Valley. One of his grandchildren, Miss Millie Stroud, a sister of Mrs. Darnell, unveiled the monument. Abraham Lincoln, who was also a Captain in the Black Hawk War, helped to bury the hero.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON.

John McDowell Davidson, farmer, Delavan Township, Ill., was born near Saltsburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., November 4, 1823, and died June 9, 1904, being the son of Patrick and Jane (McDowell) Davidson. His parents were natives of Franklin County, in that state—the father born in 1790, and the mother, in 1795. The paternal grandparents were John McDowell and Rachel (Maxwell) Davidson, while the great-grandparents were Elias and Susan Agnes (McDowell) Davidson and Capt. William and Elizabeth (Van Lear) McDowell.

Captain McDowell was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, in which he served seven years, and was commissioned Second and First Lieutenant, and later, brevetted Captain. Patrick Davidson, father of John McD. Davidson, was a merchant in early life, but in later years engaged in farming.

The subject of this sketch became a resident of Tazewell County, in 1855, purchasing at that time his present 160-acre farm, for which he paid \$5 an acre, the same property being now valued at \$125 per acre. He has been prominent in public affairs, having served as Commissioner of Highways, besides filling other local offices. On December 24, 1874, Mr. Davidson was married in Franklin County, Pa., to Miss Susan Rebecca Hall, born March 16, 1841, and of this union there are five children: John McDowell, Edward Hall, Charles Maclay, Jennie Van Lear and Susan Rebecca.

The parents of Mrs. Davidson, John and Jane (McIlhenny) Hall, were born near the battle-

field of Gettysburg. The father was born in 1781, the son of Edward and Sally (Wilson) Hall, and died in 1875, while the mother, a daughter of Robert and Mattie (King) McIlhenny, was born in 1797 and died in 1889. Robert and Mattie (King) McIlhenny were early settlers in the vicinity of Gettysburg, the country at that time being occupied by Indians, and the dangers and hardships endured by the pioneers were sufficient to dishearten the most courageous.

AQUILLA J. DAVIS.

Aquilla J. Davis, farmer and banker, Tremont, was born in Elm Grove Township, Tazewell County, Ill., March 3, 1830, a son of Hezekiah and Sally T. (Scott) Davis. His father was born in Fauquier County, Va., December 13, 1798, and died in Tremont in 1889; his mother, born near Maysville, Ky., May 14, 1811, died December 4, 1843. Her parents James and Frances (Tucker) Scott, were from North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, and her grandparents from England. Her grandmother, Chloe Scott, died in Tazewell County at the remarkable age of 102 years. The paternal grandparents of Aquilla J. Davis were Aquilla and Isabella (Briggs) Davis. The grandfather was born in Virginia, but his father came from Wales. Aquilla Davis removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1800. In 1821 he removed to what is now Logan County, Ill., and established his home on Salt Creek. There he and his wife died, the time of his decease being about 1831.

Hezekiah Davis came from Kentucky to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1818, and to Tazewell County in 1820. He returned to Sangamon County, remaining in the neighborhood of Elkhart Grove until 1823, when he came with Thomas Briggs to Tazewell County, building a cabin two and one-half miles northwest of Tremont, where there was a large settlement of Indians. Messrs. Davis and Briggs were pioneer Indian traders, exchanging various supplies for furs, taking the pelts to St. Louis, Mo., where they were sold.

In 1826 Mr. Davis started a tanyard in connection with the fur business on Section 2, Elm Grove Township, which enterprise he conducted for about ten years. In 1828 he was married in Groveland Township. He served

for a few months in the Black Hawk War in 1831-1832. Like many other pioneers he followed the Indians west, locating in Western Missouri. Subsequently (in 1840) he returned to Tazewell County, where he resided, making his home for many years with Aquilla J. Davis until his death at the age of ninety-two years.

Aquilla J. Davis began life as a farmer after having secured such education as the common schools of his day afforded. On November 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. R. G. Ingersoll's command, being elected Second Lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted to Captain for meritorious service, his promotion being followed by others until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., September 20, 1865, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

After the war he returned to Tazewell County, and in 1869 located at Tremont, engaging in the hardware and agricultural implement trade. On the completion of the railroad through the village he engaged in grain buying, and in 1872 built the first elevator at that point. In 1879 he sold his grain business to engage in banking, and, with L. M. Hobart, was the founder of the Tremont Bank. Later Mr. Hobart withdrew, and Mr. Davis's son, A. D. Davis, was associated with him until 1898. Since then his youngest son, F. J. Davis, has been associated with him in conducting the business, which has been continued as the Tremont Bank.

Mr. Davis was married in Groveland, Tazewell County, December 24, 1850, to Miss Martha A. Gowdy, a daughter of Cyrus T. and Tabitha (Roelofson) Gowdy. She was born in White County, Ill., September 30, 1834, and died at Tremont, Ill., January 16, 1905. Her father was born in Tennessee September 27, 1806, and died in Groveland Township, September 30, 1842; the mother, born in Kentucky December 15, 1808, died in Groveland Township December 18, 1848. Both branches of the family have followed agriculture as their life business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born seven children: Alvin D., Walter E. (who died September 12, 1864), Ada F., Kate A., Jennie M., Belle I., and Frank J. Ada F. married David C.

Ames, February 12, 1880, and died October 7, 1888; Kate married Melvin A. McCollough, February 10, 1887; Jennie M. married Charles H. Bird, May 15, 1884; Belle I. married Josiah M. Cody, June 4, 1890; Alvin D. married Annie E. Brindley, December 24, 1878; Frank J. married Ura S. Alexander, September 25, 1901. Mrs. Davis was a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat and has been Supervisor several terms, filling this position as early as 1860, and again after the Civil War; has also held other township offices.

THOMAS J. DAVIS.

Thomas J. Davis, farmer and stockraiser, Tremont, Ill., was born in Tazewell County, November 23, 1831, a son of William and Jennie (Eads) Davis, and a grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Hill) Davis, and William and Nancy (Estner) Eads. The father came from Easton, Tenn., the mother, from Missouri; her people, from Virginia; and the paternal grandparents from Tennessee.

William Eads was a noted man in his day. A native of Virginia, he came to Kentucky, and thence migrated to Missouri, while it was still under Spanish rule. There he was married under Spanish law, but removed with his wife to Springfield, Ill. He lived in that place for a number of years, and then removed to Peoria, where he conducted the first hotel, and, at the time of the Black Hawk War, in which he served, assisted in the building of Fort Clark. In Peoria he had a mill run by horse power, in which he ground corn, and operated a cotton gin attached to it. He died in Peoria, at his home on the Bluffs.

William Davis came to Springfield, Ill., at a very early day, was living in Tazewell County in 1823, and was a resident of Springfield before it was even a town. It is noted of him that he purchased the first pair of boots sold in that city. Then he came to Dillon Township, and, with Nathan and John Dillon, built a cabin on the Mackinaw river. These were the first cabins in that region. Later Mr. Davis removed to Elm Grove Township, where he died. The land which he then purchased belongs to his son, whose name introduces this article. He holds the sheepskin deed which his father

received from the Government. The elder Davis at one time acted as a scout on the Mississippi River.

Thomas J. Davis received his education in the local schools, and early devoted his attention to farming, which he has since made his life work. Until he was about twenty-eight years old he lived at home with his parents, when he purchased a farm in Section 31, Tremont Township, for which he paid \$37 an acre. At the present time he owns 600 acres in Elm Grove and Tremont Townships.

Mr. Davis was married April 10, 1859, in Dillon Township, to Miss Susan Fisher, who was born in the township named, on February 23, 1836. She is a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Davis) Fisher; the father emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio, and thence to Illinois, where he purchased land in Dillon Township. Here he farmed, and at the same time was employed as a carpenter. His wife died before him, and both spent their last days on the old farm.

To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born five children who are living, and two that are dead: Sophronia A., the wife of William Largent; William F., married to Estella Tipton; Charles A., married to Alice Snider; Archie D., to Katie Hoffman; Walter D., to Flora Hodgson; Lida, wife of Mr. Monemaker, is dead; as is Frank A. Mr. Davis is a Republican.

GEORGE DAY.

George Day, raiser and breeder of fine blooded stock, Delavan, comes of an old English family. He was born in England, August 5, 1843, and obtained his education in the district schools. Coming to the United States with his father, he settled in Lockport, N. Y., remaining there six years, and then worked on a farm with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he purchased a farm in Tazewell County, and began his independent and prosperous career, devoting his energies to general farming for about twenty years. At the end of that period he bought the place which he now occupies and began to raise and breed fine stock, an occupation he has successfully followed to the present time. In 1878 he moved to Delavan, Ill., and from there oversees the management of his large interests.

In religious faith Mr. Day is a Protestant, and, in political views, a firm adherent to Republican principles. At present he holds the office of Constable.

In 1864 Mr. Day was married, at Delavan, to Miss Anna Carr, and six children have been born to them: John, Mary, Joseph, Charles, Carr and George. Mrs. Day is a native of London, Canada. The grandparents of the subject of this sketch were Reason and Anne (Cooper) Day, both of whom were born in England. The maternal grandparents were William and Mary (Sutton) Adams, while his parents were Joseph and Anna (Adams) Day, natives of England, the former born August 25, 1822, and the latter in 1823. Mr. Day's uncle, William Day, located in Tazewell County in 1851.

HENRY DENHART.

Henry Denhart, Washington, Ill., was born on December 8, 1842, near Hessick Castle, Germany, the son of Andrew and Mary Denhart. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of eleven, locating in Washington, Ill., in 1853. He attended the public schools for a short time, and worked for different parties until 1866, when he went into the dry-goods business at Washington, with Charles E. Anthony, the firm being known as Anthony & Denhart. They continued in business until 1885, when Mr. Denhart bought out his partner. The business was then conducted under the name of Henry Denhart & Company. Mr. Denhart sold out the dry-goods business in 1880 and bought out the J. C. Kimble Lumber Company, continuing in that business until September, 1903, when he sold out. In 1866 Charles E. Anthony and Henry Denhart organized the bank of Anthony & Denhart. In 1885, Mr. Denhart bought out Mr. Anthony's interest in the bank, of which he is now sole owner and proprietor. He has been identified with a number of cattle companies in the West, and is a large land holder in Illinois, Iowa and Louisiana. In the latter State he owns 20,000 acres.

In politics, Mr. Denhart was a Democrat until 1896, since which time he has voted with the Republican party. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. In 1872 he was married to Clara S. Lawson.

HERBERT RAILSBACK DENNIS.

Herbert Railsback Dennis was born in Forrest, Livingston County, Ill., January 15, 1870, and came to Tazewell County with his parents in 1875. The early part of his life was spent on a farm in Tazewell County near Mackinaw. He attended the Boston school in Little Mackinaw township until he was sixteen years of age, after which he entered Eureka College and finished his education at the State Normal University, Normal, Ill., in 1896. For twelve years he was a successful teacher in the public schools of Tazewell and adjoining counties, being superintendent of the Morton schools for a period of five years, and was foremost in promoting the Township High School idea in Morton Township. Mr. Dennis was active in the organization of the First National Bank of East Peoria, and was elected Vice President and Cashier after its inception. He has since had entire management of the affairs of the bank and is its largest stockholder, as well as being one of the five directors of the bank. His paternal grandparents were John Clinton and Rachel Anne (Conover) Dennis, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather was D. G. A. Railsback, a native of Kentucky, who married Miss Eleanor Waller, born in Illinois. The parents of our subject were John Conover Dennis and Susan A. (Railsback) Dennis, the former having been born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1830, and the latter in Tazewell County, October 30, 1839. Mr. Dennis is a follower of the Christian Church, and in politics a Republican.

MADISON DILLON.

Madison Dillon, farmer and stock-raiser, Hitle Township, Tazewell County, was born in Greene County, Ohio, December 26, 1832. In 1834 he moved with his parents to Noble County, Ind., and in 1856 came to Tazewell County, Ill., driving a team through for his uncle, Peter Paugh. After receiving a common-school education, and working about five years, Mr. Dillon returned to Ohio, where he married Sarah Jane Bradley. His wife was born in Madison County, Ohio, the daughter of William and Anna (Baker) Bradley. Immediately after their marriage the couple came to Illinois. Mrs. Dillon died in 1865, leaving two children: Pollie Anna and William Madison.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Dillon purchased 84 acres of land in Section 2, Hittle Township, which by subsequent additions, he increased to 211 acres. He is also the owner of a quarter-section in Nebraska and some town property. In April, 1866, Mr. Dillon was married at Armington, Tazewell County, to Massie Miller, and of this union were born five children: Stella, Edgar, Harriet, Frances (deceased) and Faith. Mrs. Massie (Miller) Dillon, daughter of Isaac and Polly (Hainline) Miller, was born in 1836. Isaac Miller, her father, who was the son of William Miller, was married to Polly Hainline in the State of Tennessee. Isaac Miller's parents came from the Carolinas. Polly (Hainline) Miller, whose grandfather was a native of Germany and a participant in the Revolutionary War, was born in Kentucky. John Dillon—who was a son of James Dillon (a native of France) and Mary (Gargling) Dillon, and the father of Madison Dillon—was born in Fellspoint, Baltimore, Md. He received the best education which the schools of that city afforded and traveled quite extensively throughout the United States. From Baltimore, he moved to Ohio, and thence to Indiana, where he engaged in farming and working at the cooper's trade. In 1849 he made a trip overland to California, remaining in the Far West for two years. He returned by water, crossing the Isthmus of Panama to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Gulf suffered the consequences of shipwreck for several days, and thence passed up the Mississippi. At a later day he made a trip overland to Pike's Peak. His death occurred in Illinois at the age of eighty-two years, and he was buried in McLean County.

Polly (Paugh) Dillon, daughter of Peter and Mary Paugh, mother of Madison Dillon, was born in Madison County, Ohio, and died in Indiana at the age of 76 years.

CHARLES DUISDIEKER.

Charles Duisdieker, the well-known manufacturer of Pekin, is a Prussian by birth, born in Bunde, Westphalia, July 20, 1851, the son of Henry and Sophia (Krauskopf) Duisdieker, also natives of that Kingdom. When sixteen years old he became a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained three years, and, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, offered his

services to Prussia and enlisted as a hussar. He served two years, taking an active part in many engagements, among them being the battle of Metz.

In 1874 Mr. Duisdieker came to the United States, subsequently settling in Pekin, where he obtained employment in a grocery store. Two years later he accepted a position as book-keeper for John Stoltz, proprietor of a flour mill. Later he was promoted to be manager, thus continuing for ten years, during which period he placed the business on a successful financial basis, and largely increased its output.

In 1886 Mr. Duisdieker became interested in the Voth & Sackenreuter Foundry and Manufacturing Company, which had been established in 1866, and later became part owner with Mr. Voth. In 1889 the senior member of the firm disposed of his interest to Mr. Smith, and the company was conducted under the firm name of Duisdieker & Smith until 1889, when Mr. Duisdieker became sole proprietor. The plant now employs forty or fifty men, and does high-class work, among the manufactures being the J. C. Sharp stump extractors, castings for the Western Steam Generator Feed Mills, Cyclone emery grinders, and iron and brass castings.

Mr. Duisdieker was one of the organizers of the Turner Opera House Company. In social connections he is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a Democrat and has held a number of important public offices, among them being those of Alderman, City Treasurer, and Mayor.

Mr. Duisdieker was married at Goodland, in 1876, to Miss Martha Voll, and of this union two children have been born—Charles and Norma.

VICTOR P. DUNKELBERG.

Victor P. Dunkelberg is one of Pekin's native sons, being born in that place, December 22, 1869, and receiving his early education both in the schools of Pekin and Gem City. His parents were M. C. Dunkelberg, born at Lockport, N. Y., and Louisa (Prescott) Dunkelberg, a native of Pekin. After attending a business college at Quincy, Ill., some two years, Mr. Dunkelberg returned to Pekin, and there studied law with William A. Potts for two years. He

then engaged in the insurance and real estate business for a year, occupying an office with Mr. Potts. At the end of that period he secured quarters for himself, and is now located at No. 357 Court Street, where he is engaged in fire, life and accident insurance, as well as deals in real estate, and is more than ordinarily successful in both lines of business.

In his social connections Mr. Dunkelberg is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees of the World and the Ben Hur societies. In religion he is affiliated with St. Paul's Evangelical Church. Politically, he supports the principles of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its ranks. He has served his city as Alderman of the Fourth Ward for one term, and has held the office of Constable for six years.

Mr. Dunkelberg was married at Pekin, May 10, 1893, to Miss Martha Spoonhoff, who was born Sept. 19, 1871. From this union there have been two children viz.: Ferdinand and Louis.

JAMES A. EDDS.

James Albert Edds, a retired manufacturer of Pekin, was born in Cincinnati Township, Ill., December 18, 1854, his education having been obtained in the public schools and at Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill. Upon leaving the latter institution he learned the cooper's trade with his father and remained with him during his life, the latter dying on Dec. 28, 1896. He engaged in various occupations until 1889, when, with his father and the Messrs. Herget, he organized the Pekin Steam Cooperage Company, with a capital of \$5,000. In 1900 two other similar plants in Arkansas, with a capital of \$5,000, at Paragould, Ark., were merged into the one company, and the name changed to The Pekin Stave and Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Edds was secretary and general manager from the time of organization until January 12, 1903. He then sold his interest to H. Herget and retired from active business, taking up his residence in Pekin. In 1901 he was made president of the Pekin Gas Heating & Manufacturing Company, a position which he still holds; is also a partner in the firm of James A. Edds & Co., insurance and real estate brok-

ers of Peoria and Pekin, the other partner being Herman Struck.

Mr. Edds' religious belief is in the Christian Church. His political principles are Democratic, and he has served his town as Alderman besides holding other local minor offices. Socially, he is a 32d degree Mason; belongs to the Mystic Shrine and the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the lumberman's association called the Hoo-Hoos.

On December 24, 1884, the marriage of Mr. Edds occurred at Eureka, Ill., when he was united to Miss Lena Payne. Six children were born to this union, viz.: Venella Justine, Thomas Bartlett, Elsie V. (deceased), Albert Warren, Walter Eugene (deceased), and Florence Lenore. Mrs. Edds was born November 5, 1866, and departed this life February 23, 1903. She is buried in the Lakeside Cemetery at Pekin. Mr. Edds' second marriage was to Anna M. Jurgens, of Pekin, on the 18th of October, 1904.

The father of our subject, William Thomas Edds, was a native of Springfield, Ill., where his birth occurred November 25, 1827. He married Miss Mary Ellen Dewar, who was born in Parkersburg, Va., June 6, 1829. The paternal grandfather was Bartlett Edds; the maternal, James Dewar.

GEORGE EHRLICHER.

George Ehrlicher (deceased), whose death, April 29, 1876, was regarded as a distinct setback to the early development of Pekin, was a shoemaker by trade, but, in later life, was successful as a groceryman, and prominent as a liberal minded and progressive citizen. A native of Bavaria, Germany, and date of birth, March 13, 1824, he was a son of George Ehrlicher, born in Bavaria April 17, 1784; his mother being a native of the same part of the kingdom, and born May 17, 1794. As was the custom in the Fatherland, Mr. Ehrlicher began his self-supporting career at the age of fourteen, being apprenticed to a shoemaker, and later, for a number of years, working as a journeyman.

In July, 1850, our subject made his way to a sea-coast town, embarked in a sailing vessel for America, and finally located in Taxewell County. In 1851 he became proprietor of a shoe business, continuing the same until 1860,

when he disposed of his establishment and opened a grocery store on Court street. Owning to ill health, he was obliged to dispose of his place in 1875, and permanently retired from active business. He was a Democrat in politics, and one of the founders of the St. Paul Evangelical Church.

On May 25, 1853, Mr. Ehrlicher was united in marriage to Johanna Hindermeier. His wife was born June 23, 1835, and died April 12, 1904, being survived by three sons and four daughters.

BERNARD EISELE.

Bernard Eisele, Supervisor of Groveland Township, was born in Baden, Germany, June 3, 1853, and came to Tazewell County in June, 1869. His parents, Casper and Mary Ann (Bisser) Eisele, were born in Germany, the former at Baden, January 4, 1810, and the latter in 1814. The mother died in 1875, and the father, in 1895.

The boy obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town, and at an early age began earning his own living. After his marriage he purchased a farm on Section 15, Groveland Township, where he now resides, being proprietor of 360 acres of good land, the cultivation and improvement of which he has made an unqualified success.

In religion Mr. Eisele is identified with the Lutheran Church, and politically is affiliated with the Democratic party, having been an active worker in the interests of that organization. He has served as Electoral Supervisor for three terms, and also holds the position of School Trustee, to which he has been elected several times.

On May 14, 1878, Mr. Eisele was married, in Groveland Township, to Miss Elizabeth Freidinger, born September 20, 1855, and they have five children: Adolph M., Carl Henry, John G., Frank Jacob, and Gertrude Katherina. The parents of Mrs. Eisele were John M. and Elizabeth (Sandmier) Freidinger. Mr. Freidinger located at Peoria in 1845 and resided there until 1854, removing, in the latter year, to Groveland, Tazewell County, where he purchased a farm upon which he passed the remainder of his days.

WILLIAM K. ESPY.

William K. Espy, retired farmer, Groveland, Ill., was born in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1819, and came to Tazewell County in 1853. After obtaining his education in the public schools, he engaged in farming, and followed that occupation up to the time of his retirement from active life to enjoy the fruits of his early labors. He is a Republican in political affiliations, and has held the office of School Trustee for about forty years.

In 1845 Mr. Espy was united in marriage to Miss Martha Sturgeon, a native of Pennsylvania, and seven children were born to them, viz.: Rebecca, Eliza, David, Helen, Sarah, Anna and Charles. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Espy married Mrs. Mary A. Pettyjohn, whose demise occurred in 1902. They had one daughter—Katharine.

Mr. Espy has always been an industrious man, an upright and conscientious citizen, and is highly respected by all who know him.

GEORGE W. FERNER.

George W. Ferner, born in Ohio May 14, 1842, came to Tazewell County in 1851, and received his education in the Washington County district school. At the age of twenty years, he took up arms in defense of the Union, enlisting with the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served with Colonel Irons, under Generals Rosecrans and Sherman. After three years of faithful service he was honorably discharged, and returned to Illinois, locating in Will County, where he lived eighteen years, and then removed to the old homestead, one mile south of Washington. In 1897 he built his present residence, about one-half mile from the village of Washington, where he has since resided and followed the occupation of farming.

In religion Mr. Ferner is a member of the Evangelical Church. He is an active supporter of the Republican party, and has served as Justice of the Peace and Director of the School Board. In 1887 he was united in marriage at Washington to Miss Amelia Zincer (born in 1861), and they have six children: Orestes A., Evalina, Ruth E., Hayes H., Grace E., and Marie.

The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Ferner was a native of Pennsylvania, and a patriot soldier of the Revolutionary War. His paternal

grandparents were Abraham and Barbara Ferner, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, John Weyant, was a native of Germany. His father, George Ferner, married Miss Catherine Weyant, both of whom were born in the Keystone State, the former in 1813 and the latter in 1811.

WILLIAM J. FINKS.

William Jackson Finks is owner of a 184-acre farm near Allentown, Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, and his unvarying success is proof of his untiring industry, and his ability to take advantage of opportunities. He is a native of Virginia, born in Culpepper County, Sept. 22, 1837, the son of John and Winnifred (McQueen) Finks, natives of Rappahannock County, Va., the former born in 1793. The family emigration to Illinois took place in 1853, and was accomplished with teams and wagons, twenty-nine days being required for the journey.

This was not the first important step in the life of John Finks, for he had seen troublesome times, and had served as a soldier in the War of 1812, receiving in exchange for his valor the customary grant of land. For many years he farmed in Tazewell County, and his death occurred in Mackinaw Township November 18, 1871—his wife dying in June, 1858.

Mr. Finks was an active member of the Christian Church, and, in political affiliation, a Democrat. Two of his sons, John and James, the second and third oldest of his large family of children, served in the Civil War, and the former under Captain Tom Harris, paid the penalty of his devotion to the Confederacy with his life during McClellan's campaign against Richmond. The oldest son, Sanford, is a resident of Allentown, Tazewell County; James is a farmer in Culpepper County, Va.; Lewis died in Culpepper County; Julia is unmarried; Amy E. is the wife of W. D. Richardson, of Mackinaw; and Lucy Catherine (deceased) was the wife of A. Williamson, of Plato, Mo.

William J. Finks began his independent career as a tenant farmer, and in 1862 purchased a part of his present farm, adding to it as occasion justified. When he took possession, the land was a stranger to plow or harrow, and all of the improvements are due to his ability to make steady and substantial progress. In

every way has proven himself to be a reliable, painstaking farmer, and today has one of the finest properties in his neighborhood.

Mr. Finks has been three times married, his first marriage occurring in 1857 to Tabitha McQueen, who died August 28, 1863. On December 26, 1864, he married Hannah H. Markley, who died July 8, 1868, leaving two children: Elizabeth, who died September 23, 1866, and Lilly V., the wife of Sam Smith, of Mackinaw. In 1871 Mr. Finks married Mrs. Telitha Short, of Mackinaw, and three of the eight children of this union are living: Robert Sanford, born September 16, 1879; Earl Vivian, born November 25, 1881; and Ethyle Elnora, born June 3, 1883.

Mr. Finks is a staunch supporter of education and has been a member of the School Board for twenty-five years. His work in this direction is all the more creditable, because his own youth was enriched with few opportunities other than those which gave him muscles of steel and a strong constitution. He adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and since early manhood has been a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM FLEMING

William Fleming, retired farmer, Delavan, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, October 30, 1839, the son of Abner and Mary Ann (Spriggs) Fleming, and grandson of Abner and Lydia Fleming. William and Sarah (Spriggs) Fleming, his mother's parents, were born in Virginia and in England, respectively. His father, Abner Fleming, was born in Ohio, December 24, 1805, and his mother in Virginia August 19, 1808.

Our subject acquired his education in the public schools and early began work as a farm laborer. He came to Tazewell County in 1856, and was employed by the month at the breaking out of the Civil War, soon afterward enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His regiment being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he served in the command of Generals Sherman, Thomas and Rosecrans, and participated in many of the great battles that marked the history of that army.

At the end of the war Mr. Fleming returned to his labors upon the farm. As an agricultur-

ist he has since been very successful, being now retired with a good home in Delavan. While on the farm he served as School Director twelve years, and at Delavan belongs to Post 115, G. A. R.

Mr. Fleming has been twice married, his first wife having been Margaret B. Patterson, daughter of Joseph A. and Henrietta (Johnson) Patterson, to whom he was married August 12, 1861. Both her parents were early settlers in Tazewell County, but are now deceased.

Mrs. Margaret Fleming was born in Ohio, came to this county at the age of three years, but died young, being survived by three children: Mary Angeline, Fannie H., and Charles W. She was married to Mr. Fleming August 12, 1861.

The second marriage of Mr. Fleming occurred in Tremont, April 12, 1879, when Miss Anna Trimble, born March 6, 1856, became his wife. They have three living children: Clarence E., Grace and Ethel Pearl. Her parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Cacaw) Trimble, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother, of Scotland. They came to the United States when quite young, and were married in New York. When they located in Tazewell County they engaged in farming, which avocation they followed until his death. Mr. Fleming served as Commissioner of the Highways while on the farm, and exerted much influence in his community.

MICHAEL FOSTER.

Michael Foster, who came to Tazewell County in 1864 and purchased an 80-acre farm on Section 16, Deer Creek Township, upon a portion of which the village of Deer Creek has since been founded, has proved himself one of the most capable farmers and business men in that portion of the county. His boyhood was spent in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born March 10, 1835, and his youth was clouded by the death of his parents, Michael and Regina (Aulbright) Foster, the calamity throwing him upon his own resources, and testing his ability to rise above a grievous misfortune. He is the only member of his father's family to come to the United States, and subsequent success and honor have proven the wisdom of this ambitious departure.

After residing two years in Pennsylvania Mr. Foster came to Illinois and worked by the month, making arrangements to purchase the aforementioned farm in 1864. Prosperity came to him, and in time the idea of establishing a village on his land developed from a possibility into the distinct probability, especially after he had begun to plat some of his property and dispose of it in lots. He encouraged the founding of the village by presenting the land for the Methodist Church in 1888, and has since had the satisfaction of witnessing the development of a thriving community of 300 souls, with established homes and industries, maintaining its own schools, stores, bank and municipal building, and giving promise of an extension of its limits, as the advantages of its location is more fully appreciated.

In Washington Township, Tazewell County, Mr. Foster married Eliza Myers, February 17, 1861. Mrs. Foster is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born March 6, 1838, and the daughter of Henry and Salonia (Cload) Myers. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Washington Township, Tazewell County, about 1848. He became an extensive land owner and successful farmer, reared a family of nine daughters and five sons, and lived to be fifty-six years old; his wife died at the age of fifty-eight. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster: Hepperly D., T. L., Ida M. Belsly, Jessie Zehr, Etta Myrtle Ehrisman and Harley Roy—all married and established in homes of their own.

Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is well known for his liberality of views, his generosity in responding to legitimate claims upon his time and purse, and his unswerving integrity in all walks of life.

JOHN J. FRANK.

John Jacob Frank, a well-to-do boot and shoe manufacturer of Delavan, was born in Rhinich-Bavaria, Germany, April 24, 1834, and is a son of John J. and Catherine (Unruh) Frank, both natives of Germany, where the former was born in 1767 and the latter in 1797. The paternal grandparents were John J. and Caroline (Waldner) Frank, the birthplace of both being also Germany, and the maternal grandfather, Val-

entine Unruh, likewise had his birthplace in the Fatherland.

About the year 1850, at the age of fifteen the subject of this sketch came to the United States with his sister and located in Peru, Ill. There he attended the public schools, and finished learning the trade of a boot and shoemaker, which he had begun in Germany. After remaining in Peru two years he removed to Peoria, and was there employed at his trade for three years. From Peoria he moved to Lacon, Ill., and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in connection with which he conducted a retail store. He continued here until 1873, when he sold his business and located at Delavan, opening a boot and shoe store and manufactory, and doing general repairing as well. He has prospered in his chosen avocation, and does a large and lucrative business.

Mr. Frank is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a stanch Democrat. He has held the office of Alderman for three terms, and was Overseer of the Poor of Marshall County, for four years. Socially he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Independent Mutual Aid.

In 1858 Mr. Frank was married to Miss Mary A. O'Brien, at Lacon, and two children were born of this union: William H., and H. Adelbert. Mrs. Frank was born June 2, 1839, and departed this life October 20, 1876. Mr. Frank's second marriage took place in 1877, when he was united to Miss Emily Arndt, who was born in Posen, Prussia, February 15, 1855. They are the parents of three children: Oscar J., Albert E., and Ella A.

EDWIN FRAZEE.

Edwin Frazee, paper maker and farmer, Malone Township, Tazewell County, Ill., was born in Plainfield, N. J., January 21, 1822, son of David and Lovina (Boltz) Frazee, also natives of Plainfield, the father born April 17, 1787, and the mother, September 27, 1790. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Frazee, was also a native of New Jersey.

The parents of our subject spent their entire lives in Plainfield, and there young Edwin attended school, and early began working in the paper mills, a trade he continued to follow in New York. Coming to Tazewell County in

1866, he was employed as a farmhand for two years, and then bought a 100-acre farm in Malone Township for \$15 per acre, the only improvement thereon at that time being a log house. The farm is now equipped with fine buildings and all modern appointments, making a splendid home for himself and wife in their old age.

Mr. Frazee was married March 17, 1852, to Miss Anna Eliza Randaugh, who was born in Plainfield, N. J., in March, 1834, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Boyce) Randaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Frazee have three children: Juliana, born July 23, 1853, died May 23, 1876; Jonathan, born July 10, 1862, died August 30, 1866; and Mary Jane, who married R. Moore, a carpenter in Pekin. The couple last named have two children, Emeline and John Luther. Mrs. Frazee's father, Samuel Randaugh, was born at Plainfield, N. J., while her grandfather, John Randaugh, came from Scotland at an early day and located in New York, and is said to have owned at one time the land upon which Trinity Church now stands.

JOHN C. FRIEDERICH.

John Christian Friederich (deceased) was a native of Germany, his birth occurring in Hessen-Darmstadt (Sandbach), November 19, 1838. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Germany, after which, with his parents, he came to the United States, and at the age of fifteen located at Pekin, where for a short time he worked on a farm. Later he learned the trade of a harness maker, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil War.

At the first call for volunteers, in 1861, Mr. Friederich enlisted in Eighth Illinois Infantry, Company F, and, after three months' service, returned to Pekin at the urgent request of his parents. Realizing the needs of his adopted country, however, he was unable to remain home long, and again enlisted, this time in Company A, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, which was organized in Chicago and sent for duty to St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Friederich served through the Missouri campaign under General Sigel, taking part in several skirmishes and the battle of Pea Ridge. He was in the battle of Corinth, Miss., after which he went with his company to Covington, Ky., to head off

Morgan's invasion, participating in several skirmishes on the way. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863, and was left for dead on the field. Upon recovering consciousness he found himself a prisoner, in company with the regimental surgeon, to whose skill in treating his wounds Mr. Friederich owed his life. The prisoners were taken to Atlanta and for twenty days were confined in a bull pen. They were then removed to Libby prison, later to Danville, and in March, 1864, were transferred to Andersonville, where they underwent all the now well-known tortures of prison life in that fearful place. For eighteen months he was an inmate of Rebel prisons. He served his country well and faithfully, and was honorably discharged in 1865.

Returning to Pekin Mr. Friederich again resumed his trade of harness making, which he continued until 1890, when he was elected Sheriff of Tazewell County, and served with honor and distinction during the coal strike of 1894. He was a stanch Democrat, and besides holding the office of Sheriff, served his town as City Marshal and Alderman. In his religious faith he was a Protestant.

Mr. Friederich had been twice married, his first wife being Miss Anna Marie Ahrens, who was born October 19, 1848, and died in Pekin July 21, 1877. William was their only child, his birth taking place September 21, 1869. He is now proprietor of the Eagle Bottling Works, of Pekin. Mr. Friederich's second marriage was celebrated May 14, 1878, at Pekin, when he was united to Miss Josephine Hoeft Ludwig, born February 7, 1842. The children of this union were Walter and Morris, the latter being deceased. The grandfather of our subject was Mathias Friederich, a native of Germany, and his parents were Leonard and Elizabeth Friederich, both being of German birth. The father was born in 1800 and died in 1868, the date of his mother's birth being 1801. Mr. John C. Friederich's death occurred September 14, 1901.

WILLIAM FRIEDERICH.

William Friederich, proprietor of the Eagle Bottling Works, was born in Pekin, September 21, 1869, and there received his preliminary education, later attending the Bryant & Strat-

ton Business College in Chicago for six months. He obtained employment in a general merchandise store in that city, remaining there one year. He then resided in New York City for a short time, returning thereafter for a permanent residence in Pekin. For fourteen months he traveled for the Holt Memorial Company, after which, in partnership with R. A. Frings, he engaged in the bottling business, putting up all kinds of mineral waters. After a year Mr. Frings withdrew, and our subject continued the business as sole owner. He has since developed an extensive trade, his territory comprising the entire county of Tazewell.

Mr. Friederich's political principles are Democratic, and socially he is a member of the Crawfish Club. Our subject was married March 13, 1895, at Pekin, to Miss Therese Siebens, and they have three children: Leona, Willur, and John C. Mr. Friederich was born August 20, 1875. Mr. Friederich's parents were John C. and Annie (Ahrens) Friederich, both of whom were natives of Germany.

HERMAN C. FRINGS.

Herman C. Frings, lawyer, Pekin, Ill., was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 31, 1870. His parents were Dr. Charles H. and Augusta (Hoeft) Frings. The father was born in Cologne, Germany, in 1830, and came to America in 1867, stopping for a time in New York City, whence he went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1869. Mrs. Frings was born in Mindelheim, Bavaria, and came with her husband from St. Louis to Pekin in 1872. A short time thereafter they moved to Peoria and afterward returned to Pekin as their permanent home. Dr. Frings has been deceased for a number of years. Mrs. Frings is still a resident of Pekin.

Herman C. Frings attended the public schools of that city, as well as a private institution of learning in Philadelphia. He afterward pursued a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago. On completing his business education he was employed as a bookkeeper by the J. H. Walker & Co. wholesale house in Chicago, and remained with that establishment until 1890. In that year he came to Pekin to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff in Tazewell County, holding it during the four-year term of Sheriff J. C. Friederich. While acting in that capacity, Mr. Frings de-

voted his leisure time to the study of law in the office of Hon. J. V. Graff, who at the present time represents this district in Congress.

The subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar on the 22nd of August, 1893, and began the practice of his chosen profession on December 1, 1894, his office being at its present location No. 359 Court Street, Pekin. On December 14, 1898, Mr. Frings was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Zinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zinger, of Pekin. This union has been a felicitous one. Mrs. Frings is a graduate of the Pekin High School, and prior to her marriage had taught in the public schools of that city. Their present home bears cheerful testimony to the thrift of the homemaker and the good taste of the homemaker.

The early life of Herman C. Frings was attended by more than the usual number of difficulties encountered by young men in gaining a foothold in life. Depending entirely upon his own energy and ability, he surmounted the many obstacles in his way and has achieved an enviable success, both professional and financial. With industry and persistence he combines a thorough knowledge of the law, of business principles and a keen insight in human nature, scarcely expected of one of his years.

In his relations with his fellow-men it can be truthfully said that he is true to his friends, and that he has the respect and esteem of those who best know him. He is justly regarded as one of the rising young men of the county, and should the years bring him reward for industry, ability in an honorable profession and upright dealing with all those whose interests are placed in his charge, such reward will be truly deserved.

MARTIN GAINER.

Martin Gainer, a prosperous farmer and stockraiser of Little Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 29, 1827, and in 1835 came to Tazewell County where he obtained his education in the public schools. After reaching manhood, he purchased a farm at ten dollars per acre on Section 35, Little Mackinaw Township, and has since acquired additional real estate, until he now owns 500 acres, which he has cultivated with more than usual success.

On March 19, 1861, Mr. Gainer was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Bishop, daughter of William F. and Elizabeth Bishop, and of this union there were five children: John N., Martin V., Anna Astor, Josephine Savilla and Marie. Mrs. Gainer died March 3, 1871, and on August 21, 1875, Mr. Gainer married, as his second wife, Miss Mary Jane Lower, who has borne him five children, viz.: Melissa, Evelina, Lydia May (died in infancy), Henry Albert, Myrtle Minerva, and Fred Theodore.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Gainer were Martin and Margaret (Gainer) Gainer, natives of Germany. Martin Gainer was a wagon-maker by trade, and served seven years in the Prussian War.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were George and Maria (Counselman) Gainer, also natives of Germany. George Gainer, like his father, was a wagon-maker by trade, and came to America in 1832, settling near Erie, Erie County, Pa., but in 1835 removed with his family to Pekin. The entire trip was made by water on the Ohio River to St. Louis, and thence up the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers. The ocean voyage to America consumed forty-eight days. Coming to Tazewell County the father purchased a farm in Cincinnati Township, on which he resided for fourteen years, and was later engaged in farming in Little Mackinaw Township.

Mrs. Martin Gainer is a daughter of William and Lydia (Eisenberger) Lower, and was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 20, 1844. Her father was a native of that locality and came to Tazewell County in 1873, settling in Minier Township, where he engaged in farming and followed his trade as a carpenter. He died September 19, 1901; his wife is also deceased.

WILLIAM GAITHER.

William Gaither was born in Washington County, Maryland, on the historic banks of the Antietam, on the 8th day of April, 1813. He was seventh in a large family of children, of whom Zachariah and Elizabeth (Garver) were the parents. The ancestors of Zachariah Gaither, at a very early period, left their homes in England and emigrated to America, making a permanent settlement in the colony of Maryland. The wife of Zachariah Gaither was of German descent. She died at their home in Maryland, in the year 1827. Mr. Gaither,

her husband, subsequently moved to Pennsylvania, married, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1834.

William Gaither, when a boy, attended the district schools of the neighborhood therein laying the ground-work of the rudiments of an English education. Being industrious, and constantly adding a little thereto, he was enabled to fill many responsible positions with ability and credit to himself. At the age of seventeen he became an apprentice to a cabinet-maker. After completing his apprenticeship, he was desirous of trying his fortunes in a new country, and with that intention, started westward, and traveled overland to the Ohio River, and thence by steamer, landing in Pekin, Ill., in October, 1836. He remained there but a short time, going to Tremont, which was then the county seat of Tazewell County. He there resumed his trade, which he followed for a number of years.

In February, 1844, Mr. Gaither was married to Miss Eliza C. Garrett, then of Tazewell County, but a native of Virginia. From that union were born seven children, three of whom are deceased.

In the year 1850 Mr. Gaither was elected Sheriff of Tazewell County, as the candidate of the Whig party. Under the constitution of the State, as it then existed, a Sheriff could not be elected to two terms in succession. After the expiration of his term of office, therefore, Mr. Gaither turned his attention to agriculture and his trade, which claimed his attention for several years. In 1862 he was appointed by Sheriff Williamson, his deputy, and during that year performed most of the duties of the office.

In the fall of 1862, Mr. Gaither was nominated for Sheriff by the Republican party, but, of course, was defeated, as the Democrats at that time were largely in the majority in Tazewell County. On the organization of the system of Internal Revenue, Mr. Gaither received the appointment as one of the inspectors for the Eighth District, with jurisdiction at that time extending over Tazewell County. That appointment was made during Lincoln's first administration, and he continued to hold the office until Andrew Johnson became President.

In the fall of 1867, Mr. Gaither was appointed

Assistant County Treasurer and Collector. Most of the duties of the office devolved upon him, as Mr. Barber, the County Treasurer, was then in feeble health. The latter died in September, 1869, and the Board of Supervisors appointed Mr. Gaither to fill said vacancy. During that fall he was elected to the office as the candidate of the Republican party, and served the full term, at the expiration of which he was re-elected. He was a resident of the city of Pekin from 1863 until the date of his death, February 11, 1892.

The various official positions which Mr. Gaither had been called to fill by the franchises of his fellow citizens, speak better than anything we could say in attestation of his worth as a man. As County Treasurer, he served for several years without a doubt as to his honor and integrity as a public official. In early life he had been a Whig, joining the Republican ranks in later years, and acting unswervingly with that party from its organization, voting twice for Abraham Lincoln, and twice for U. S. Grant.

For many years Mr. Gaither was a member of the Baptist Church, and at the time of his decease was Deacon Emeritus in that organization. By consistent, exemplary Christian living, and purity of character, he won the respect of all those who knew him, and his death was mourned by a large circle of lifelong friends.

J. W. GARVEY.

J. Walter Garvey, a prosperous young stock-raiser of Pekin, was born in Mechanicsburg, Ill., in 1877, obtaining his education in the public schools and at Eureka College. After graduation, he took up agriculture as a means of livelihood, but has subsequently devoted his attention to stockraising. He came to Tazewell County in 1902, and at present is conducting the La Marsh Stock Farm of ninety acres, where the highest grade of registered Poland China hogs are raised. About one hundred head are constantly kept on hand, and about every three months sold at public auction. Mr. Garvey has the reputation of being the best judge of hogs in Tazewell County.

In 1900 our subject was married at Williams-ville to Miss Florence Moore, and they have one child—Florence Irene. In politics, Mr. Gar-

vey is a staunch Republican. His parents, John and Mariah (Darnell) Garvey, were natives of Illinois, the former born at Mechanicsburg, and the latter at Loami.

JOHN GETZ.

John Getz, wholesale dealer in flour, and a stockholder in the Interlock Fence Wire Company, was born in Tazewell County in 1864, receiving his education in the common schools. He then obtained work on a farm, following that occupation until attaining his twenty-fourth year, when he entered the general merchandise business with Benjamin Hauter as Hauter & Getz, in which he was engaged for the ensuing fifteen years, ten years of which they controlled the output of Royal Patent flour. He subsequently became interested in manufacturing, and is now director of a stock company organized for the manufacture of interlocking wire fencing at Morton, where a large factory has been erected.

Mr. Getz is extensively interested in real estate, possessing land in Mercer County, Ill., and in the States of Minnesota and Kansas.

In his religious faith our subject is a Christian Apostolic. At Morton, in 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Hauter, a native of Tazewell County, and five children have been born to them, viz.: Joseph, John, Edward, Samuel and Benjamin. The parents of Mr. Getz were John and Jacobbena (Sommers) Getz, the former being a native of Germany and the latter of Tazewell County.

JOHN GILBERT.

John Gilbert, son of Adam and Catherine (Diffenbaugh) Gilbert, was born in Maryland, January 28, 1830, and fixed his residence in Tazewell County in March, 1854. Both his parents were born in Maryland, the father residing in Carroll County during the Civil War. Both the Confederate and Union armies were camped near his home, and his family had to hide all their horses and cattle to prevent them being taken for food by the soldiers. In 1858 he came West on a visit to his son, and died in 1866. His wife departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

After John Gilbert arrived in Tazewell County in 1854, he rented land until his marriage, when

he purchased a farm in Hittle Township, Section 18, for which he paid \$30 per acre. This was the first part of the town to be settled. Since then he has gradually added to his possessions until now the proprietor of 283 1-2 acres, which he has greatly improved by cultivation and the addition of several substantial buildings, being a stockraiser as well as a farmer.

Mr. Gilbert is a Methodist in his religious belief and, in politics, a Republican. For many years he has served his town as School Director.

In February, 1856, our subject was married, in Pekin, to Miss Martha Ann Taylor, and of this union the following children were born: Ambrose, who died aged twenty-four years; Harry E., and John, both of whom are married and live in North Dakota; George W., single and a resident of North Dakota; Roy E., who lives at home; Julia, married and living in Missouri; Massey, married and residing in Nebraska; Ida, living in Missouri; and Maggie and Bell, living with their parents. Mrs. Gilbert is the daughter of Henry and Keziah (Lemon) Taylor, who were born in Ohio. Her maternal grandparents, the Lemons, were natives of England.

ALEXANDER GILES.

Alexander Giles was born in New Jersey July 5, 1824, and received his education in the public schools of that state. He worked on the farm for his father until two years after his marriage, when he himself purchased a farm which he conducted for about twelve years. Selling his property he moved to Tazewell County, where he bought 210 acres of land, making this tract his homestead for fifteen years, when he located in Delavan Township and there became proprietor of 320 acres two and three-quarters miles southwest of the city. Here he engaged in agriculture in 1873, remaining on the homestead until 1880, when he retired from active farming and took up his residence in Delavan, where he has since lived. He has gradually added to his possessions in Delavan Township until now he is the proprietor of 700 acres of land.

Mr. Giles is a Baptist in religious faith, and was a trustee in his church for ten years. In

politics he is a Republican, and held the office of School Director for nine years.

Mr. Giles' first marriage occurred at Plainfield, N. J., January 18, 1846, when he was united to Miss Rosanna M. Brokaw, who was born September 12, 1824. They had nine children, six of whom are living: Margaretta A., Manning S., M. Augusta, Alexander, Jr., Eliza and Elmer E. Mrs. Giles died in Delavan January 9, 1902.

On November 3, 1903, he was married at Amboy, Ill., to Mrs. Fidelia Miller, who was born at Terra Haute, Ind., November 21, 1832. Besides his farms in Delavan Township, Mr. Giles owns four houses and lots in Delavan, 200 acres near Atlanta, Ill., and 317 acres in Pike County, Ill. His paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Giles, and his maternal grandfather, John Clawson, were both natives of New Jersey. The parents of our subject, Benjamin E. and Mary (Clawson) Giles, were also born in New Jersey, the former in 1777 and the latter, in 1792.

GEORGE H. GLASS.

George H. Glass, Pekin, manager of the Citizen's Telephone Company, was born in Richmond, Va., on May 5, 1861, securing his education in the Richmond city schools and the Virginia Military School, and coming to Tazewell County in 1901. When his school days were over Mr. Glass was employed as a telegraph operator until 1883, when he became a solicitor and organizer for the Bell Telephone Company in South Baton Rouge, La., Atlanta, Ga. (in 1889), Raleigh, N. C., Wilmington, Del., and in several other places. In 1901 he came to Pekin, where he established the Citizens' Telephone Company, remaining as its manager to the present time. This company has about 1,000 phones in the city and county, and maintains direct communication with all the surrounding territory.

Mr. Glass was married on September 17, 1904, at Peoria to Mrs. Eva (Couch) Hills, a native of Maryland. Two children were born by the first marriage of Mrs. Glass: Airy and Crim H., both adopted by Mr. Glass. Politically our subject is a Democrat. He is prominent in the affairs of the secret and benevolent orders, being a Master Mason, Past Grand Chief Patriarch in the Odd Fellows fraternity and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. GOSSMEYER.

John Henry Gossmeyer, an extensive landowner and stockraiser of Deer Creek Township, who is demonstrating in his own creditable career the possibilities of farming in Illinois, was born July 8, 1848, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father, John H. Gossmeyer, a native of Hanover, Germany, settled at an early day.

John H. Gossmeyer, the father, came to America in 1835, and, after settling in Ohio, married Mary Fisher, after which he spent some time in Covington, Ky. Coming overland to Illinois in 1866, he located in Deer Creek Township, but, not being satisfied with his prospects, disposed of his farm and returned to Cincinnati. At a later period, he also returned to Deer Creek Township, where he purchased another farm and spent the balance of his life.

The self-supporting career of the subject of this sketch dates from the family arrival in Illinois in 1866, when he bought a farm in Mackinaw Township, and, after selling it, purchased a portion of his present homestead on Section 35. This proved productive and remunerative, and he has subsequently added to his property, until he now owns 410 acres, devoted principally to high-grade stock.

On October 23, 1895, Mr. Gossmeyer was married in Pekin, Ill., to Mrs. Johanna White (nee Dean), who was born in Woodford County, Ill., the daughter of Joseph and Anoliva Dean, both of whom came from Ohio and settled in Bloomington, Ill. Later Mr. Dean removed to Woodford County, Ill., and subsequently to Deer Creek Township, Tazewell County, where he rented a farm previous to purchasing the forty acres on Section 35, where he died at a venerable age.

Mr. Gossmeyer adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and for many years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his wife's former marriage four children were born: Minnie, Eliza (wife of Bert Francis, of Peoria), Anna and Emma.

HENRY P. GRAFF.

Henry Peter Graff was born in Germany, August 14, 1838, and came to Tazewell County in 1858. He was educated in the common schools and worked for his father until twenty-

six years of age, when he purchased from John Gaines 80 acres of land in Section 21, Little Mackinaw Township, for which he paid twenty-five dollars per acre. Mr. Graff has been a very successful stockraiser and farmer, and now owns 540 acres of land, on which he principally raises grain. A cyclone at one time destroyed his barns and corn-cribs, and badly damaged his house by blowing a portion of the barn through it. Many of his trees were also destroyed.

Mr. Graff was married in Pekin, Ill., September 4, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Imig, who was born in Germany April 14, 1845. She is the daughter of Carl and Wilhemina Imig, her parents emigrating from the Fatherland to the United States in 1858. Mr. Imig was a farmer in Little Mackinaw. He died in 1861, and his wife in 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Graff have eight children, viz.: Carl, Henry, Valentine, Lizzie, Anna, William, Emma and Louie. They are all living at home with the exception of Henry and Anna, who are married and residents of Nebraska.

Mr. Graff votes the Democratic ticket. His father, Henry Peter Graff, was born in Germany in 1795, and came to the United States in 1858, settling in Little Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County. The first farm he purchased consisted of eight acres on Section 32. At the time of his death, which occurred October 15, 1865, he was the owner of 120 acres. His wife, Anna Catherine Imig, was born in Germany in 1814, and died in 1877. Henry Peter Graff has served as School Trustee of his town.

DAVID GRANT.

David Grant, mine operator and general manager ice plant, Pekin, was born at Alton, Ill., August 6, 1860, and came to Tazewell County with his parents when three years of age. He is a son of Lewis and Agnes (Sneddon) Grant, the father being a native of Edinburg, born February 27, 1827, the mother's birth having occurred at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1834. Both the paternal grandfather, William Grant, and the maternal grandfather, David Sneddon, were natives of Scotland.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Pekin until twelve years of age, and then commenced to work in the mines,

one mile east of Pekin, for D. M. Alexander, continuing in his employ until 1886. In the latter year, with his father and three brothers, he sunk a shaft in the vicinity of Pekin and found a very productive mine, which they have since continued to operate, employing throughout the season an average of twenty men. In 1896 they added an ice plant to their business and have successfully conducted these interests ever since.

On March 27, 1886, Mr. Grant was married in California to Miss Louisa Lucas, who was born in 1865, and they are the parents of three children: Agnes, George and Katherine. Mr. Grant holds the position of general manager of the coal mine and ice plant, and is one of the energetic and progressive citizens of Pekin.

BENJAMIN L. GREELEY.

Benjamin Lyle Greeley, proprietor of a general merchandise establishment, Tremont, Ill., was born in Elm Grove Township, Tazewell County, Ill., January 1, 1866, the son of George Washington and Sarah (Becker) Greeley. His father, a native of Salisbury, N. H., was born January 31, 1824; his mother, in Albany, N. Y., July 24, 1827. Her parents, Adam P. and Sarah (Briggs) Becker, were natives of Schoharie County, N. Y., and of Rhode Island, respectively, and her grandparents, Peter and Maria (Froman) Becker, were both born in Schoharie County.

The paternal grandfather of Benjamin L. Greeley was Benjamin Greeley, who married Rebecca Whitcher, born near Franklin, N. H., not far from the early home of Mr. Greeley. The father of the latter, also named Benjamin Greeley, was also a native of Salisbury Township, Merrimack County, N. H. By trade he was a cooper, and in 1836 removed with his family to Tazewell County, where he purchased a farm in Elm Grove Township, on which he lived until his death, in 1857. His wife died in 1826.

George W. Greeley, the father of our subject, was twelve years old when he accompanied his father to Tazewell County, and in its schools he received a good education. For several years he was engaged in teaching, and in 1850 was married to Sarah Becker. The first land Mr. Greeley bought was located in

Section 2, Elm Grove Township, to which he added from time to time, until he owned a half section. In 1851 he helped organize the township, and was its first Collector. He also held the office of Supervisor, Assessor, Town Clerk and Commissioner of Highways, and was School Treasurer for thirty-eight years; also was Justice of the Peace twenty-one years.

During the later years of his father's life, on account of his parent's failing health, Benjamin L. Greeley had charge of the family homestead. His father died January 20, 1897. Benjamin L. remained on the farm until March, 1902, when with his mother and family, he removed to the village of Tremont, where his mother died January 24, 1903. His brothers, Edward H. and George D., are residents of California; his brother, James M., died September 28, 1883, and sister, Laura M., March 21, 1865.

Benjamin L. Greeley, during his residence in Elm Grove Township, has held the offices of Supervisor, School Treasurer, Collector and Assessor and Justice of the Peace. He was married in Elm Grove Township, March 3, 1892, to Miss Mary E. Simpson, a native of Pulaski County, Ky., and they have two children: George S. and Glenna Marie. Mrs. Greeley is the daughter of W. D. and Nana (Cox) Simpson, the former a native of North Carolina, who in early life removed from his native State to Pulaski County, Ky., and thence to Indiana in 1875. In 1882 he settled in Grove-land Township, Tazewell County, and after residing there eight years, removed to Elm Grove Township, where he and his wife are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Greeley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Greeley is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. GREEN.

William H. Green, an extensive land-owner of Tazewell County; in early days an active Whig and later for many years a Republican politician; a veteran of the Civil War; member of Bogardus Post, G. A. R. of Washington Township, Iowa County, Wis., and a pioneer of at least three distinct localities in the Middle West, comes of a family represented in Worcestershire, England, for many centuries, in which maritime county he himself was born, July 22, 1843, and where his father, William

Green first saw the light on October 13, 1812. His grandfather, John Green, was born in the same locality, and there passed his entire life.

On the maternal side, William H. Green is descended from ancestors by the name of Hands, his mother, Sarah, daughter of Lord Hands, having been born in Worcestershire in 1819.

The father, William Green, brought his family to America in 1848, his son, William H., being at that time five years of age. He settled on a farm in Iowa County, Wis., when that State was still a territory, and, after becoming well established in 1850 left his family for the gold diggings of the Pacific coast. In 1867 he located in Bremer County, Iowa, where he passed the balance of his life, and where he son William H., obtained the greater part of his education. The boy led an uneventful life until the commencement of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and under General Sherman, participated in many of the battles which have made his campaigns famous, among them being Savannah, Averysboro, Bentonville and Atlanta. At Bentonville he received a gun-shot wound in the leg, and after being captured was sent to Libby prison. In that notorious charnel-house he remained six weeks, and was then discharged from the service, June 25, 1865, having attained to the rank of Corporal.

During the two years succeeding the war Mr. Green worked in the coal mines in Iowa County, Wis., and then located at Tremont, where he remained another two years. He afterward rented land in the State and engaged in farming for a couple of years, but later located in what is now Marion County, Kan., where he obtained a soldier's claim to 160 acres. Here he was called upon to endure the hardships of frontier life, his nearest neighbor being fourteen miles distant, and Norton, the nearest village, was twenty-eight miles away.

Had it not been for the able assistance of Mr. Green, the aforementioned village would have been much slower in its growth, for he assisted in hauling lumber for the construction of the first houses, and otherwise contributed to its upbuilding. After four years passed in

Kansas, he located in Tazewell County, Ill., where he rented various tracts of land, until purchasing the farm of 348 acres upon which he lived until its recent sale. Since he has bought a half interest in eight acres of land in the northern part of Deer Creek Township, which he is having laid out as an addition to the village of Deer Creek, a number of lots having already been disposed of. He also owns 320 acres in Hancock County, Ill., and a residence on Delaware Avenue, Peoria, where he expects to remove in the near future.

On February 3, 1875, Mr. Green was married to Miss May Robinson, born in Tremont in 1855, and two of their children survive, viz.. Emma Gungerich and Arthur.

Mr. Green has filled various political positions in the different places in which he has lived, and has served as Supervisor of Deer Creek Township, as well as School Director several terms. He is a genial and generous-hearted man, cordial and considerate to his neighbors, and the soul of honor in all his business dealings.

HENRY S. GRIESEMER.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Griesemer, John and Elizabeth Griesemer, and his maternal grandparents, Michael and Barbara Luly, were natives of Germany. His father, Adam Griesemer, who was born in Germany, February 25, 1825, came to the United States in 1845, borrowing the money to pay his passage, and first landing in New York City. There he remained about one year, working at his trade, which was that of a tailor, and receiving only three dollars a month for his services. When about twenty-two years of age he removed to Ohio, where in October, 1849, he was married to Barbara Luly, also a native of Germany. While a resident of Ohio he worked at his trade and also engaged in farming.

In March, 1868, Mr. Griesemer removed to Illinois, settling on Section 23, Hopedale Township, Tazewell County, where he purchased a farm of 90 acres and commenced immediately to improve it. He became a very successful farmer, eventually owning about 400 acres.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Griesemer, as follows: Elizabeth, born August 3, 1851, died February 15, 1853; Adam C., born August 7, 1853; Mary, July 6, 1855; Theresa,

May 2, 1857; Barbara, August 20, 1859; Rosa, October 27, 1861; John, July 16, 1864; Clara, May 13, 1867; Charles, September 18, 1869; and Henry S., born in Hopedale, Tazewell County, July 20, 1872, being the subject of this sketch, who is still living at the old homestead. Mr. Henry Griesemer graduated from the Hopedale school, after which he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and now cultivates about 175 acres of land. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a Democrat. He was married in Hopedale January 17, 1900, to Miss Anna Ford, who was born in Quincy, Ill., August 26, 1873, his wife being the daughter of Ben S. and Mary (Russell) Ford, who came to Illinois from Kentucky. Mrs. Griesemer's father was a soldier in a Kentucky regiment during the Civil War.

Mr. Griesemer is a prosperous and energetic young man, and at present fills the position of President of the Farmers' County Institute of Tazewell County. He is a lover of good horses, and takes just pride in breeding some of the best in the community.

JESSE M. GUY.

Jesse M. Guy, clerk of Hittle Township High School, was born in Clayton Township, Perry County, Ohio, August 28, 1834, and came to Tazewell County in the spring of 1865. He obtained his early education in the public schools and, at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in Company K, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, his regiment being assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He served his country faithfully for three years and one month, and was mustered out October 27, 1864.

After the close of the war Mr. Guy returned to his native State and later started on a tour through the West, finally locating in Hittle Township, where he engaged in farming. He followed that occupation for sixteen years, when he came to Armington and entered the insurance business. In this line he has prospered, now owning a house and lot and other town property.

Mr. Guy is a member of the Christian Church and politically gives his support to the Democratic party. He has been a Notary Public for eighteen years; has held the office of Justice of the Peace several terms; was Township Supervisor for two years; Township School

Treasurer two years, and has been Assessor, Collector, Township Clerk, and at present (1904) is clerk of Hittle Township High School.

Mr. Guy's paternal grandfather, John Guy, was a native of Pennsylvania. His parents were Jesse and Sarah (Taylor) Guy, the father being a native of Washington County, Pa., while the mother was born in Fauquier County, Va. Jesse Guy lived in Ohio a number of years, and subsequently moved to Oak Grove, Lafayette County, Mo., where he resided until his death in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The mother, who was born in 1799, died in August, 1888.

The subject of this sketch, Jesse M. Guy, was married February 14, 1856, in Clayton Township, Perry County, Ohio, to Miss Dorinda Henderson, who was born in Harrison Township, in the county named, December 23, 1837. She is the daughter of Robert W. and Elizabeth (Evans) Henderson. Her father was born in Maryland, where he was married, and later migrated to Ohio, making the journey on horseback to his farm in Harrison Township. Subsequently, he conducted a hotel business in a town called Buckeye Cottage, where he remained until his death. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse M. Guy, of whom the following five survive: Samantha A., who resides at Wichita, Kan.; Melissa M., at home; Homer E., Oklahoma; Nora, Eureka, Ill.; and Robert A., Pekin, Ill.

EDWARD S. HAAS.

Edward S. Haas was born in Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, Ill., December 1, 1862, and received a common-school education. His paternal grandparents were Valentine and Mary (Mauck) Haas, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side of the family his grandparents were John and Hannah (Nixon) Orr, the former of whom was born in Virginia. His parents were Eli and Anna C. (Orr) Haas, the former being a native of Union County, Pa., and the latter of the State of Virginia. Eli Haas, the father, was one of the first settlers in Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, and by perseverance and intelligent industry became the owner of 2,000 acres of land. His location was on Section 30, Spring Lake Township, where he re-

sided until his death in 1882, his wife dying in 1896.

Edward S. Haas has spent his entire life on the old homestead in Spring Lake Township, where he has erected a very fine house. He is the proprietor of 2,000 acres of land, and is a thrifty and progressive farmer.

Mr. Haas was married to Miss Lucie L. Patterson, at Jacksonville, Ill., and they have two children—Eli and Catherine G. Mrs. Haas is the daughter of Frank and Catherine (Gest) Patterson, the former of whom came from Kentucky at an early day and settled in Morgan County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. Both of Mrs. Haas' parents are now deceased. In religion, Mr. Haas is a member of the Methodist Church, and politically is a supporter of the Republican party.

MARION HAINLINE.

Marion Hainline was born in Madison County, Ky., August 16, 1828, and came to Tazewell County in 1850. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one years he started for the West, via the Kentucky and Ohio rivers to the Mississippi, thence to St. Louis, and up the Illinois River to Pekin. There he purchased a farm of 56 acres on Section 3, on which there was a log cabin thirteen feet square. He then began life in earnest, and, by hard work and undaunted perseverance, has improved his land and added thereto until now he possesses 280 acres, which is valued at \$125 per acre. Here he and his wife are enjoying the fruits of their early labors, possessing the respect and esteem of all who know them.

In politics Mr. Hainline is a Democrat, and has held the office of School Director for nineteen years. On September 20, 1848, our subject was married, in Madison County, Ky., to Miss Ellen Shipton, who was born January 20, 1817, and they became the parents of five children, namely: John W., who married Miss Lizzie Lancaster; Lucy Ann, who became the wife of Arvey Eagern; George, who died at the age of three years while the family were journeying to Kentucky; Margaret, who died at the age of sixteen years, and Araminta, whose death occurred in her twenty-second year.

Mrs. Hainline was the daughter of Jesse and Patty (Hodges) Shipton, and was born in a

fort in Madison County, Ky. Her father, who was a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Madison County at a time when Indians were in possession of that region, and his family were obliged to live in a fort to secure protection from the savages. He and his wife always resided in Madison County. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hainline were George and Hannah (Dunford) Hainline, both natives of Virginia. On the maternal side of the family the grandparents were Aaron and Peggie (Horn) Horne. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth (Horne) Hainline, the former having been born in Virginia, in 1801, and the latter in Madison County, Ky., in 1806.

The grandfather and father of Mr. Hainline came to what is now Hittle Township, Tazewell County, in August, 1828, and entered 160 acres of land on Section 3. Later they returned to Kentucky, but subsequently located in Tazewell County, this time traveling on horseback the entire distance, as the weather was warm and the country without wagon-roads. The son was taken ill on the way and, after arriving at the homestead, died in 1828. The grandfather bought an improved farm, on which was a log house, on Section 3, which he continued to cultivate until his death, which occurred in 1848. Mrs. Hainline, the mother of Marion, died in Madison County, Ky., when the latter was fourteen years old.

SYLVESTER HAINLINE.

Sylvester Hainline, son of Henry and Nancy (Darnall) Hainline, was born in Boone County, Ky., December 18, 1821, and came to Tazewell County six years later (1827). He was educated in the common schools and remained on the home farm until he was about twenty-two years old, when he began his independent career. Originally he entered 80 acres of land, and later purchased 40 acres in Section 10, where he engaged in farming and stockraising, continuing in that line of industry to the present time.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hainline were George and Hannah Hainline. His father, Henry Hainline, was a native of Virginia. He lived for a time in Kentucky, and located in Tazewell County in 1827, where he engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Black Hawk

War, he enlisted as a private and rendered faithful service.

Sylvester Hainline, our subject, was married in Tazewell County, July 20, 1843, to Miss Anna Forbes, born in Ohio, December 6, 1826. Six children were born of this union; Angeline, deceased; Elias, who was killed in the Civil War; Alonzo, who died in Kansas; Melissa, Emma and Ella, the last named being deceased. Mrs. Hainline died February 27, 1856.

Mr. Hainline's second wife was Miss Elizabeth Hieronymus, a daughter of Harry Hieronymus, who was born in Boone County, Ky., whence he removed to Missouri and there died. Of this marriage four children were born: Jesse H., who is in Montana; Lucy R., who lives in Iowa; Fred H., and Polly M. The daughter last named married William DeLong as her first husband. Her second husband is William Kampf, and by the two marriages she is the mother of five children, namely: Hazel De Long, Clive O. De Long, Dora M. De Long, Avice Kampf and Gitona Kampf.

FRED HAMSUIT.

Fred Hamsuit, for the past eight years agent of the Royal Oil Company, Pekin, Ill., was born in Cook County, Ill., in 1851, and came to Tazewell County with his father Henry Hamsuit, in 1860. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, eventually engaging in farming, on his own responsibility, in Spring Lake Township. About 1894 he settled at Pekin, and purchased a fine residence on Park Street.

Mr. Hamsuit has since taken a deep interest in the general affairs of the city, stanchly supporting the Democratic party, and ably discharging his duties as Road Commissioner. His long association with the Royal Oil Company is sufficient guarantee of his faithfulness and efficiency, and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen argues well for his sterling personal characteristics.

In 1878 Mr. Hamsuit married Addie Leach, who was born in Pekin, and they are the parents of two children, Fred and Lulu.

CHRISTIAN HANING.

Christian Haning, Supervisor of Little Mackinaw Township, was born in Hopedale Township, Tazewell County, February 28, 1863, and

educated in the public schools of that vicinity. His maternal grandfather, William Graff, was a native of Germany, as also were his parents, John Christian and Eva (Graff) Haning.

John C. Haning emigrated from Germany about 1850, and first settled in Pekin, Ill., whence he removed to Hopedale Township and engaged in farming on land where the village of Hopedale now stands, but at that time owned by the Orendorffs. He purchased a farm of 160 acres in Little Mackinaw Township to which he added, until, at the time of his death, at the age of fifty-five years, he possessed 480 acres.

The son, Christian Haning, the subject of this sketch, began life as an independent farmer after reaching the age of twenty-one, when he secured several acres of land on Section 25, in Little Mackinaw, to which he has gradually added, until at the present time he has 160 acres, besides which he possesses 300 acres in the Township of Hittle.

In religious faith Mr. Haning is a member of the German Church. Politically, he supports the Democratic party, and has been Road Commissioner since 1893, was elected Supervisor of the Town of Little Mackinaw, and has been School Director for several years.

Mr. Haning was married in Little Mackinaw Township, March 4, 1884, to Miss Minna Schroeder, and they have three children: Alfred E., Della Elizabeth, and Freeman, Jr.

Mrs. Haning was born in Little Mackinaw Township, June 14, 1862, the daughter of Ernest and Wilhelmina (Imig) Schroeder. Her father came from Germany to Illinois in 1852 and located at Little Mackinaw, where he worked by the month until he secured enough money to purchase forty acres of land two miles west of Minier. He eventually became an extensive land-owner, his holdings amounting to about 1,000 acres. Both he and his wife are deceased.

EDWIN A. HARNISH.

Edwin August Harnish was born in Pekin, Ill., November 30, 1865. His father, Adolph Harnish, and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Schniteman, were born in Germany, the latter on July 16, 1843.

Mr. Harnish received his education in the public and high schools of Pekin. At the age

of fifteen he obtained employment in a plow factory, where he remained two years, after which he worked for two years more at the tinner's trade for Christopher & Roos, that firm now being known as the Pekin Hardware Company. On leaving there he was employed by the Heisel Grocery Company for a year, and then went to George Lucas, who was also in the grocery business, where he remained until 1892, at which time he formed a partnership with Henry Gulon.

In 1895 Mr. Harnish purchased Mr. Gulon's interest in the business, which he has since conducted alone. He has one of the neatest stores in this line in the city. On September 18, 1902, Mr. Harnish was married to Miss Tina Zimmer. One child has blessed this union—Ruth Helen, born June 14, 1903. Mr. Harnish is a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, and is identified with the order of Modern Woodmen and the Masonic fraternity. In politics, he is a Republican.

REV. WILLIAM B. HARRIS.

Rev. William Barnett Harris, retired preacher and farmer, and owner of his present home in Mackinaw Township, since 1865, was born near Drake's Creek, Warren County, Ky., August 22, 1813, and on the paternal side is of English-Scotch-Irish ancestry. His maternal grandparents were Thomas and Sally (Morris) Highsmith, of Georgia, and his mother was formerly Nancy Highsmith; born in Burke County, Ga., March 23, 1782, and died Nov. 2, 1862. His paternal grandfather, James Harris, emigrated from England to Western Pennsylvania with his parents and after their death, during the year of their arrival, was adopted into the home of a Mr. McClure. His career was dignified by seven years of service in the Continental Army during the Revolution, in which he attained to the rank of Captain, and his death occurred in Green County, Ky., in 1796, at the age of fifty-seven years.

The son, William H., the father of William B. Harris, removed to Rockbridge County, Va., as a young man, thence to Green County, Ky., and later to Warren County, in the same State. He was ordained a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in 1812, two years after the organization of that denomination, and his example proved far reaching in its influence,

inasmuch as it inspired what was perhaps the largest following in any one family to be continuously associated with the church during all but two years of its entire history.

Mr. Harris preached the Gospel during his entire active life, and was a prominent factor in establishing the church in Pennsylvania. A gifted writer as well as a forceful speaker, he published a volume of hymns in 1824, and otherwise contributed to the religious literature of the day. He had twelve sons and five daughters, and lived to be the grandfather of ninety-three children. Of this unusually large family but two survive—William Barnett and Mrs. Nancy L. Blewett, the latter a resident of Texas. Six of the sons became ministers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, viz.: David R., Alexander C., William B., Josiah G., Chatham D., and Lewis D. David R. was one of the most gifted of the sons, being a famous Greek and Latin scholar, and for a number of years principal of the Pilot Knob Academy, of Kentucky. Chatham D. and Alexander C. preached in Illinois for years, and both died in Bloomington, in that State.

William Barnett Harris was educated at Pilot Knob Academy, Simpson County, Ky., from which he was graduated in the class of 1833, afterward teaching in his Alma Mater, and elsewhere in Kentucky, until he entered the ministry. He became a licensed preacher in 1840, and in 1847 was regularly ordained, being then thirty-four years of age. For a number of years he had charge of a church at Dry Fork, Ky., and in 1864 came overland to West Union, Clark County, Ill., where he filled a pulpit for fifteen years. In the meantime, in 1865, he settled on his present farm in Mackinaw Township, which he has converted into a valuable property, and maintained a home noted for its culture and refinement.

On March 1, 1836, Mr. Harris was united in marriage with Harriet B. Paisley, who was born in Logan County, Ky., October 15, 1817, and died April 13, 1888. There were twelve children of this union, nine of whom are living, and Mr. Harris has thirty-four grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Harris was a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Perry) Paisley, the latter of South Carolina, and whose mother (formerly a McGoffin), came of a Royal Irish family. Of the

children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Almairinda Jane, the oldest, is now Mrs. A. J. Perry, of McLean County, Ill.; Chianthus is living at home; Clarinda C. (deceased), wife of I. E. Williams; William Rowland is a nurseryman of Tecumseh, Neb.; Cyllenne M. J. is deceased. David R. lives in Danvers, Ill.; John Quincy is deceased; Waldo Bird is a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of Morton, Ill.; Henry Barnett lives in Mackinaw Township; James Samuel is an attorney of Tecumseh, Neb.; Harriet Ann and Polly Susan live at the paternal homestead. Mr. Harris has given all of his children the advantages of a good education, and, as will be seen, many are occupying positions of trust in their respective communities.

During the Civil War, Mr. Harris espoused the cause of the Union, although surrounded by Rebel neighbors, and at one time was arrested by the Confederates. Since 1849 he has been a staunch Prohibitionist, and in 1851 joined the Masonic Order at Adairville, Ky., in 1859 taking an active part in the convention at Fairview, Ky., which framed the constitution of the I. O. G. T. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Harris has passed the ninety-first milestone on life's journey, but still retains an interest in his farm, his friends, and his numerous progeny. His life has been a serene and useful one, interspersed with struggles and deprivations, and such hardships as characterized the arduous careers of the early preachers of the Middle West. Living close to his highest ideals, he has been compensated on every hand, and has found life gracious and bright, as well as full of infinite opportunity.

WESLEY B. HARVEY.

Wesley B. Harvey, Washington, Ill., was born in Newark, Ohio, December 15, 1824, the son of James and Mary Ann (Biningsley) Harvey. In 1828 he came to Tazewell County with his parents, who located within one and one-half miles of what is now Washington.

Mr. Harvey was educated in the common schools of Tazewell County, and at the age of twenty one became an independent farmer in Deer Creek Township, where he remained until 1858. He then sold his farm and moved to Washington, where he has engaged in no ac-

tive business with the exception of his dealings in real estate.

In his political views, Mr. Harvey is a Republican. He has been Justice of the Peace of Washington for twenty years, Supervisor of the Town for ten years, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the M. E. Church for forty five years. In 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving two years.

In December, 1849, Mr. Harvey married Eliza Barrett, daughter of J. P. Barrett, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., who died in April, 1891. In July, 1892, he was united in marriage, at Eureka, Ill., to Mrs. Nancy (Forbes) Sheppard, widow of Dr. R. H. Sheppard.

JOHN HAYES.

John Hayes, retired farmer, is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Mahoney) Hayes, both of whom were natives of Ireland. He himself was born in Ireland in 1818, came to America in 1847, and located in Tazewell County in 1850. After receiving his education in private schools of his native town, he worked on his father's farm for a number of years. He then emigrated to the United States, first locating in New York State, where he engaged in farming for three years. As stated, he removed to Tazewell County in 1850, where he conducted a rented farm until 1868, when he purchased land two miles southeast of Delavan, which he has since improved and still owns. In 1894 he moved to the city and built his present residence, at the corner of Third and Cedar streets.

Mr. Hayes is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He has always been a very active, industrious and successful man. He was married at Peoria, April 15, 1855, to Miss Margaret Feehan, daughter of James and Anastatia (Keneally) Feehan, who was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, September 20, 1834, and was brought to America by her parents in 1840. Of eight children born to them the following three survive: Mary Ellen, Margaret Louise, and James Edward.

JOSEPH L. HAYWARD.

Joseph Lyman Hayward, Tremont, surveyor and farmer, was born in Bridgewater, Ply-

mouth County, Mass., October 17, 1819, being the son of Joseph and Sylvia (Conant) Hayward. His mother's parents, Sylvanus and Sylvia Conant, were natives of Massachusetts.

The Hayward family has long been represented in New England, the first of the family to arrive in Massachusetts being Thomas Hayward, who came from England in a sailing vessel, and settled in Duxbury, Mass., before 1638. Ten years later he was made a freeman, and his name appears among the very earliest settlers and proprietors of Bridgewater. He died in 1681.

Thomas Hayward was his son, and he was among the earliest military men of the colony, being appointed Lieutenant in 1667, and Captain in 1692. He was a Magistrate, and among the Governor's assistants. In 1692 he was chosen Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Sessions. His death occurred August 15, 1698, and was occasioned by a fall from his horse. He left a widow, Sarah.

John Hayward, son of Thomas, married Sarah Mitchell, and died in 1710. His son, Deacon Thomas Hayward, born in 1674, married Bethiah, daughter of William Pratt, in 1706, and died in 1741; his widow survived him four years. Seth Hayward, son of Deacon Thomas, was born February 29, 1721, married Tabitha Pratt (born March 7, 1725), and their son, Solomon (born at Plymouth, Mass., January 27, 1754), married Zerviah Washburn (born at Plymouth, Mass., April 9, 1760). Their son, Joseph, the father of our subject, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., August 29, 1786, and died at Hampton, Ill., September 1, 1843. His wife, Sylvia Conant, was born at Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Mass., May 27, 1791, and died at Hampton, Ill., March 28, 1882.

Joseph Lyman Hayward, who stands in the eighth generation of his family in America, was educated in the local schools of his boyhood home, and accompanied his parents, in 1837, when they removed to the West, to make a home in Tazewell County. His father, who had been a mechanic in the East, purchased a farm, in Section 31, Morton Township, Tazewell County, where he lived the remainder of his life. Joseph L. came into possession of this farm and lived upon it for forty-eight years. He was both farmer and surveyor, serving one term as County Surveyor. In 1886 he

moved to Tremont, where he now resides, his home being east of the Public Square.

Since his removal to Tremont, Mr. Hayward has also engaged in surveying, and given his sons much valuable assistance in the grain business. While living in Morton Township he was Commissioner of Highways, Assessor, Collector and School Director.

Mr. Hayward was married March 2, 1843, at Tremont, to Miss Mary C. Selah, who was born in New York City, on September 28, 1824. She was a daughter of Morris and Mary C. (Harris) Selah. Her father was also a native of New York, where he was a contractor and builder in the earlier years of the last century. In 1836 he located at Tremont, Ill., where he long worked along these lines, constructing many of the residences of Tremont and the adjacent country.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hayward were born eight children: Mary Caroline, born March 20, 1844; Joseph Morris, born May 31, 1845, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1866, and a practicing physician of Hopedale, Ill., where he died July 20, 1871; James Taylor, November 24, 1848; Sylvia Conant, October 2, 1851; Alice E., born June 15, 1855, and died September 23, 1856; Sigourney Augustus, August 29, 1857; Helen Stone, Feb. 3, 1863, and Eugene Grant, December 23, 1868. Mrs. Hayward died October 4, 1895.

Mr. Hayward is a Republican, and, in company with nine others, gave his maiden vote (viva voce) for Wm. H. Harrison for President, in 1840. He is the only survivor in 1904, and has voted at every Presidential election since that date.

JAMES HECK.

James Heck was born in Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, January 6, 1859, and received his education in its public schools. He was engaged in farming until thirty years of age, when he removed to Peoria and there entered the commission business, following the same for four years. He then located in Groveland, where, for seven years, he was interested in a general merchandise store, but subsequently became associated with Roberts, Moschel & Mosiman as manager of their grain elevator; he is also overseer of the local telephone service in Groveland.

Mr. Heck has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has held the office of Town Clerk for four terms. Socially, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious views is a Methodist. In 1889 he was married, in Spring Lake Township, to Miss Etta Porter, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Van Arsdale) Porter, and they have one daughter, Jessie. D. J. Heck, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Kentucky, and married Miss Mary Fleming, who was born in Ohio.

ANDREW HEILMANN.

Andrew Heilmann, contractor and builder, Pekin, Ill., is a native of Germany, born in 1850, being the son of George and Christine (Rodenhaus) Heilmann, both of whom were also born in the Fatherland. When sixteen years old, Mr. Heilmann decided to try his fortune in the New World, and in 1866 emigrated to the United States, locating in Pekin. Having received his early education in the common schools of his native country, upon arriving at his destination he followed the carpenter's trade, and devoted his attention so closely to this line of work, that at present, in connection with Mr. Zimmer, he is conducting one of the leading contracting and building enterprises of his adopted city.

Mr. Heilmann was married at Pekin, in 1874, to Miss Barbara M. Sackenreuther, and of this union six children have been born: Rosa, Lizzie, Mamie, Minnie, Maggie (deceased), and Martha. He is a member of St. Paul's Church, and, in politics, is an active member of the Republican party, having served two terms as Alderman of the Fourth Ward.

ELI E. HEIPLE.

Eli E. Heiple, who is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family, was born in the Keystone State, June 30, 1830, and settled in Tazewell County, on April 5, 1857. His education was received in the public schools of his native place, and until the year named he was a clerk in a dry-goods store in Pennsylvania. After coming to Tazewell County he was employed by Andrews, Miles & Co., for seven years, and then accepted a position in the bank of Anthouy & Denharts, where he remained

two years. In 1867, in partnership with H. Mahle, he engaged in the grain, coal and stock business and has continued in that line ever since.

Mr. Heiple is a Lutheran in his religious belief. Politically, he has always stood for Republican principles and has held the office of Town Assessor and Town Clerk for thirty years.

Mr. Heiple's first marriage was to Miss Mary E. Snyder, in February, 1850. She died in 1836, leaving two boys, Augustus H. and Frank S. His second marriage, by which there were no children, occurred at Washington, Tazewell County, in October, 1888, to Miss Charlotte E. Mahle.

The great-grandfather, Christian Heiple, was born in Pennsylvania in 1730. The paternal grandfather, John Heiple, married Elizabeth Cable. They were both natives of the Keystone State. The maternal grandfather, Frederick Walker, was also born in Pennsylvania. The parents of our subject, Henry J. and Harriet (Walker) Heiple, were natives of the same State.

CARL G. HERGET.

Carl G. Herget, manufacturer and banker, Pekin, Ill., was born in the city where he now resides, August 30, 1865, and is the son of John and Ernestine (Schreck) Herget (see sketch of John Herget in this history). He was educated in the common and high schools of his native place and, for three years, followed the occupation of a clerk with a view to fitting himself for the wholesale grocery trade. He then entered the employ of J. & G. Herget, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, his father, John Herget, being the senior member of the firm. After continuing with the firm for some time, he went to old Mexico to look after some extensive mining interests belonging to his father.

After remaining three years in Mexico and disposing of his father's interests, Mr. Herget returned to Pekin in 1889, and was employed by the Star Distilling Company, operated by J. & G. Herget, remaining with them until 1892, when they sold out and during the same year built the plant of the Globe Distilling Company. Carl G. retained his connection with this concern until it was sold to the

Standard Distilling and Distributing Company in 1898. Since then he has been the manager of the Globe Distilling Company's works, operating them for the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

Mr. Herget is also a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Pekin, of the Turner-Hudnut Company, The American Brewing Company, and the Pekin Stave and Manufacturing Company, and owns an interest in the Globe Cattle Company. He is a large land owner in Mason, Menard, and Madison counties, Ill. He is also a Trustee of the Pekin Library and of the Pekin Cemetery Association, and ex-President of the Tazewell Club, of which he is a director at the present time (1905).

In politics Mr. Herget is a Republican, but has never held a public office, and is not an office-seeker. Fraternally, he is associated with the Masonic Order as a Mystic Shriner and a Knight Templar. On October 12, 1904, he was married to Miss Olga J. Commentz, of Appleton, Wis., and now resides at 800 East Washington Street.

GEORGE HERGET.

If we have kindly words for men, we should deem it a privilege to speak of them while they live. Those who have reached the allotted three-score and ten, and all along the way have been exemplars of those virtues which mark manliness and exalt citizenship, are deserving full meed of praise, as they round out a life of integrity and beneficent usefulness. To speak of Mr. Herget as one who has lived long and lived well, is but to express the conviction of all those who have known him best.

Born May 9, 1833, the subject of this sketch is a native of Hergeshausen, Kreis Dieburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. His father, Philip, was born in the same place in 1800, and served as an officer in the German army, after which he followed his trade of a wagonmaker, together with farming pursuits. The mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Reuling and who was born in Hergeshausen, was the daughter of George Reuling, a well-to-do farmer of Hesse-Darmstadt; she died in 1836. The father died in Pekin, in September, 1871.

The three children born to Philip and Margaret Herget are: George, of this sketch;

John, who died in Pekin in September, 1899, and Mary, the wife of Nicholas Reuling, of Pekin. The father married as his second wife Miss Anna Klein, and they had five children: Margareta, who became the wife of Adam George (both being now deceased); Mary, who married John Fraeger; Philip; Catherine, wife of John Block, and Madeline, wife of George Meisinger, of Peoria, Ill. Of the four living children, all but the last named are residents of Pekin.

Mr. Herget spent his boyhood in his native land, and there learned the trade of a wagon-maker. In 1852 he took passage at Havre, France, on a sailing vessel bound for America, and after landing in New York, proceeded to Gettysburg, where he was employed at his trade until the fall of 1853. Then coming West, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, he settled in Pekin, where he found employment in the T. & H. Smith carriage-works. In 1858 he engaged in the retail grocery business. Two years later he was joined by his brother John, forming the partnership of J. & G. Herget. In 1870 they erected the store building at the corner of Court and North Fourth Streets where, since its completion, he has conducted an extensive business, being for some time in the wholesale grocery and liquor trade.

In 1888 Mr. Herget assisted in the organization of the Pekin Stave and Manufacturing Company, and has since been its President. In the fall of 1888, with other family interests he built the Star Distillery; in 1890, the Crescent Distillery, and, in 1892, the Globe Distillery. This is the largest distilling house in Pekin, having a capacity of 5,000 bushels per day. The year 1900 witnessed the building and completion of the Illinois Sugar Refining Company, and Mr. Herget became largely interested in it. In addition to these enterprises, he is also interested in the Globe Cattle Company, which annually feeds from 6,000 to 7,000 head of cattle. He was honored by being elected the first President of the Pekin Park District. As will be seen, he deservedly ranks among the most prominent and successful business men in Central Illinois, and his position in the financial world has been reached only by the exercise of sound business principles and unswerving integrity. He is a safe counsellor, and has always been an advocate

of the cause of justice and right, in whatever capacity he may have been called upon to act.

Mr. Herget has frequently been called to public position by his fellow-citizens, but has never been an aspirant for political office. He has served in the City Council, on the Board of Education and has represented the city in the County Board of Supervisors. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party.

One of the notable benefactions bestowed by Mr. Herget upon the community was the presentation to the city of the site upon which the Carnegie Library Building stands. He was one of the founders of the St. Paul's Evangelical Church, and, ever since its organization, has been one of its most liberal contributors.

Mr. Herget was married in Pekin, in 1861, to Miss Caroline Goehner, born in that place and the daughter of George Goehner, an old settler and prominent farmer of Tazewell County. To this union four children have been born: Henry G.; Mary L., wife of George Ehrlicher; William F., and Carrie A., wife of C. A. Harnish—all residents of Pekin. The members of the family stand high in the social circles of the city, and are universally respected for worth and nobility of character.

HENRY G. HERGET.

Henry G. Herget, manufacturer, Pekin, Ill., was born in Pekin, January 28, 1862, and was married to Miss Helen E. Aydelott of Pekin, on October 5, 1893. He is the elder son of George Herget, and attended the German and English schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he took a course in the public schools, and later in the college at Elmhurst, Ill. Returning to Pekin, he assumed a position in the wholesale grocery establishment of his father.

In 1890 Mr. Herget supervised the erection of the building, and became President of the Crescent Distilling Company; in 1900, organized and built the Illinois Sugar Refinery (by far the largest manufacturing establishment in Tazewell County), and continued to serve as Vice-President and manager of the establishment until it was merged, with other glucose concerns, in the Corn Products Company, of which he is still a director. Other official positions which he occupies, in connection with

prominent business enterprises, include a directorship in the Farmers' National Bank of Pekin; the Presidency of the Citizens' Gas and Electric Company, and Secretary of the Pekin Stave and Manufacturing Company, in which he also holds the position of General Manager. The latter is a corporation with a capital stock of \$500,000, owning a large cooperage plant in Pekin, with extensive stave, heading, lumber and timber interests in Arkansas.

Mr. Herget is also Vice-President of the Doud Stock Car Company, operating about 2,000 stock-cars on different railroads, besides being interested with his father in the Globe Cattle Company. He is a charter member of the Tazewell Club, and was its President at the time of the erection and inauguration of its new building; a member of the Union League Club, Chicago, and of the Creve Coeur and Country Clubs, of Peoria.

JOHN HERGET.

John Herget, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hergershausen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 27, 1830, and was a son of Philip and Margaret (Reuling) Herget, the former of whom was born in Germany in 1800. The maternal grandfather, George Reuling, was also a native of Germany. Mr. Herget spent the earlier years of his life in the city of his birth, where he learned the wagonmaker's trade under the personal supervision of his father. He came to America in 1849 and settled in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., where he remained one year and then removed to Gettysburg, Pa., working at his trade there until 1853.

In the latter year (1853) Mr. Herget located in Pekin and entered the employ of T. & H. Smith, carriage manufacturers, remaining with them until 1866, when, with his brother, under the firm name of J. & G. Herget, he started in a grocery business in a building located where the German-American Bank now stands. In 1870 the brothers erected a double store, diagonally northwest from their former building on Court Street, to which they removed, continuing in the wholesale grocery and liquor business until 1891. They then retired from the grocery business, devoting all their time to various other enterprises.

Subsequently Mr. Herget was one of the

organizers of the Star and Crscent distilleries with which he was identified until 1892, when the property was disposed of to Samuel Woolner. He was also the founder of the Globe Distilling Company, was interested in the Pekin Steam Cooperage Company, Gas and Electric Light Company, Turner-Hudnut Grain Firm, Globe Cattle Company, The Farmer's National Bank, The Beet Sugar Factory, and was also a large holder of real estate.

As above mentioned, Mr. Herget came to Tazewell County in 1853, and just prior to his location there was married at Gettysburg, Pa., to Miss Ernestine Schreck, who was born in Saxony near Saxe-Weimar. Of this union the following eight children were born: Mary, who died in 1866; Emma, now Mrs. John Nolte; Lena, who became the wife of D. D. Velde; Martha, who married George Steinmetz; Bertha, now the wife of Mayor W. J. Conzelman; George, John, and C. G. Herget.

In religion, Mr. Herget was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, of which he was one of the founders, and to which his contributions were always most liberal. Politically, he was affiliated with the Republican party and held several important public offices, among them being those of Alderman, Supervisor, and Mayor. He was an incumbent of the Mayoralty during the years 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Herget was a man of stalwart physique, and all his life had been a man of excellent habits and in the enjoyment of good health. But, about the 12th of September, 1899, he was attacked by malaria, which slowly developed into ascending paralysis and, under its insidious approaches, he passed quietly and peacefully away on the 21st day of that month.

From the above narrative, the conclusion is at once reached, that Mr. Herget was an exceptionally good business man; but it is well known that he was not so absorbed in the accumulation of money as to have no leisure for the enjoyments which spring from right living. His home was the abode of sensible and healthful happiness, and his life furnished an example to be emulated by all those who wish to attain ideals of honest and manly citizenship. He enjoyed due reward for all his labor—an affectionate help-mate, a family of appreciative children, an honored place in the community, and the respect and confidence of

all who knew him. He was a man of great force of character and tireless energy, yet possessed of a most kindly and charitable disposition, firm in his friendships and true to his convictions of right. It is eminently true that the world was better for his living.

CHARLES HEROLD.

Charles Herold was born in Pekin in the year 1857. At the age of eleven years he removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he obtained his education in the common schools. When nineteen years of age he returned to Pekin, remaining four years, when he again located in Iroquois County, where for seven years he was engaged in farming. Returning to Pekin he entered the saloon business, which he conducted for about three years, and afterward gave his attention to teaming. This occupation he followed for six or seven years, when he removed to East Bluff, where he is now engaged in fruit gardening, in connection with general teaming.

Mr. Herold is highly respected, energetic and industrious, and has succeeded in all his undertakings. He is a Democrat, and has held the office of Constable. He was married in Pekin, in 1879, to Miss Sophie Prettig, and their five children are as follows: Herman, Katie, Chris, Peter and William.

CHARLES L. HESS.

Charles L. Hess, a successful farmer and large stockraiser, was born in Rockingham County, Va., September 3, 1850, and received his education in the schools of that county. He was a resident of Virginia during the War of the Rebellion. In February, 1876, he removed to Tazewell County, where he worked by the month for a few years, and then purchased a farm on Section 32, Hopedale Township. This tract he cultivated and otherwise improved, and, selling the place, bought another farm on Section 26 and 27, one-half mile west of the village of Hopedale, where he now resides.

Mr. Hess was married in Hopedale, during the year 1887, to Miss Laura Strange, who was born November 1, 1864, in Menard County, Ill. She was the daughter of C. W. and Anna (Turner) Strange, who came from Kentucky at an early day and settled in Menard County,

where the father engaged in farming. He, with his wife, has passed away.

Mr. Hess has a family of three children, whose names are: Virginia, Mary Ethel, and Eunice Charlotte. He is a Democrat, and, in his religious belief, a Methodist. He has for several years satisfactorily filled the position of School Director, and is a member of the Order of Woodmen, No. 3007.

Joseph Hess, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Augusta County, Va., in the year 1810, and married Anna Rowdybush, daughter of Whiteside Rowdybush, a native of Switzerland. She was born in Rockingham County, Va., 1812, and died in 1874. Mr. Hess resided in Virginia until he was quite old, and then became a resident of Illinois, living with his son until his death in 1899.

GEORGE A. HEYL.

George A. Heyl, unquestionably the best known and most extensive breeder, dealer, and exhibitor of fancy stock and fowls in Tazewell County, represents the second generation of a family identified with stock interests in Central Illinois since the later '40s. He comes honestly by his business preference, for his father, Christian Heyl, has been similarly employed during his entire active life, and at the present time, after an extremely useful and active career in Mason County, is scarcely less interested than his son in the stock development of the State.

Christian Heyl was born in Germany and came to America in 1833, locating first in Groveland Township, Tazewell County, but soon after removed to his farm in Mason County. From general farming he turned his attention to the breeding of fine horses, in time sending forth from his fertile pastures some of the finest thoroughbreds of which Illinois could boast. He purchased and brought to Mason County its first imported horses, among which was Arlin, a draft horse, and Val Un Vent, a coach horse, which brought its owner a large sum. In 1875 he began the breeding of Poland-China hogs, and in 1881 brought the forerunners of his present Poland-China herd, one of the most valuable in the State. He is a successful and influential man, and with his wife, formerly Sarah Lux, a native of New York and daughter of George Lux, has a home

noted for its good cheer and hospitality. To a greater extent than his other children, his son George inherits his good judgment and liking for stock, and while still young the youth began to exhibit the home products at the fairs in the country.

In 1891 our subject began an independent farming and stockraising career on a farm near Washington, Tazewell County, devoting his attention principally to blooded hogs and poultry. In 1892 his efforts were rewarded by a number of prizes won at two exhibitions, and in 1894 he made exhibits at the State Fair and at three poultry shows, receiving one hundred and twenty-eight first, and seventeen second premiums. He has thirty-two varieties of the finest land and water fowls known in America. His herd of swine is headed by a patriarch called Black Chief's Rival, one of the most valuable of his class in the State, other members of the registered and blooded herd of twenty-four including Young Chief Perfection and Hadley's Half Sister. The quality of this breed of hogs may be judged when it is known that, at public sale in January, 1896, forty-seven hogs averaged \$75 each. The following August the entire offering brought at public sale an average of \$103, while at other public sales the average has reached \$120. Mr. Heyl is also much interested in Shetland ponies, and upon his pastures browse fifty of these attractive little creatures, all of which follow the leadership of the well known David Harum (4146). This farm is one of the most interesting devoted to stock in the State of Illinois—the variety raised, the scientific care expended, and the adoption of all that is progressive and practical in farm equipment, causing it to be altogether unique and instructive to the student of stock and fowl breeding.

Mr. Hoyl's business is not only large, but it is of necessity growing; for few others can furnish such entire satisfaction as to excellence of breed and exactness of pedigree. He is a marked success, because he likes his work, and because study and high aims, grit and determination, enable him to achieve the best possible in his line. His high standing as an expert is substantiated by the frequency with which he is called upon to serve as a judge at different fairs, and also the fact that he has

been identified with the Agricultural Experiment Station of Iowa as an instructor on Fancy Stock.

Through Mr. Heyl's marriage to Sarah E. Bloomenshine, three children have been born: Florence, Iona, and Harley Harold. Mrs. Heyl was born in Illinois and is a daughter of Philip and a granddaughter of John Bloomenshine, the latter of whom came from Germany and became one of the early settlers of Tazewell County.

Mr. Heyl is a Republican in national affairs, and locally votes for the man best qualified to serve the public interests. He finds a religious home in the Evangelical Church.

WILLIAM HIERONYMUS.

William Hieronymus, a prosperous retired farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Boone County, Ky., October 17, 1826, and was brought by his parents to Tazewell County in 1828. He received a common-school education and worked on his father's farm until twenty-three years of age. He then established himself as an independent farmer, and has so successfully followed his calling that at the present time he owns over 800 acres of choice land, adapted to both agriculture and stock-raising. His mother lived with him until her death, on June 2, 1857.

Mr. Hieronymus has retired from active life, but continues to reside on the old homestead and is highly respected by his neighbors. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1852, and in politics supports the Prohibition party. He has served as School Trustee and Road Commissioner and for seventeen years has filled the office of School Director.

Mr. Hieronymus was married, December 7, 1848, near Stanford, McLean County, to Miss Lucinda Gardner, and the following children were born to them: Mary A. (deceased), Cynthia A., James H., John L., Albert A., Ella M., Nancy J. (deceased), and Margaret E. All of the living children reside near the old home.

Mrs. Hieronymus was born in Perry County, Ohio, March 30, 1829, and was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Smith) Gardner. Her father moved from Maryland to Ohio and later to Cumberland County, Ill. (about 1840), where both he and his wife died. Mrs. Hieronymus died January 23, 1902.

The grandfather of our subject, Henry Hieronymus, was a native of Virginia, while his parents were William and Alvira (Darnall) Hieronymus, the former being born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1788, and the latter, in Kentucky, in 1796. William Hieronymus, the father, migrated to Kentucky, where he married in 1809, and in 1819 settled in Missouri. He remained in that state, however, only about three years, when he returned to Kentucky. In 1828 he located permanently in Tazewell County, engaging in farming on Section 12, Hittle Township, and continuing in that line of industry until his death, on March 12, 1848.

W. T. HIGGINS.

W. T. Higgins (deceased) was the son of Derith and Polly (Graves) Higgins, natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Graves, was also born in the Old Dominion.

Our subject was born in Kentucky, January 12, 1818, and in 1836 removed with his parents to Tazewell County. He obtained his education in the public schools of Kentucky and Illinois, after which he assisted his father on a farm located three miles south of Washington. In 1848 he was married at Washington, and purchased a farm near the old homestead, where his wife died in 1867. In 1869 he sold his farm, and a year later bought another, located about a mile north of Washington, where he resided until his death, March 30, 1889.

Mr. Higgins' second marriage took place at Washington on November 28, 1869, when he was united to Miss Mary F. Triplett, who was born June 14, 1842. After his death she moved to Washington, where she now resides in a pretty cottage in the southwestern portion of the village. Mr. Higgins had three children, one—Elizabeth Melvin—by his first wife, and two—Oscar S. and Frank D.—by his second. In religious views he always upheld the faith of the Christian Church. He consistently voted the Republican ticket, and at one time held the office of Justice of the Peace.

JAMES E. HILL.

James Edward Hill (deceased), for many years engaged in the lumber business at Mackinaw, Ill., where he was one of the town's

most active and enterprising citizens, was born in Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, October 29, 1835, and comes of one of the very early families of that section. Of Southern ancestry, his father, Nehemiah Hill, was born in Caswell County, N. C., in 1802, and his mother, Emily Isabella (Woolridge) Hill, daughter of John Woolridge, in Vicksburg, Miss., in 1809.

Nehemiah Hill went to Kentucky when a boy, and in 1833 removed to Illinois, where for two years he lived in Fulton County. He then purchased land in Mackinaw Township, and, in order to secure the title, was obliged to make a horseback trip to the United States Land Office at Springfield. His farm was crude and undeveloped, yet he converted it into valuable property, and continued to reside there until his death in October, 1886. He was a man of strong moral convictions, and for years a deacon in the Christian Church. Formerly a Whig, he later gave his allegiance to the Republican party. For many years his father, Garfield Hill, made his home with him, and died at the Mackinaw homestead, having reached a venerable age and lived an industrious and worthy life, dignified by able service in the War of 1812. Mrs. Nehemiah Hill was a daughter of a well known jeweler in Frankfort, Ky., and died in 1887. They were the parents of nine children: William (deceased), John Walter, James E., Benjamin C. (deceased), Nathaniel L., Herman W., and a child who died in infancy. Four sons served in the Civil War, Henry W., in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Benjamin, Philip and Nathaniel, in the Twenty-sixth Illinois. Benjamin C. was killed at the battle of Bentonville, and Philip was wounded at Iuka, Miss.

At an early age James Edward Hill learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same until his removal to Kansas, where he operated a general store and served as Postmaster. At best the departure was a precarious one, for the war spirit was abroad, and whatever happened to be of immediate use stood in danger of confiscation. Mr. Hill had cause to realize this fact two years later, when Missouri guerillas raided the place and carried off his entire stock. After this discouraging experience he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mackinaw, Tazewell County, until 1888, and for the succeeding five years was similarly employed in

Curtis, Neb. Subsequently he was identified with a growing lumber trade in Mackinaw, and was regarded as one of the most successful in his line in that part of the country.

Mr. Hill was a member of the Republican party from the date of its organization, and besides serving as Postmaster from 1860 until 1883, filled many other positions of trust and responsibility. In 1862 he was united in marriage to Mary Blair, born in Indiana, and the daughter of Bethuel and Sobra Blair. She died in Mackinaw, in 1880, aged thirty-six years, leaving three children: Benjamin C., of Chicago, Ill.; Anna C., deceased wife of J. D. Cummings, and Emma, wife of Charles Hanson, of Rankin, Ill.

In 1886 Mr. Hill married, as his second wife, Susan A. Sargent, daughter of Abram L. Sargent. Mr. Sargent was a native of Rush County, Ind., came to Illinois in 1828, and died in Leroy in 1888, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, Sarah E. (Allensworth) Sargent, was born in Todd County, Ky., came to Illinois in 1832, and still resides in Mackinaw.

Mr. Hill stood high in the business and social circles of Mackinaw, and was one of the substantial early settlers, who, with the unsatisfactory foundation of a crude frontier education, advanced to an enviable position on the splendid traits of perseverance, good judgment and integrity. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hill's death occurred January 13, 1904.

PHILIP M. HOFFMAN.

Philip M. Hoffman, Pekin, member of the Pekin Hardware Company, was born in Peoria County, Ill., May 28, 1872, and when three years of age accompanied his parents, Philip and Anna (Frank) Hoffman, to Tazewell County. His father was born in Germany, in 1831, and his mother, in the same country, in 1830. Young Philip secured his education in the public schools, and remained at home with his parents until 1893. In that year he secured a clerkship with Henry Roos, who was engaged in the hardware business, and with whom he remained until he invested in an establishment himself. The commencement of his career as a hardware merchant was his association as a partner with E. R. Peyton and Benjamin Strick-

faden, the three purchasing the business of Mr. Roos and forming the Pekin Hardware Company.

Mr. Hoffman was married in Pekin October 24, 1900, to Miss Lena M. Lohner, who was born May 9, 1880. They have one child, Ernest P. J., born September 11, 1902.

CHARLES W. HOLLAND.

Charles W. Holland, one of the enterprising business men of Washington, was born in that city, November 14, 1870, and was educated in its public and high schools. For a time he assisted his father on the farm and then clerked for five years, after which he became an operator on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, a position which he held for three years. On October 9, 1901, as senior member, he became associated with his brother, Thomas E., in the livery business. They have stables very centrally located on Main Street, which are thoroughly equipped with rubber-tired vehicles of all kinds and a dozen good horses. Charles W. is the son of Thomas L. Holland, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

THOMAS E. HOLLAND, Jr.

Thomas E. Holland, Jr., was born in Washington, Ill., August 18, 1880, and obtained his education in the public and high schools of that city. He assisted his father on the farm for a time, was then a clerk in a grocery store, and was a bookkeeper for two and a half years. He then entered the livery business, in which he has since been engaged. He is the son of Thomas L. and Samaria (Schiffer) Holland, the latter of whom was born in September, 1847.

The father's birth occurred in Washington, Ill., February 28, 1838, and his education was obtained in the district schools. He worked on the parental farm until 1861, when he migrated to California, making the journey to the gold fields by water, and the return trip on horseback across the plains, bringing the horses with him. He mined in California, for seven years, with satisfactory results, and in 1887 removed to Washington, Ill., where he has continued to reside. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for one term, and that of School Director for six years.

THOMAS L. HOLLAND.

Thomas L. Holland was born in Washington, Ill., February 28, 1838, and was educated in the district schools. He remained on the parental homestead until 1861, going in that year to California, where he spent seven profitable years in the mines. The journey to the Golden State was made by water, the return trip being overland. He moved into the town of Washington in 1887, and has since made this place his home. He has always been an advocate of Republicanism, and has served as Justice of the Peace for one term and School Director for six years.

On January 26, 1869, Mr. Holland was united in marriage to Miss Samaria Schiffer, who was born in September, 1847. The ceremony was celebrated in Marion County, Iowa. Of this union the following three children were born: Charles W., Minina (deceased), and Thomas E.

William Holland, the paternal grandfather, was born in North Carolina in October, 1776, and was the first white settler in Tazewell County, locating there in 1825. He subsequently laid out the city of Peoria. He was the father of twenty-two children and died in 1871.

Lawson Holland, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina, February 24, 1812. He came to Illinois, built the first grist mill in this section of the State in 1827, and in 1834 platted the village of Washington. He owned a farm of 240 acres, which comprised the homestead, and had extensive farms elsewhere. He married Miss Elizabeth Bandy, a native of Kentucky, and they became the parents of nine children.

DR. NATHAN HOLMES.

Nathan Holmes, M. D., Mayor of Delavan and Coroner of Tazewell County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., April 25, 1842. Passing through the public schools, he entered Abingdon College, after which, deciding to take up the study of medicine, he was matriculated at Rush Medical College, graduating therefrom, with his professional degree, in 1864. He began practice at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill., where he remained for five years, and then removed to Natrona, Mason County, Ill. There he continued his professional work for five years, at the end of which period he located at San Jose,

Cal., which he made his home for seventeen years.

In 1890 Dr. Holmes came to Tazewell County, locating at Delavan, and has since continued to practice medicine and surgery, with that success which is always the result of hard, intelligent and conscientious work. In his capacity as Coroner, Dr. Holmes held the inquest over the sixteen people who were killed in the worst wreck that has occurred in the history of the county—that of the Big Four Railroad three miles east of Tremont, on November 19, 1903.

In his religious affiliations Dr. Holmes is a member of the Christian Church. Politically, he has always been an active supporter of the Democratic party; was elected Coroner of Tazewell County, in 1900, for a term of four years, and in the spring of 1902 was honored with the office of Mayor of Delavan. He owns the property which formerly belonged to Dr. Harrington, besides which he has a farm in Nebraska. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Dr. Holmes was celebrated in Fulton County, Ill., March 5, 1863, when he was united to Miss Mary E. Hughes, who was born October 10, 1844. Three children have been born to them, namely: Edgar R., who is a physician at Minier, Ill.; Mary, now the wife of Dr. E. K. Thompson, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Jessie, Lucile, wife of W. P. M. Stevens, also of that city.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Holmes were Nathan and Mary (Miller) Holmes, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. On the maternal side, his grandfather was Elisha Elliott, a native of New York, who married Miss Hannah Vandever. Mrs. Elliott lived to the advanced age of ninety years.

The parents of Dr. Holmes were Samuel Hardin Holmes, a native of Kentucky, where his birth occurred in 1816, and Maria (Elliott) Holmes, who was born in Ohio in 1818. The father came to Fulton County in 1832.

CALEB W. HOPKINS.

Caleb W. Hopkins is the descendant of an old New England family, the earliest records at present in existence showing that his great-grandfather, Elisha Hopkins, a native of Rhode Island, was a direct descendant of Stephen

Hopkins, who came over in the Mayflower. His grandparents on the paternal side were Jeremiah and Susanna (Rice) Hopkins, who were also natives of "Little Rhody." His maternal grandparents were William and Sarah (Walker) Bates, the former of whom was born in Rhode Island and the latter in Connecticut. His father, Samuel R., was born in Rhode Island, in 1776. He married Miss Hettie Bates, also a native of that State born in 1777.

The son, of the couple named, our subject, was born in Rhode Island, April 3, 1826, and acquired his early education in the public schools and a seminary. At the age of ten years he was employed in a cotton factory, where he remained for about ten years, when the discovery of gold attracted him to the Pacific Coast. He made the journey to the Golden State in a sailing vessel by way of Cape Horn, the trip occupying one hundred and sixty days. For about a year he worked in the mines, the cooking for himself and partner being mostly accomplished in a long-handled frying-pan. Having accumulated about \$3,000, he returned to his Rhode Island home, where for five years he held a position as manager of a general store.

In April, 1856, Mr. Hopkins removed to Illinois and purchased land in Dillon Township, Tazewell County. His property consisted of unbroken prairie land, but he fenced and cultivated it, erected buildings, and lived on the place for thirty-five years. In October, 1891, he retired from active life and moved into Delavan, where he now resides with his daughter and son-in-law, O. B. Orendorff, enjoying the release from his many years of hard labor. He is a Protestant in his religious belief and has always upheld the principles of the Republican party. From 1893 to 1897 he held the office of Town Supervisor.

Mr. Hopkins was married in Rhode Island, July 23, 1849, to Miss Catherin  R. Stone, who was born March 10, 1831. Of this union were born four children: Annie, who married Joseph Harris; Hettie E., now the wife of O. B. Orendorff; M. Lizzie (deceased) and Charles L., who is a resident of Pike County, Ill. Mrs. Hopkins died on March 9, 1897.

R. V. HOWE.

R. V. Howe, Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Pekin, was born in Mount Morris, N. Y., Feb-

ruary 20, 1849, the son of A. B. and Lydia M. Howe; the former was born in Castile, N. Y., in 1818, and the latter in Alleghany, N. Y., in the same year. R. V. Howe received his education in Battle Creek, Mich., and in early manhood began life's battle for himself. He was employed for a time by a Michigan railway as telegraph operator. He was with the Union Stock Yards from 1865 to 1871, afterward becoming a cashier of the Kansas Stock Yards, where he remained until 1875. He then located in Mackinaw, Tazewell County, Ill., and became resident soliciting agent for the Vandalia Railroad, until 1881, since which time he has been variously occupied.

On November 4, 1879, Mr. Howe was married to Emma A. Hittle, her parents being natives of Tennessee. Miss Hittle was educated at Mackinaw, Ill., and at Eureka, in the same State. Her father was a son of Isaac and Mary Hittle, natives of Tennessee, who came to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County in 1825. Thence they removed to Tazewell County, shortly afterward, and located at the beautiful spot which since that time has borne the name of Hittle Grove. Mr. Hittle was for some time Justice of the Peace in Mackinaw Township.

In his political views, Mr. Howe is a Democrat. He held various township offices until 1900, at which time he was made Circuit Clerk. In 1904 he was the only candidate on his party ticket for that office. Mr. Howe is a competent official, and his disposition is most genial and accommodating. He belongs to the K. P. and to the Karrassands fraternities.

MORRIS C. HUGHES.

Morris C. Hughes, dealer in coal, iron, grain, stone and brick, was born in Princeton, Bureau County, Ill., September 5, 1860, and at the age of five years came with his parents to Tazewell County, where he was educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and his first position was obtained with the C. P. & S. W. Railroad, in whose employ he remained for five years. During the following five years he worked for F. N. Rickman as a carpenter, then for Storrmer & Bailer for one and a half years, after which he was employed for five years by the

George M. Moore & Co., implement dealers, of Peoria. He then became the proprietor of an implement business at Washington, continuing in that line for ten years, at the end of which period he sold his establishment, and in 1902 entered into partnership with M. W. Jenkins, dealing in coal, iron, stone, grain and brick.

In his religious belief Mr. Hughes is a Methodist. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and held the office of Alderman three terms and that of Street Commissioner one term. Socially, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has been Treasurer, as well as holding other offices, and he is also identified with the Court of Honor.

Our subject was married May 18, 1881, at Washington, to Miss Flora Stormer, who was born January 14, 1861, and two children have been born to them: Nellie C. (deceased), and Maus C. The father of Mr. Hughes, George, was born in Ireland in 1808, and departed this life October 7, 1877. He married Miss Cassandra B. Jones, whose birth occurred in Virginia on December 6, 1818. She died February 4, 1902.

WILLIAM MYERS IMMEL.

William Myers Immel, agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Washington, Tazewell County, Ill., has won the confidence of his superiors by sixteen years of faithful and intelligent service to the road and the traveling public. He is of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, being born in Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pa., in 1857, the son of John and Maria Immel, also natives of the Keystone State. John Myers was a skillful trader and a typical horse dealer, and devoted most of his life to this occupation. He was somewhat of a wanderer, although for many years his home was in Reading, Pa. His wife died in Reading in 1867, and in 1873 he brought his children to Tazewell County, Ill., where larger opportunities awaited him, and where he continued, as before, to gain a fair livelihood, and to derive a certain amount of satisfaction from his somewhat precarious business. On his expeditions he became familiar with the greater part of the State, and remained active until

a short time before his death, September 22, 1882.

The son, William, was fifteen years old when the family came to Tazewell County, and was at once apprenticed to a carpenter in Washington, becoming in time, skilled in a more than ordinary degree in this useful trade. Desiring to try his fortune further west, he lived on a farm in Nebraska four years, and for the following three years was a clerk in the Santa Fe office at Wellington, Kan. Later he became telegraph operator and agent at Attica, Kan., still later having charge of various offices until placed in charge of the station at his old home in Washington, Tazewell County. October 25, 1882, he was united in marriage with Flora Bell Myers, and there are two children of this union: Guy and May. The handsome and well appointed home of the Immel family is surrounded by fifteen acres of improved land and constitutes one of the most valuable and desirable properties in Washington. Guy Immel is a bright and promising youth, and, following in his father's footsteps, is interested in railroading, having been recently appointed agent and operator at Surry, Ill. Mr. Immel is prominent in fraternal associations, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ALEXANDER INGERSOLL.

Dr. Alexander Ingersoll, farmer, Malone Township, Tazewell County, was born in Pekin, Ill., September 21, 1870, son of Alexander D. and Sarah (Van Orman) Ingersoll, the former born in Grafton, Ohio, in 1825, and the latter a native of Ontario County, N. Y. In early life the father was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but after coming to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1854, settled in Section 20, Malone Township, and became a very successful farmer, owning at the time of his death 2,840 3-4 acres. His widow is still living with her daughter in Pontiac, Ill. Dr. Ingersoll, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools, and early adopted farming as his life-work, and is now the owner and operator of a well appointed farm of 320 acres. On June 29, 1893, he was married in Pekin, Ill., to Miss Minnie Reder, by whom

there are two children: Elizabeth Euphrosyne and Sarah E. The parents of Mrs. Ingersoll were Edmund W. and Mary E. (Clayton) Reder. Mr. Reder was born near Rochester, N. Y., and became an early settler of Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, where, in early manhood, he was engaged in teaching, but later became a farmer. In recent years he has lived in Chicago, but still retains the ownership of his farm. Mrs. Reder, mother of Mrs. Ingersoll, was born in Tazewell County. Before marriage Mrs. Ingersoll was engaged, for five terms, in teaching in the Tazewell County schools.

EDWARD V. INGERSOLL.

Edward V. Ingersoll, farmer, Malone Township, Tazewell County, was born in Tazewell County July 1, 1855, son of Alexander D. and Sarah (Van Orman) Ingersoll. The father was born in Grafton, Ohio, in 1825, and died in 1901, while the mother was a native of Ontario County, N. Y., born in 1832, and was married to Mr. Ingersoll February 21, 1853. Alexander D. Ingersoll was an early settler in Tazewell County, coming here in 1854, and, profiting by the opportunities presented at that time to shrewd and level-headed business men, became very wealthy and owned tracts of land aggregating 2,840 acres at the time of his death. Dealing extensively in cattle, both as a breeder and seller, he did much to promote the live stock interests of this portion of the State. His widow resides with a daughter at Pontiac, Ill. Edward V. Ingersoll obtained a good common school education, and, on arriving at his majority, became a farmer, and, as such, good success has crowned his efforts, owning at the present time a 420-acre farm, valued at \$100 per acre. He was married August 14, 1877, to Miss Servylia Sehnert, who was born February 9, 1860, daughter of George and Agnes (Tibbs) Sehnert, farmer folks now living retired in Peoria. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll: Elizabeth, Fannie Bell (wife of Alva Dean), Edwin Robert, Estella Irene and Vernice George. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Ingersoll is a Democrat is political sentiment.

HUBERT I. INGERSOLL.

Hubert I. Ingersoll, farmer, Manito Township, Mason County, Ill., was born in Tazewell County, July 1, 1861, the son of Alexander D. and Sarah (Van Orman) Ingersoll, the father, born in Grafton, Ohio, in 1825, and died in 1901, and the mother a native of Ontario County, N. Y. Reuben and Christina (Van Deusen) Ingersoll, grandparents of Hubert I., were born in Massachusetts. The father, Alexander D. Ingersoll, came to Malone Township in 1854, and purchased a farm on Section 20. Wide-awake and generously gifted with business abilities of a high order, he became very wealthy and previous to his death owned 2,840 acres of land. Much of his money was made in stock-raising, and he was widely known as a successful farmer and cattle dealer. He and his wife attended the Christian Church. Mrs. Alexander D. Ingersoll is still living, and resides with a daughter in Pontiac.

Hubert I. Ingersoll attended the public schools, and, when twenty-one years of age, began his business career as a farmer, and as such won merited success, his holdings now comprising 500 acres of highly cultivated land with thoroughly modern improvements. With no aspiration for political honors, he has devoted his attention to the tillage of the soil with satisfactory results. He was married in Pekin, March 31, 1892, to Miss Lydia Seling, born April 16, 1870, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Linback) Seling, residents at one time of Mason County, Ill., but now living on their own farm in Section 19, Malone Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll are the parents of one child. Mr. Ingersoll was given the first letters of his grandfather's name and is called "A. D." He and his family attend the Lutheran Church, and in political views he is a Democrat. Mr. Ingersoll though closely identified with Tazewell County in early life, resides on the border of Mason County, in which his farm is located.

JOHN INGERSOLL.

John Ingersoll, farmer, Malone Township, Tazewell County, Ill., was born in Tazewell County, September 27, 1857, a son of Alexander D. and Sarah (Van Orman) Ingersoll; his fath-

er was a native of Grafton, Ohio, and his mother of Ontario County, N. Y. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the public schools, and early applied himself to farming, and now owns a farm of 320 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, and in political views is a Democrat.

Mr. Ingersoll was married in Peoria, March 16, 1880, to Miss Mary Ellen Perdue, daughter of William I. and Anna (Wilson) Perdue, natives of Piqua and Norwalk, Ohio, respectively. They are the parents of nine children: Dora E., Arthur D., Victor Emerson, Stanley John, Leonard Floyd, Ava Labell, Olive Irene, Mary Anna Bell and Lyle Alexander. Mrs. Ingersoll's parents were married in the Buckeye State and came to Tazewell County, Ill., at an early day, locating first near Pekin, but later removed to a farm in Malone Township, where they now reside.

JULIUS F. JAECKEL.

Julius F. Jaeckel, chief of the Pekin fire department since 1889, needs no introduction to a community in which his entire life has been passed, and where he is appreciated also as a practical tinner and hardware man, a prominent fraternalist, and all round public spirited citizen. Born in Pekin, November 12, 1862, Mr. Jaeckel's characteristics are those of the high class German-American, who, while thoroughly practical in his views of life, is nevertheless an appreciator, to an unusual extent, of the diversions and amenities which contribute to the social aspects of a town. His father, Henry J. Jaeckel, who was born in Germany March 21, 1825, came to Pekin, and in 1859, was married to Anna Pein, born November 30, 1840. The elder Jaeckel brought with him to Pekin in the early days a thorough knowledge of the tinners' trade, and there started a shop which increased in capacity as the demand for goods was created, enabling him to take his son into training, and finally into partnership in 1899. The latter had previously been given a practical training in the public schools, and had taken a course at Cole's Business College in Peoria. It was not intended that he should begin his business

career where his father left off, for Teutonic thoroughness and discipline recognizes no such royal road to success. He was required to master every detail of the tinners' trade, and, only when well qualified, was admitted to an equal share of the profits. He has since been connected with an enterprise which has stood the test and approbation of years, and has materially contributed to the commercial prosperity of the city.

June 20, 1881, Mr. Jaeckel was elected a member of the volunteer fire department, and because of his excellent understanding of the duties of his position, was appointed chief of the department in 1889. He has filled the office with a high degree of discretion and faithfulness, winning the confidence of the leading citizens, regardless of political or other preferences. Appreciating the many advantages of the time-honored fraternal organizations, he has for years been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. May 13, 1889, the same year in which he assumed the responsibilities of fire chief, Mr. Jaeckel joined Gehrig's band as drum master, and since has been connected with this pleasure promoting organization. He is also a member of the Crawfish Club, the Pekin Gun Club, and other local societies. An extremely companionable and whole-souled man, Pekin's fire chief radiates good will and optimism wherever he goes, counting his friends by the score, and his opportunities for doing kindly acts by the hundred. Mr. Jaeckel has never been married.

JAMES M. JAMES.

James M. James, banker, Pekin, Ill., was born in New York City February 14, 1849, the son of James M. and Anna E. (Pugh) James, both parents being of Welsh descent. The father died in 1854, but the mother is still living in Pekin, at the age of eighty-two years. The family moved to Chicago in January, 1855, and to Pekin November 26, 1860. James M. attended the public schools of Chicago and Pekin, and in November, 1861, began working in the printing business on a local paper, and later for a short time was employed on the old Illinois River (now Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis) Railroad. In October, 1863, he secured

employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of C. B. Cummings and Brother, remaining with them until 1870, when he became book-keeper for C. R. Cummings, railway contractor and builder. His duties included the caring for the local affairs of his employer, and he still has charge of the Cummings estate. He was a member of the Cummings Harvester Company, and was President of the company while it was in business from 1889; has also been a director of the Farmers' National Bank since 1883, and for eight years its Vice-President. Mr. James is a pronounced type of the self-made man. His standing in the business world has been won by self-effort. His character for integrity has placed him upon a high plane of manhood, and the immense financial interests entrusted to his care bear ample testimony to the confidence placed in his ability by those who know him best. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office. However, in 1872, he was Deputy Revenue Collector under Internal Revenue Collector John T. Harper. Then, as now, Pekin was the most important point in the revenue district as then constituted. Unknown to Mr. James Collector Harper expressed a desire to make the appointment and inquired if Mr. James, in addition to the service rendered Mr. Cummings, could not also perform the duties of the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Cummings replied affirmatively, and the position was tendered to Mr. James and accepted. Being an expert accountant, he filled the position most acceptably for a year and a half. It is worthy of further remark that he was the youngest Deputy Collector ever in the service, being then only twenty-three years of age. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—being affiliated with the Blue Lodge, the Mystic Shrine and Commandery of Knights Templar. Mr. James was married August 6, 1870, to Clara M. Briggs, daughter of Robert W. and Charlotte (Becker) Briggs, and they have had three children: Clara E., who died August 18, 1872; Nellie M., wife of Dr. B. F. Greenhow, of Kewanee, Ill.; and Charlotte Mabel.

DIETRICH H. JANSEN.

Dietrich H. Jansen, City Engineer, Pekin, Ill., was born in the city where he now resides,

August 8, 1872. His early education, obtained in the public and high schools of Pekin, was supplemented by a course in civil engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana. After completing the latter course of study, he returned to Pekin and occupied the position of Assistant City Engineer for two years and that of City Engineer from 1896 to 1900. From 1898 to 1902 he was Surveyor of Tazewell County, and in the latter year was again appointed City Engineer, his term of office expiring in 1906. In 1901 he was admitted to the firm of Jansen & Zoeller, of which his father was the senior partner. In 1899 and 1900 he had charge of the construction of the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railroad bridge across the Illinois River at Pekin. He is the son of John D. and Anna (Steen) Jansen, and his paternal great-grandparents were Dietrich and Anna (Steen) Jansen, while on the maternal side they were John and Theresa (Wineberg) Jacobs, his grandparents being Dietrich and Addie (Jacobs) Jansen, all natives of Germany. In social affiliation Mr. Jansen is a member of the Tazewell Club, while politically he casts his vote with the Republican party. In November, 1900, he was united in marriage at Pekin to Miss Norma Roos, and they have one child, James Nathan, born February 9, 1902.

JOHN D. JANSEN.

John D. Jansen was born in Nord Ostfriesland, Germany, June 11, 1845, the son of Dietrich and Addie (Jacobs) Jansen, both of whom were natives of Germany. The grandparents of Mr. Jansen on the paternal side were Dietrich and Anna (Steen) Jansen, and on the maternal side John and Theresa (Wineberg) Jacobs, all of whom were Germans by residence and nativity. At the age of twenty-two young Jansen decided to emigrate to the United States, and upon arriving in this country located in Peoria, where he remained six months when he removed to Pekin. Here he learned the bricklaying trade, at which he worked for a couple of years and then, in connection with Thomas Snyder, engaged in general contracting and mason work and the manufacture of brick and tile, continuing this partnership until 1896. Then, having bought the interest of his partner, he continued the business alone until 1894, when he became asso-

ciated with Mr. Charles Zoeller as an equal partner. In 1891 a company was organized and Mr. Jansen's son, Dietrich, who is a civil engineer and holds the responsible position of City Engineer of Pekin, was admitted to the concern as an equal partner. In his social relations Mr. Jansen is a member of the Masonic order, religiously is affiliated with the German Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics is a Republican. The marriage of Mr. Jansen took place in Pekin in 1869, when he was united to Miss Anna Steen, who was born May 8, 1844. Of this union five children were born: Addie, Dietrich H., Lena, Anna and Theresa.

JOHN D. JENKINS.

John D. Jenkins (deceased), Washington, Tazewell County, Ill., was born in Washington Township in 1859, where his parents, Roger and Eleanor (Davies) Jenkins, settled in 1850. For more than half a century the family was associated with the rising agricultural and business fortunes of this section, and, originally ranking in the class of aliens, represented the integrity and worth of the people of Wales. The paternal grandparents, John and Rachel (Walkyns) Jenkins, were content to pass their entire lives in their picturesque native country across the sea, but their son Roger, born in Wales in 1811, was of a more ambitious spirit, and with his wife, who was born in 1817, came to the United States in a sailing vessel in 1845. Settling in Pennsylvania, they pursued a frugal and industrious farming life until 1850, when they came overland to Deer Creek Township, Tazewell County, locating on a farm as yet but partially under cultivation.

In 1858 they removed to a farm in Washington Township, where the son, John D., was educated in the public schools, and where he remained an active factor in the development of the home property until his twenty-third year. The unrest which had inspired his father's immigration, proved a part of his own make-up, and in 1882 he entered the employment of the American Express Company at Washington as a messenger. In 1888 he returned to the home farm where he lived until 1896, when he became manager for the firm of Roberts & Moschel, grain-buyers and shippers at Washington. This departure resulted

in his purchase on January 1, 1900, of the business, his acquisition including the grain elevator at the Santa Fe railroad depot in Washington. His business career was especially successful, proving him one of the best posted dealers in grain in Tazewell County. Through his marriage, on October 1, 1885, with Mary E. Moschel, four children were born, of whom Roger P. and Mary Agnes are living. Mr. Jenkins' death occurred March 2, 1901, and Mrs. Jenkins is now a resident of Peoria.

MORGAN W. JENKINS.

Morgan W. Jenkins, a well known dealer in grain, coal and ice, Washington, Ill., was born in Washington, Tazewell County, November 27, 1861, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native town. He is of Welsh descent, his grandparents, John and Rachel Jenkins, having been born in South Wales, as also were his parents, Roger and Eleanor (Davies) Jenkins—the birth of the former occurring July 16, 1811, and that of the latter in 1817. His maternal grandfather, John Davies, was also a native of South Wales. Morgan W. Jenkins remained on his parents' farm, assisting his father, until 1897, when he removed to Washington and engaged in the farm implement business, in which he continued until 1902, when he became interested in the grain, coal and ice trade, and has since continued in that line of business. The marriage of Mr. Jenkins was celebrated at Peoria January 8, 1895, when he was united to Miss Lucy Belsly, who was born August 31, 1874. Of this union the following named children have been born: Eleanor, Catherine and Harold.

RALPH JIBBEN.

Ralph Jibben, farmer, Malone Township, Tazewell County, was born in Germany, July 17, 1847, son of Folke and Altzo (Smith) Jibben. His paternal grandparents, Randolph and Anna Jibben, as well as his maternal grandparents, Dietrich and Agtga (Smith) Smith, were all born in Germany. Ralph Jibben was educated in his native country, and locating in Tazewell County in 1866, began his life-work as a farmer, in which he has been highly successful and now owns a fine and well ap-

pointed farm of 226 1-2 acres. In early life he operated a threshing machine, and has always been an honorable and industrious man. His character and standing have been recognized by his appointment and election to various local positions, having served four years as Deputy Sheriff, nine years as Constable, eight years as School Director and Road Master four years. Mr. Jibben's first wife, was a Miss Hulst, daughter of Eugen and Grace (Sanboster) Hulst, natives of Germany, who came to the United States at an early day, and are now deceased. Mrs. Jibben died leaving four children: George, Frank, Grace and Ella. Mr. Jibben married as his second wife Miss Zimmerman, daughter of Jackson and Sadie Zimmerman, who came from the Fatherland and located in Pennsylvania, but later removed to Mason County, Ill., where the father died, while the mother still survives, residing with her son Reuben. By Mr. Jibben's second marriage there were four children: Sadie, Ida, Emma and Maggie. On July 12, 1900, Mr. Jibben was married, in Peoria, Ill., to Miss Maggie Weers, who was born in 1880.

HENRY P. JONES.

Henry P. Jones, lawyer, Delavan, Ill., was born in Berlin, N. Y., March 20, 1846, the son of Elias O. and Mary (Brockway) Jones, both natives of Berlin, N. Y.; the father was born July 21, 1820, and the mother, February 20, 1823. The paternal grandparents were also natives of Berlin, the grandfather, Elias Jones, born February 6, 1797, and the grandmother, Lydia (Sweet) Jones, July 30, 1801. Henry P. Jones, having come to Delavan with his parents when nine years of age, was educated in the schools of that city, finishing in the high school. After leaving school he worked at farm labor four years, then became a carpenter, following the latter occupation until 1870, when he started a wagon-shop in Delavan, which he conducted until 1886. In the latter year he engaged in the practice of law, and has since followed that profession. In January, 1876, he married Miss Katie E. James, who died in July of the following year. On April 5, 1883, he was married to Miss Emily F. Varney, of Delavan, who was born July 10, 1856, and is the mother of one child, Henry Paul, born in Delavan, March 6, 1886. Mr. Jones is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee. In political affairs he is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the I. O. M. A.

WILLIAM JONES.

William Jones, farmer, Delavan Township, was born in Richmond, Vt., March 18, 1842, the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Robinson) Jones. The father, born in Ireland in 1810, died in Tazewell County in 1865; the mother, born in Ireland in 1812, died in 1871. Mr. Jones' maternal grandparents were James and Rebecca Robinson; the paternal grandfather, William Jones, was a native of Scotland. Nathaniel Jones, the father, came to this country when ten years old, the family settling in Vermont, where after reaching his maturity he engaged in farming until 1854, when he removed to McHenry County, Ill., and there resumed his occupation as a farmer. There were seven children in his family.

William Jones obtained his education in the public schools, and coming to Tazewell County September 8, 1863, at once took up farming as his life-work. His place, comprising 160 acres, is located a mile and a half west of Delavan. It is provided with fine farm buildings and in a high state of cultivation. He has served as School Trustee and Road Commissioner and stands high in the esteem of his community.

Mr. Jones was married in Prairie Creek Township, Logan County, February 28, 1866, to Miss Sarah R. Nichols, who was born in Elm Grove, Tazewell County, September 22, 1837, the daughter of John and Mary (Gordon) Nichols, who were natives of Washington County, N. H., the father born in 1797 and the mother in 1801. They were farmers, and removed to Logan County, where the father died in 1871, the mother passing away four years later. Nathaniel Gordon, Mrs. Jones' grandfather, was born in New Hampshire in 1769, and died in 1826. His wife, Millie (Rand) Gordon, born in 1764, died in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had two children, one of whom, Alfred G., is deceased; the other, Hermon C., is at home, and is managing the farm for his parents.

MATTHIAS KAMPF.

Matthias Kampf, Supervisor, Minier, Tazewell County, son of John and Susan Ann (Bradley)

Kampf, was born in Hittle Township, December 12, 1849, and acquired his education in the public schools. Following the excellent example set by his father, after attaining his majority he engaged in farming as a means of livelihood, in which he has been most successful. He now owns 415 acres of highly cultivated land, on which he combines stock-raising with farming, and is a prosperous and well-to-do citizen of Hittle Township. In religious belief Mr. Kampf is an adherent of the Christian Church. Politically he is an earnest worker in the Republican party and has served as Supervisor of his town, besides which he has held minor offices, such as School Director, etc.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Kampf were Henry and Polly Kampf, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father, John Kampf, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., and removed with his parents to Madison County, Ohio, when but eight years old. He first came to Illinois in 1833, and became associated with a Mr. Bradley in driving cattle. They bought 303¹/₂ head in Illinois and drove them to Madison County, Ohio. Mr. Kampf was at that time about twenty-one years old. He returned to Illinois, and in the fall of 1844, located in Tazewell County, where he purchased eighty acres of land on Sections 10 and 11. To this he gradually added until, at the time of his death in 1875, he possessed 240 acres. Mrs. Kampf, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, October 11, 1824, died in 1898.

Josiah Bradley, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ohio. He was a man of great mechanical ability, a millwright and a wagon-maker, and built a large number of gristmills in his native State. He came west with a horse and buggy, the latter being one of his own manufacture, and which he traded for 160 acres of land. Buggies were scarce at that time, and this was the first one in the township. Mr. Bradley subsequently returned to Ohio, where he died. The maternal grandfather of Henry Kampf was the first to be buried in the Kampf cemetery, in McLean County.

The marriage of Matthias Kampf to Miss Mary E. Snyder took place in Mackinaw Township on January 1, 1880. Mrs. Kampf was born in that township in 1859, the daughter of Henry

and Maria (Crisbaum) Snyder, her father being a native of Ohio and his wife of Indiana. He came to Illinois in 1850 and settled in McLean County, but afterward removed to Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, where he now resides on his farm, although retired from active life. His wife is deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Kampf have been born four children: Robert L., Alla L., Leta Adelia and McKinley.

A. C. KASTIEN.

A. C. Kastien, blacksmith and machinist, East Peoria, Tazewell County, Ill., was born at Bunker Hill, Ill., in 1868, the son of William and Hannah (Ellerbrake) Kastien, both of whom were natives of Germany, born in 1830 and 1834, respectively. A. C. Kastien was educated in the common schools, and early began life as a blacksmith and machinist. He came to Tazewell County in 1903, and is now well established in business in East Peoria. He operated a machine-shop at Bunker Hill for eleven years, and was foreman for the Colean Manufacturing Company for a year and a half before engaging in his present business, during which he built the first traction engine for this company. Mr. Kastien is sole inventor of the Link Cutting attachment for milling machines used in the manufacture of traction engines and locomotive links. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was, while residing in Bunker Hill Township, Township Collector of Taxes. In politics he is a Republican. In 1891 he was married in Chicago to Miss Lizzie Campbell, a native of Virginia, and they have two children: Robert and Harry.

HENRY KOCH.

Henry Koch, junior member of the firm of Koch & Son, coal and ice merchants, Pekin, Ill., is a young man whose efforts so far justify large expectations on the part of his fellow townsmen, and who has the advantage of grit, determination, force and far-sightedness, as well as the business training received under so conscientious and painstaking an instructor as his father, Otto Koch, a pioneer of this section whose qualities are presented at length in another part of this work. The entire life of this enterprising young business man is an open book to the people of Pekin; for here he

was born May 16, 1877, and within sight of his present surroundings has developed from a healthy, careless and diversion-loving boy, into a practical and earnest student of business and general affairs. First at the preliminary, and later at the high school, he evinced a due regard for the boon of education, qualifying still further for his present activity at Brown's Business College in Peoria. With this practical preparation he was taken into his father's wholesale and retail coal and ice business at the age of twenty, and has since advanced to a firm membership and the position of shipping manager. The firm has an extensive patronage in Pekin and the surrounding country, and its correct business methods, fairness as to weights and quality, and dispatch in filling orders, insures indefinite continuation of its present prosperity. That Mr. Koch has not only made, but saved, money was apparent at the time of his marriage, October 9, 1901, when he moved into his beautiful modern residence on North Fourth Street. Mrs. Koch was formerly Katherine Knapp, born April 6, 1878, and her son, Gordon Colby, was born February 4, 1904. Mr. Koch is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes generously toward its maintenance. In politics he is a Republican, and is socially connected with the Tazewell Club. He represents the energy, progress and promise of the Middle West, and in his business, home and large circle of friends, finds the noblest incentive to a normal and happy life.

HENRY L. KOCH.

Henry L. Koch, one of Pekin's successful business men, was born in Germany, November 29, 1845, his education being acquired in the public schools. When he was about three years old his parents emigrated to the United States and located at Sheboygan, Wis. After a residence there of eight years, Mr. Koch removed in 1857 to Peoria, remaining there two years and then, in the spring of 1859, came to Pekin and here entered the drug business. In this he continued for ten months. During the progress of the Civil War he took up arms in defense of the Union, volunteering in the 139th Illinois Infantry for one hundred days, being mustered in June 1, 1864, but continued in the

service until honorably discharged in the fall of 1865. Returning to Pekin Mr. Koch engaged in the trade of carriage-trimming and upholstering, in which he continued alone until 1880, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Albertson, and they added wall paper, paint and furniture to their business. They have been most successful in their efforts and today have the most completely stocked establishment of its kind in this section of the State.

Mr. Koch is affiliated with the German Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Republican in his politics, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the German Workingmen's Society. On March 14, 1871, he was married at Bloomington, Ill., to Miss Katherine Eckhardt, who was born June 9, 1849. They have six surviving children: Rhulph W., Lewis H., Wesley A., Celia E., Clara and George B. The parents of Mr. Koch were John and Mary E. (Schoenfeld) Koch, both natives of Germany, where the former was born February 2, 1817, and the latter in June, 1816. His paternal grandfather was Henry Koch, also a native of Germany.

OTTO KOCH.

Otto Koch was born in Germany, July 15, 1849, and received his education in the schools of his native country. His parents, Andres S. and Mary (Moll) Koch, were also born in Germany. Mr. Koch came to the United States and settled in Peoria, July 16, 1868, and there secured employment in a brewery, retaining that position for four months. He then went to St. Louis, where he was employed by a railroad company, still later going to Greencastle. In September, 1869, he came to Pekin and for eighteen months worked for Lewis Birkenbusch. In 1887, in company with Mr. W. A. Boley, he formed an ice company, which was incorporated under the State laws in March, 1888, as the W. A. Boley Ice Company. Mr. Koch was made Treasurer of the company on its organization, and on the death of Mr. Boley, in 1895, became President and General Manager of the concern; a position which he still holds; is also President of the Union Ice & Coal Company of Rock Island. The company is the largest of its kind in Illinois outside of the City of Chicago, its houses at Pekin having

a storage capacity of about 50,000 tons. The company manages the ice trade, while Mr. Koch and his son conduct the coal trade. Mr. Koch is a member of the Pekin Lodge No. 18, D. O. H., and of the Tazewell Club, and is a director of the Pekin Loan & Homestead Association. He was married at Peoria, Ill., December 28, 1871, to Miss Ida Sparry, who was born April 13, 1850, and to them have been born five children: Lena, Henry, Anna, Ottolea and Albert.

GEORGE PHILIP KROLL.

George Philip Kroll, superintendent of the American Distillery, Pekin, Ill., was born in his present home city, September 2, 1859, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native place. At an early age he secured employment loading hay for a hay press, and was later employed in a distillery, which was later converted into a hominy mill. His next position was with the Hamburg Distillery, where he learned the trade of yeast making and was made superintendent. For twelve years he remained with the Hamburg Distillery, and then supervised the building of the American Distillery, in which he became a stockholder, and was later engaged as superintendent and yeast-maker, a position which he still fills with ability.

Mr. Kroll has always voted the Republican ticket, and socially is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Tazewell Club. In 1888 he was married to Miss Frances Augusta Leach, who was born in Pekin December 13, 1862, the daughter of Anson and Amanda Melvina (Bacus) Leach, the father being a native of New York and the mother of Ohio. Frances A. was graduated from the Pekin High School, held a position as teacher for a while, and was employed in the Peter Steinmetz dry goods store. Her death occurred in 1898. On June 17, 1902, Mr. Kroll was united in marriage at Springfield, Ill., to Miss Minta R. Bailey, a daughter of Edward and Emma (Coleman) Bailey, born in Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, in June, 1873, and educated in the public schools and the College of Mexico, Missouri. Mr. Kroll's parents were Jacob and Margarite (Keil) Kroll, both of whom

were born in Germany, the father in 1829 and the mother in 1825.

HENRY KUHFUSS.

Henry Kuhfuss was born in Westphalia, Germany, March 9, 1836, and came to the United States in 1857, locating first in Bloomington, Ill., where he was employed by the month. Later he purchased a farm east of Bloomington, which he afterward traded for the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 320 acres located in Section 1, Little Mackinaw Township. Besides his home farm he owns 208 acres in other sections. He has a fine homestead, including a substantial residence and commodious out-buildings, and has been very successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. He has filled the position of School Director for several years. In religious belief Mr. Kuhfuss is a Protestant, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party. He received his education in the common schools. His father, Conrad Kuhfuss, was born in Germany, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-seven years old, being caused by injuries received from the kick of a horse. His wife was Caroline Freitag, who was also a native of Germany.

Mr. Kuhfuss was married in McLean County, Ill., October 29, 1868, to Miss Caroline S. Freitag, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 24, 1846, and five children have been born to them: Albert Frederick, William A., Carl, Louie and Emma, all of whom at the present time are living with their parents. Mrs. Kuhfuss is the daughter of Henry and Louisa (Nieweg) Freitag, natives of Germany, where they spent their lives. Her father's occupation was that of a farmer, which he followed until his death, at the age of fifty-eight. His wife died at the age of sixty. Mrs. Kuhfuss came to America with her brother, William Freitag, in 1866. William is living near Stanford, McLean County, Ill.

JOHN KUSS.

John Kuss, cigar manufacturer, Pekin, Ill., is a native of Henry, Ill., born January 9, 1869. His family became established in Illinois through his parents, Matthew and Martha Kuss, who were natives of Germany, the former born

in 1829 and the latter in 1830. Following the precedent prevailing in the Fatherland, John Kuss started out to make his own living at the age of fourteen, and, after spending one year in a butcher shop at Henry, Ill., served three and a half years' apprenticeship at cigar-making. Removing to Peoria, he worked two years at cigar-making there for different merchants, and for the following five years was identified with the cigar factory of Henry Gehrig. Feeling warranted because of superior training in his chosen occupation, he then started an establishment of his own, opening the store in Pekin where he has since catered to a constantly increasing trade. His stock includes all kinds of tobacco, pipes and smokers' accessories; also twelve brands of cigars manufactured by himself, as well as domestic and foreign brands of other make.

Mr. Kuss is ambitious and painstaking and manifests a due appreciation of the value of courtesy and honesty in dealing with the public. The furnishings of his store are modern and pleasing, and the place has become a popular center of business activity in its line. He is also well-known in the social life of the town, being identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Athletic Club. On January 14, 1890, he was married to Miss Maud E. Woodworth, born in October, 1875, and of this union there are five children: Cora J., Frank W., Leo Lester, Maria and William J.

JOHN KUSZMAUL.

John Kuszmaul, farmer, Malone Township, Tazewell County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 18, 1847, the son of Frederick and Mary (Haggey) Kuszmaul, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Frederick Kuszmaul, the father, was born April 26, 1810, the son of Martin Kuszmaul, and came to the United States in 1834, living for a time in Baltimore, Md., but later removed to Ohio, whence he came to Illinois, settling four miles north of Delavan, Tazewell County. He was a farmer and a stonemason by occupation, and in 1883 came to live with his son, John. He died August 28, 1886, his wife dying June 27, 1852.

John Kuszmaul came to Tazewell County in 1858, but obtained most of his schooling in St. Louis. He began his business career as a

farmer in 1868, and now owns 125 acres of excellent land in Malone Township, as well as a 400-acre tract in Mississippi. During the course of his long and active life in Malone Township, he has filled the office of Supervisor two years, that of Road Commissioner six years, School Director twelve years and School Trustee nine years. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, and in his political views a Democrat.

On January 18, 1871, Mr. Kuszmaul was married in Peoria, Ill., to Miss Irena Strettmiller, who was born August 10, 1851, the daughter of Charles and Caroline Strettmiller, and of this union there were seven children, viz.: Mary (wife of Jacob Sungle), John, Frederick Windle, Charles, Louis, Carrie (died March 5, 1876) and Millie, who died January 22, 1895.

Charles and Caroline Strettmiller, parents of Mrs. Kuszmaul, came from Baden, Germany, to New Orleans in 1850, making the journey by a Mississippi River steamer to St. Louis, and in 1855, removed to Peoria, where the father was engaged as a carpenter until his death in 1869. Mrs. Strettmiller is still living, and resides with her son in Malone Township.

JOHN J. LACKLAND.

John J. Lackland, teacher and farmer, Tremont Township, Tazewell County, Ill., was born in the county where he now resides, September 23, 1855, the son of Col. William R. and Cordelia (Warner) Lackland. Col. William R. Lackland was born at Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., January 2, 1830, the son of David and Elizabeth (Hale) Lackland, and on February 15, 1849, was married to Cordelia Warner, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., the daughter of Hiram and Catherine (Miner) Warner. He was an active, public-spirited man, and on August 1, 1862, enlisted in the Union Army and was elected Captain of Company A, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, later serving as Staff Officer to Gen. C. C. Washburn until January 1, 1865, when he was appointed Provost Marshal of West Tennessee. March 8, 1865, he was made Staff Officer to Maj.-Gen. E. A. Carr, and on August 11, 1865, was mustered out of the service as Colonel. Colonel Lackland was an intimate friend and

associate of Shelby M. Cullom and Colonel Merriam of the Pension Department. He owned 450 acres of land in Tremont Township, and his death, which occurred June 8, 1874, resulted from injuries received in a fall on the corner of a wagon box. David Lackland, the father, of Colonel Lackland, came to Elkhart, Ill., in 1830, and later located in Tremont Township at a place then called Tennessee Point. The city of Pekin had not been platted at that time, and Peoria was chiefly known as Fort Clark.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the Wesleyan College, Bloomington, Ill., and afterward became a successful teacher. In 1882 he bought a half-section of land in Kansas, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1895, when he returned to Illinois, and is now living on the old homestead in Tremont Township. Mr. Lackland is a man of industrious habits, and through sagacious management has become the owner of real estate in Kansas, valued at \$50 an acre, and 124 acres of valuable land in Bear River valley, Utah, besides his property in Illinois.

On June 3, 1885, Mr. Lackland was married at Axtell, Kan., to Miss Ida Billinsley, born in Nebraska, July 16, 1865, and of this union there are two children: Grace E. and Walter C. Mr. Lackland is a Republican in political affiliations, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Lackland's parents are James and Sarah (Kelsey) Billinsley, natives of Ohio, who came to Axtell, Kan., in 1870, and for several years her father was employed in driving stage. He became a prosperous and prominent citizen, and was elected as Representative to the Kansas State Legislature. He still resides on his farm in Kansas, and is an enthusiastic fruit-grower.

JOHN LANCASTER.

John Lancaster (deceased) was born in Boone County, Ky., March 18, 1826, and came with his parents to Tazewell County three years later. Here he received his education in the public schools, remaining on his father's farm until twentyone years old, when he began working for himself. In 1850 he bought 160 acres of land in Section 33, Hittle Township,

for which he paid \$1.00 an acre. He gradually added to his original purchase until he became the owner of 280 acres of land in Sections 32 and 33 in Little Mackinaw Township, on which he resided for the remainder of his life. Politically Mr. Lancaster was a Democrat and held the positions of School Director and Constable of Little Mackinaw. His farm was furnished with all modern improvements, including telephone service and mail delivery.

Mr. Lancaster's first wife was Miss Alvira Hainline, to whom he was married in Hittle Township, August 19, 1847, and of this union one child, Hannah, was born. His wife, who was the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Darnell) Hainline, was born in Hittle Township in 1829. Her father was a native of Kentucky and came to Hittle Township in 1827, where he was engaged in farming until his death. Mr. Lancaster's second wife was Miss Rebecca Attery, daughter of Hiram and Luvica Attery, born in Logan County, Ill., April 3, 1835. Her father was born in Kentucky, but after coming to Logan County, Ill., spent there the remainder of his life. Twelve children were born of this second marriage, of whom eight are living, namely: Eva, Amanda, Joanna, William, John, Thomas, Elvira and James.

On the paternal side the grandparents of Mr. Lancaster were Henry Lancaster and wife, while his mother's parents were Richard and Elizabeth (Burt) Burt, both of whom were born in Boone County, Ky. His parents were Joseph and Hannah (Burt) Lancaster, who were also natives of Boone County Ky. The father moved with his family to Illinois, traveling all the way by wagon, and first settled in Hittle Grove, Hittle Township, in 1826. Here he entered land and lived for a while, and then moved about three miles south, where he remained until his death. He was at one time a preacher in the Baptist Church.

John Lancaster, the subject of this sketch, died July 19, 1903, at his home in Hittle, Mackinaw Township.

GEORGE A. LATHAM.

George A. Latham was born in Malone Township, Tazewell County, Ill., June 2, 1858, and obtained his education in the public schools. After reaching manhood he located on a farm

three miles west of Green Valley, but later moved to Manito, Mason County, buying another farm near that place. This he finally disposed of in 1891, and purchased another farm on Section 22, consisting of 160 acres, and here he now resides. He has erected good, substantial buildings and out-houses, and is very pleasantly situated. Mr. Latham is a Methodist in religious faith and politically independent, voting for the man he thinks most worthy of public trust. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Neighbors and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Latham was united in marriage, March 30, 1882, at Green Valley, to Miss Nora Leister (adopted), and they have ten children, as follows: Alva E., Bell L., Edna D., Roy C., Junie B., Harry S., Elmer E., Grace, Fred and Lucille I. Mrs. Latham was born at Spring Lake, and is the daughter of Harvey and Mary (Conley) Benson. Mr. Benson is now a resident of Kewanee.

The paternal grandfather of George A. Latham, Dr. Hubbard Latham, was born in Long Island, and at an early day moved to Illinois. In 1849 he went to California with his son, William, making the journey overland by ox-team, subsequently returning to New York, where he married. Later he again came to Illinois and settled in Malone Township. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Latham were George and Ann (Stone) Youle, both of whom were natives of England. His parents were Hubbard E. and Hannah (Youle) Latham, the former born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1832, the latter in England in 1834. The father came to Illinois and purchased a farm in Malone Township, which he later disposed of and moved to Green Valley, finally removing to Manito, Mason County, but now resides at Delavan. He held the office of Collector of Malone Township for five years, and has been Constable for a like period.

D. FRANK LAWLEY,

D. Frank Lawley, lawyer, was born in Ball Township, Sangamon County, Ill., June 26, 1863. He comes of good Southern stock, his paternal grandparents, William and Mary (Duncan) Lawley, being born in Virginia, while his maternal grandparents, Jonathan R. and

Minerva E. (Barnard) Peddicord, were natives of Kentucky. His parents were D. W. and Cassandra P. (Peddicord) Lawley, the father's place of birth being Sangamon County, Ill., in the year 1828. His mother was born in Kentucky in 1836.

Mr. Lawley's education was acquired in the schools of Valparaiso, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn., and at the University at Ann Arbor, Mich. He diligently studied law while attending school at Valparaiso, was admitted to the bar, and for a time practiced his profession. Later he went to Minneapolis, where he attended school one year, going from there to college at Ann Arbor. In April, 1899, he came to Pekin and began the practice of law, opening an office in Court Street. About three years previous to his coming to Pekin he taught school at Galena, Ill. He is a Republican and a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Lawley was married October 3, 1893, at St. Peter, Minn., to Miss Alice R. Gault, and they have one child, Gladys, who was born June 2, 1900.

JOHN LAYTEN.

John Layten, farmer, Deer Creek, was born in Tazewell County, July 3, 1845, the son of Daniel and Hannah (Pierce) Layten, natives of Monmouth County, N. J. The father was born April 9, 1808, and the mother June 11, 1805. They came from New Jersey to Illinois in the year 1837, being a month making the journey. Their first home was on Section 22, in Deer Creek Township. The father was a carpenter by trade, and this work, with his farming, occupied his attention until his death, which occurred April 7, 1857. The mother died March 27, 1866.

Mr. Layten was educated in the district schools near his home, and then chose an agricultural life. In 1871 he was married to Luga, daughter of Perry and Mary (Small) Stephens, of Deer Creek, and of this union there are four children now living: Lucy, who married Edward Lee; Mary Margaret, who married John Smith; Hugh A., and Jennie Maud. Mrs. Layten's parents were among the early settlers of Illinois. Her father is deceased, but the mother still resides in Deer Creek Township. Mr. John Layten earned the money to purchase his first farm, and is now the owner of 110 acres

on Section 28 in Deer Creek Township. In his political views he is a Democrat; has served as Town Clerk, Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Road Commissioner and School Director. He belongs to the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM LILLY.

William Lilly (deceased), son of Joseph and Mary (Fisher) Lilly, was born in Allegany County, Md., August 12, 1822, and came to Tazewell County in 1835, where he spent the remainder of his life. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and after marriage located in Adair County, Mo., where he purchased land and engaged in farming until 1864. During the Civil War he served as a private in the Missouri State Militia. In April, 1865, he located in Little Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, and engaged in farming, becoming one of the most extensive land-owners in the township, his holdings aggregating 800 acres. Politically Mr. Lilly was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, besides which he was Supervisor and Assessor, serving one term each, and was Highway Commissioner for three years. Socially he was a member of the Pioneer Society, and was one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the township. His death occurred December 5, 1898.

Mr. Lilly was married to Miss Elizabeth Aldrich on July 28, 1859, and of this union four children were born: Mary, wife of E. O. Garrett; Janet, who married William Aldrich; Joseph, who died in 1862; and William, who was born January 22, 1866, and now resides on the old homestead with his mother. The three older children were born in Missouri.

Mr. Lilly's paternal grandfather, Richard, was born in Wales, while his maternal grandfather, Adam Fisher, was a native of Germany. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Fisher) Lilly, were born in Maryland, the former in Frederick County, and the later in Allegany County. Joseph Lilly, the father, settled on Section 13, Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, in 1835, was one of the prominent pioneers of the township, at the time of his death being the owner of 260 acres of land, which he had

cleared and improved. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and received a land grant for his services. He died in 1852 and his wife in 1849. Adam Fisher, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

JAMES O. LING.

James O. Ling, son of John H. and Anna (Wood) Ling, was born in Bedford County, Pa., August 15, 1847, and came to Tazewell County in March, 1866. His education was obtained in the public schools. After moving to Tazewell County with his parents, Mr. Ling went to Kansas and engaged in farming there for three years. Then returning to Tazewell County, he followed the same occupation for one year in Little Mackinaw Township, when he took up his residence in the village of Minier. Here he took up the dairying business, but subsequently entered the grocery trade, establishing a meat market, and after conducting that for four years sold out and went into the insurance business, which he has followed for about twenty years. Mr. Ling is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics a Democrat. He has held the office of Deputy Sheriff and also that of Tax Collector. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows (Viola Lodge No. 638) and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Ling's father, John H. Ling, was born in 1817 and came to Little Mackinaw in 1866, taking up the occupation of farming. At one time he was elected Collector for the township. His wife, Anna (Wood), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1827.

Mr. James O. Ling has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Caruthers, born in Tennessee in 1846, a daughter of John C. Caruthers. Of this union five children were born: May, Irena, Roy J., Hattie, who died at the age of eleven years; and Hugh, who died when about fifteen months old. On October 26, 1890, Mr. Ling was married at Pekin, to Miss Mary C. Easton, who was born in Ohio in April, 1848, the daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Cross) Easton. Mrs. Easton was a native of Indiana, where she died in 1882. Six children have been born of this second marriage, of whom three are deceased.

WILLIAM H. LONG.

William H. Long, former President of the Washington Town Board, was born in Somerset, Ohio, September 11, 1838. From there, at the age of eight years, he accompanied his mother to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained with his grandfather, Luison Bixler, until the latter was burned out by outlaws, when they moved to Quincy, Ill., and resided on a farm. At the age of thirteen years the subject of this sketch went to Peoria, where he found employment in a factory bottling Farrell's Mustang Liniment, at the same time attending the public schools, next engaging in engineering and learned to be a stationary engineer. Subsequently, in order to acquire a more intimate knowledge of civil engineering, he assisted in surveying the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, carrying chains, etc., later going to Texas, where he operated a cotton farm for A. L. Merriman. In 1855 he came to Tazewell County, locating at Washington, and there acquired the trade of a blacksmith. During the War of the Rebellion he worked in a government shop at Nashville, Tenn., after which he was employed in the shop of Tobiac & Buskett for thirteen years. In 1878 he went into business for himself, building buggies and wagons, and formed a company for the construction of carts, of which he was the patentee. Mr. Long is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has held the office of steward. In politics he is an active Democrat, has served his town as Alderman of his Ward, and has been President of the Town Board. For a number of years he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and filled all the chairs of his lodge.

Mr. Long was married at El Paso, Ill., to Miss Julia Thompson, and of this union six children were born, of whom the following still survive: Lillie Irene, Charles and Harry C. Mrs. Long is a native of Virginia, where she was born in 1837. William Long, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland, and married Miss Susan Bixler, whose native State was Ohio. The maternal grandfather was Elias Bixler, a native of Pennsylvania, who was a veteran in the War of 1812 and lived to the advanced age of 103 years.

SMITH D. LOW.

Smith D. Low, M. D., one of the leading medical practitioners of Pekin, Ill., was born at Albion, Edwards County, Ill., December 7, 1860, the son of Lyman W. and Mary Ann (Smith) Low, the former a native of Vermont, born in 1822, and the latter of Albion, Ill., born in 1832. The mother died in 1889, but the father still lives one of the honored citizens of Albion at the age of nearly eighty-three years. Dr. Low's maternal grandfather was Moses Smith, who came from England at an early day and assisted in founding the now historic "English Settlement" in Edwards County, in which Morris Birkbeck and George Flower were conspicuous leaders.

Dr. Low acquired his early education in the public and high schools of his native town, which he attended until eighteen years of age, when he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1882. He also attended lectures at the Cincinnati Hospital delivered by professors from the Miami and Ohio Medical Colleges—both belonging to the allopathic school. After practicing some time with his father, who was a physician at Albion, Ill., Dr. Low went to New York City and, in the fall of 1883, entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1884. Then coming to Pekin, Ill., he practiced there until April, 1888, when he removed to Denver, Colo., where he continued in practice three and a half years, when, deciding to return east, he located in Chicago for a year and a half. In 1894 he again took up his residence in Pekin, where he has since remained devoting his time and talents to his profession. Here he has built up a successful practice, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of patrons and friends. He is a member of the Christian Church and politically a supporter of the principles of the Republican party; has been a member of the City School Board six years, Health Officer two years, and, before coming to Pekin, in 1882, was elected Coroner of Edwards County. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Low was married in September, 1885,

to Miss Minnie Smith of Albion, Ill., who died in Denver, Colo., in 1889. His second marriage was with Miss Annie Boley, to whom he was united at Pekin, May 10, 1893. Mrs. Low was born in Pekin, Ill., the daughter of William A. and Annie (Taylor) Boley, and is prominently identified with Pekin social life.

EDWARD MATHIS.

Edward Mathis, lumber and coal merchant of Morton, and one of the most enterprising and promising of the younger generation of native sons, was born in 1879, and has spent his entire life in the midst of his present surroundings. His personal characteristics illustrate the best traits of two countries: those of France, where his father, Jacob Mathis, was born in 1850, and of Germany, where his mother, Catherine (Wick) Mathis, was born in 1851.

A common-school education, the influence of a well ordered and economy-compelling home, and a correct appreciation of the duties and prerogatives of those who would succeed in the world of practical business, have added their quota in forming the life tendency of this representative citizen. The family name became known in Morton when the town boasted of few residents and fewer interests, and has ever since been identified with the grain, coal and lumber business of the elder Mathis. The industrial life of the son began at the time of his majority, and, stepping into a waiting opportunity, he had the added advantage of complete familiarity with its every detail.

Mr. Mathis is the head of a family, consisting of his wife, formerly Hattie Gluchman, a native of Germany, and two children, Oscar and Elmer. His marriage occurred in 1899, and he has one of the pleasant and hospitable homes of the town.

WILLIAM DON MAUS.

William Don Maus (deceased), lawyer and former County Judge of Tazewell County, Ill., was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., September 22, 1836, the son of Dr. Samuel Gustavus Maus, who came to Southern Illinois in 1838, and was widely known in that section of the State. Through his paternal ancestors he was of Rhenish-Bavarian stock, early mem-

bers of his family having originally emigrated from Zweibruken, Bavaria, Germany, to America. His mother (born Goodman) was a lineal descendant of one of the families that founded Plymouth Colony, coming to America in the Mayflower. His father, Dr. Samuel Gustavus Maus, on coming to this State with his family in 1838, settled at Murphysboro, in Jackson County, where for a number of years he was the partner of Dr. John Logan, the father of Gen. John A. Logan,

During these years the young sons of the partners formed a lasting friendship and attachment, which was severed only by the death of Senator Logan. About 1847 Doctor Maus moved to Tazewell County and settled at Tremont, and the son from that time to the date of his death, a period of fifty-four years, was a citizen of Tazewell County. His education as a youth was the best the new state afforded; but the opportunities for mental training of young men in that early day were very limited and crude compared with what they are to-day; the successful advent of the common-school system was but a prophecy then, and most of the educational advantages were by private tutors and in private schools. He finished his literary education in the schools of James K. Kellogg in Tremont and the English classical high school at Pekin under the direction of Rev. G. S. Bailey, D. D., in the old brick mansion house on the Tharp place, which were educational institutions of considerable note in that day.

In 1854 Mr. Maus removed to the city of Pekin to reside permanently. He read law with Judge Samuel W. Fuller, who afterwards became a prominent member of the Chicago bar. In January, 1857, he was admitted to the State bar and continued the practice of his profession in the State and Federal courts for a period of forty-four years, all of which time he was an honored, respected and eminent member of the bar.

The official positions held by Judge Maus during his residence in Tazewell County included those of Deputy Sheriff for a short time in 1858; Master in Chancery from 1858 to 1867; and County Judge from 1863 to 1865. He was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, of which he was an active member, and which he represented as a delegate

from his district in the Democratic National Conventions of 1876 and 1888. In his later years he devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, declining in 1885 to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge.

September 11, 1856, Judge Maus was united in marriage, in the city of Pekin, to Mary Clauser, who was born in Pennsylvania and came with her parents to Pekin, Ill., in 1839. Of this marriage there were three children who still survive: Mrs. Adrienne (Maus) McDonald, of Pekin; Kate, the wife of George F. Nasler, of New Orleans, La., and Fred P., who is an attorney of Pekin. Mrs. Mary (Clauser) Maus, the widow of Judge Maus, also resides in Pekin.

The death of Judge Maus occurred July 28, 1901, and was deplored by a large circle of friends. The event was commemorated by the Pekin bar by the adoption of a generous tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM H. B. McCORMICK,

William H. B. McCormick, well known in Hopedale and the surrounding country as a prosperous farmer and stockraiser, was born in Hopedale Township, June 13, 1861. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and shortly after attaining the age of twenty-two, went to the Indian Territory, where he spent some time in settling the estate of an uncle. After his return he rented a part of his grandfather's estate, and has since continued the business of farming and stock-raising, having also purchased eighty-seven acres of land. He has always been associated with the Democratic party, and has been Collector of Taxes for two terms.

On February 18, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married, at Hopedale, to Miss Clara M. Griesemer, who was born in Ohio, in 1867, and was the daughter of Adam and Barbara (Luly) Griesemer. Her parents emigrated from Germany, first locating in Ohio and thence removing to Hopedale Township, in 1869.

Mr. Griesemer was a tailor by trade, but purchased a farm and turned his attention to the cultivation of land. He died at the old homestead, where his wife is still living.

Mr. McCormick's maternal great-grandfather, Philip Briggs, was a resident of Westchester

County, N. Y. After starting out in life for himself he located in New York City, where he married, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed for some time; then sold his store and came West, arriving in Tazewell County in April, 1838. He at once engaged in farming and was very successful; eventually becoming the owner of 500 acres of choice land. These farms have been divided. Mr. Briggs was not only a successful farmer, but a highly respected citizen.

Mr. McCormick's father, George B. McCormick, was born near Rochester, N. Y., his wife's maiden name being Jane E. Briggs, who was born near New York City. He removed to Illinois about the year 1855, and settled in Mackinaw, remaining there until 1861, when he located on Section 24, Mackinaw Township, where he passed the balance of his life. He served in the U. S. Navy during the War of the Rebellion, and was disabled at the battle of Island No. 10.

Mr. McCormick's paternal grandfather was Avah McCormick, born in Scotland, whose wife, Mrs. Brumly, was of German descent. His maternal grandfather, William H. Briggs, was born at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., and the grandmother, Louisa Hoff, was a native of New York.

JAMES S. McDONALD.

Since 1898, James S. McDonald has been known as an eminently successful grain operator of Green Valley, to which he came after an extended experience as a telegrapher for various railroad and commercial companies in the Middle West. He was born in Tecumseh, Shawnee County, Kans., September 24, 1868, and was united in marriage to Rhoda R. Rogers, of Manito, Ill., December 18, 1895. One child, Louis R., was born to them August 17, 1904.

The father of the subject of this sketch, James, and his mother, Martinette (Green) McDonald, are natives of Illinois and New York City, respectively. The son was educated in the public schools and, as a means of livelihood, applied himself to telegraphy, his first employment in that line of work being with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Osage City, Kans. A year later he was transferred by the same management

to Topeka, Kans., and three years afterward joined the forces of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, holding positions of trust and responsibility with this and other railroad and commercial companies at principal points in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. Becoming tired of the work, he decided to embark in business, and, locating in Green Valley, built a grain elevator on the new railroad known as the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern (since purchased by the Chicago & Alton) and engaged in the business of handling grain and coal. His success in the past indicates a future of great usefulness in his adopted and, it is hoped, permanent place of residence.

JOHN M. McDOWELL.

John M. McDowell, farmer, Malone Township, Tazewell County, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Pa., May 27, 1850, the son of William E. and Elizabeth May (Davidson) McDowell, who were natives of the same county. The father was born in 1821 and died in 1885; the mother's death occurring July 9, 1892.

The maternal grandparents, Patrick and Jane (McDowell) Davidson, were also natives of Franklin County, as were the paternal great-grandparents, Capt. William and Elizabeth (Van Lear) McDowell. Capt. William McDowell was a patriot soldier of the Revolutionary War, in which he served seven years and received a commission as First Lieutenant. He died in 1834.

The paternal grandparents were William and Sarah (Work) McDowell, natives of Franklin County. Mrs. McDowell died there July 30, 1844. The husband removed to Tazewell County, in 1857, locating on a farm in Delavan Township, where he died in 1862.

William E. McDowell, father of the subject of this sketch, while a resident of his native State, served as Captain of a company of militia for several years, and in 1855 located on a farm in Section 25, Malone Township, Tazewell County, where he passed the remainder of his life, in the meantime serving three terms as Township Supervisor.

John M. McDowell remained under the parental roof until twenty-six years of age, meanwhile obtaining his education in the public schools, and on March 9, 1876, was married at Delavan, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth Irvin. His

wife was born February 23, 1856, and is the daughter of James and Rachel Ann (McNutt) Irvin, natives of Washington County, Pa., who, after a brief residence in Ohio, located in Delavan Township, in 1865. Mr. Irvin was a carpenter by trade, and resided in Marshall County, Ill., where he died February 25, 1903, his wife having preceded him in 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are the parents of four children: Myrtle B., Pearl Maxwell (a teacher), William Edmund, and Rachel Ann.

Mr. McDowell is an enterprising and successful farmer, and the owner of 160 acres of land which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. In July, 1897, he suffered a heavy loss from the ravages of a cyclone which passed over his community, destroying all his farm buildings except the dwelling house and killing the most of his live stock, the damage to his premises and growing crops amounting to about \$3,500. Mr. McDowell's uncle, Henry C. McDowell, living about one-half a mile north, and five other people, lost their lives, besides suffering the complete destruction of their farm buildings from the devastating effects of this disastrous storm.

CLARENCE E. McFALL,*M. D.

The entire professional career of Dr. Clarence E. McFall has been centered in Tazewell County, to which he came in 1891, and where he is recognized as an erudite and conscientious physician and surgeon. Born in Peoria in 1860, he represents sterling farmer-stock of two Eastern States, his father, H. B. McFall, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1826, and his mother, formerly Margaret Wiley, in Sullivan County, N. Y., in 1830.

The Doctor owes much to a practical home training, to studious habits which enabled him to graduate from the Lewistown High School at the age of fifteen, and to mechanical ingenuity which first found employment in the time-honored trade of the blacksmith. As the proprietor of a well patronized shop in Peoria, he has not only fulfilled his destiny as a painstaking and capable workman, but from a mental standpoint, outgrew his worthy but humble environment, becoming conscious of resources and powers of which the blacksmith had no need.

In 1888 our subject exchanged the forge and anvil for a course at the Louisville Medical College, graduating in 1891 with the third honors in his class. Locating in East Peoria, he was able to profit by his wide and intimate acquaintance in the community where he had passed his earlier years, and in an atmosphere of promise and appreciation to pursue that indefatigable research required of the professional competitor of today. A year spent as a post-graduate in a college at San Francisco, Cal., materially broadened his scope, and frequent attendance at medical conventions throughout the Middle West has kept him in touch with the progress in his chosen calling.

Dr. McFall established a home in 1881, marrying Miss Alice Van Zant, whose death, in 1898, left him with the care of three children, Clarence, Ernest and Herbert. In 1899 he married Susan Pinkham, of Fond du Lac Township. A Prohibitionist of many years standing, the Doctor is at present serving on the School Board, and his usefulness is further increased by his activity in the religious and charitable work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his liberal contributions toward its support. His all-around substantiality is attested by a membership of twenty-two years in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is further connected with the Modern Woodmen of the World, Court of Honor, Fraternal Reserves, and Royal Laborers.

A genial and interesting personality, added to sincerity of purpose, and unbounded faith in the best tenets of medical and surgical science, contribute to the increasing popularity and usefulness of Dr. McFall, while a strong constitution would seem to insure long connection with interests which have brought him both happiness and success.

JAMES E. MCINTYRE.

James Edward McIntyre, M. D., physician and surgeon, Tremont, was born in Hampshire, W. Va., Sept. 1, 1861, the son of John and Leah (Klemm) McIntyre. His father was born in Maryland, Dec. 29, 1815, and his mother in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1825, the latter dying in 1867.

The father is now living in Winchester, Va. For thirty years he taught school and was engaged in farming. At the commencement of

the Civil War he served in the Confederate army, but feeling that it was not a righteous cause, sought refuge in the North, and devoted himself to the promotion of the Union cause. One of his sons served throughout the Rebellion in the Southern army.

Dr. McIntyre came to Illinois when only seventeen years of age, thinking in the West to find greater opportunities for advancement. For about three years he worked as a farm hand, and for a year was a telegraph operator. For two years he was principal of the Morton High School, and in 1892 began the practice of medicine at Tremont.

For six years Dr. McIntyre has served as County Physician, and for a like period has been President of the School Board. He is President of the Village Board, a position he has filled for a year, and is identified with the M. W. of A. In his political views, he is a Prohibitionist. Much success has attended him in every way, and he has built one of the finest homes in Tremont.

Dr. McIntyre was married in Chicago, on Dec. 20, 1887, to Miss Ella Lawrence, who was born in Bloomington, March 1, 1867, the daughter of Charles S. and Frances M. (Ellis) Lawrence. They have two children: Leah Frances and Blanche Mariette. Mrs. McIntyre's parents were married at Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 20, 1865, and her father died May 28, 1867. Henry Ellis, grandfather of Mrs. McIntyre, was born in Massachusetts, came West, and settled in Springfield, Ill.

JAMES S. MCQUEEN.

James S. McQueen, who is engaged in the business of farming and raising stock, was born April 15, 1829, in Culpeper County, Va., and in 1846, settled in Tazewell County. During the rush of gold seekers to California, in 1849, he journeyed to the State by the overland route, remaining there about two years. He returned by the Isthmus of Panama, Lake Nicaragua, and San Juan River, to New Orleans, whence he ascended the Mississippi River to Alton, Ill., and thence journeyed across the country to Tazewell County, where he rented and worked a farm for some time, finally purchasing some land on Section 13, Hopedale Township. He now owns about 100 acres of excellent farming land.

Mr. McQueen received only a common school education. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a Methodist in religious belief.

Mr. McQueen was married in Hopedale Township, by Squire Bryan, on December 25, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Hitt, who was born in Kentucky June 1, 1834. Nine children were born to them, those living being: Lucy Cass, who is married to Hezekiah Jennings; Alice Anne, married to James Wright; Ulysses Grant and Susa Catherine. The deceased are: Philip L.; Charles Henry and Katie (who died in infancy); and Ella, who became the wife of Edward Ogden; Mary Elizabeth, who married John Smith and left two children, Iva Cleo and Sally, the latter a stenographer residing in Bloomington, Ill.

Johnson McQueen, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia. In 1844 he removed to Missouri and thence to Tazewell County, in 1846. He settled in Mackinaw township, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-eight. His wife was Miss Cassa Brown, whose birthplace was Virginia, where she died in 1837. The maternal grandparents of Mr. McQueen were Henry and Lucy Brown, both natives of the old Dominion.

The parents of Mrs. James S. McQueen were Aldridge and Catherine A. Hitt, who removed from their native state of Virginia to Illinois in 1837, settling in Hopedale Township, Tazewell County, where the father died at the age of ninety-three years, and the mother aged seventy-two.

EDWARD S. MEDBERY.

Edward S. Medbery is a native of Dodge County, Wis., born on Nov. 1, 1853, and obtained his education in the common schools of that locality. Prior to his marriage, in 1881, he was engaged in various occupations, and after that event located in Barton County, Kans., where he worked on a ranch for sixteen years. Removing to Hittle Township, Tazewell County, he established himself as a successful farmer. By energetic methods and careful attention to business principles, he has acquired nearly 1,000 acres of excellent land, which is well adapted both to general farming and stockraising, and upon which he has erected a large brick house and commodious outbuildings, barns, etc.

Mr. Medbery was married at Arlington, Ill., March 10, 1881, to Miss Frances C. Verry, daughter of William A. and Sarah A. (Farnsworth) Verry, who was born at Arlington, Ill., July 17, 1856. Mr. Verry was born in 1819 and came from Mississippi to Illinois at a very early day, locating in Jacksonville, but subsequently removed to Hittle Township, Tazewell County, where he purchased land and became a prosperous farmer, at the time of his death in 1898 being the proprietor of 3,800 acres. His wife also died in 1898.

The parents of Mr. Medbery were Henry and Julia (Blockner) Medbery, the father being a native of Rhode Island (born in 1797), and the mother of Lansingburg, N. Y., the birth-year of the latter being 1820. Mr. Medbery removed from Rhode Island to Michigan, where he was engaged in farming until he settled in Wisconsin, where he resided until his death in 1873. His wife is still living on the old homestead in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Medbery became the parents of six children: Claude, who died when thirteen years old; two children who died in infancy; Deem A., living at home; Mabel and Harold.

JOHN MEYERS.

John Meyers (deceased), who for over half a century was a well known and highly respected citizen of this community, was born in Tazewell County, August 26, 1838, the son of A. Louis and Fannie (Halfinger) Meyers. His education was acquired in the country schools. On March 12, 1863, he was married in the town of Dillon to Miss Mary A. Halfinger, who was born March 28, 1842. Six children were born to them, of whom only Joseph A. is living. Frank E. died February 12, 1896, aged twenty-nine years; and Katie Mabel November 22, 1899, aged twenty-nine years. Three other children died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyers began their married life in Sand Prairie Township and became quite successful, eventually acquiring 500 acres of valuable land. In 1893 they moved to Pekin and erected a handsome residence at the corner of South Fourth and Walnut Streets, where Mrs. Meyers has continued to reside since the death of her husband, which occurred May 12, 1897.

Mr. Meyers was a man of very strong character and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He took a prominent part in local politics and was at one time Supervisor of Sand Prairie Township, besides holding other county offices. His son, Joseph A., is now residing on the old homestead at Green Valley, Ill.

JAMES MITCHELL.

James Mitchell, one of the best known and most venerable pioneers of Deer Creek Township, Tazewell County, and one whose useful life illustrates the worth of honest and industrious tillage of the soil, has lived on his present farm of 180 acres, in Sections 10 and 29, since the spring of 1843. In the truest sense of the word he is a self-made man, for his eighty-three years of existence have not been without struggle and adversity, especially in the earlier days when he was left an orphan by the premature deaths of his parents, Edward and Hannah (Johnson) Mitchell.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Monmouth County, N. J., Feb. 18, 1821, and is a grandson of Isaac Mitchell, of Scotch descent, and supposedly a native of Monmouth County, N. J., where the maternal family of Johnson were also well known. Edward Mitchell was a sailor by occupation, and after his death his son was reared by William P. Stewart, who brought the lad to Tazewell County, in 1837, but subsequently returned to New Jersey, where he died.

After the departure of his benefactor, James Mitchell put his shoulder to the wheel, working on different farms in the county, and laying aside the greater part of his wages. On January 19, 1843, he was married in Deer Creek Township, Tazewell County, to Eliza Robinson, who was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1825. Thus he became allied with another pioneer family, established in this section as early as 1832 by Ephraim and Margaret (Martins) Robinson, natives also of Pennsylvania. The Robinsons settled first in Groveland Township, but later sold their farm and became residents of Deer Creek Township.

Mr. Mitchell settled on his new farm with his young wife, and both had many adventures in the early days. Deer abounded in large

numbers, and it was partially through the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell that the fertile region received its present name. At that time the exchange of work among farmers was more general than at present, and Mr. Mitchell recalls many such courtesies between himself and Richard N. Cullom, father of the present United States Senator, whose farm lay one mile north. During the Civil War Mr. Mitchell warmly espoused the cause of the Union, and though not called upon to serve in the army, contributed money for the maintenance of the Home Guard. Mrs. Mitchell, who fulfilled the ideal of the pioneer wives and mothers of the State, and who died August 8, 1890, was the mother of the following children: Matisa, wife of Henry Famer; Mary, wife of John Ezelesiger; Margaret, wife of Jacob Werham; Lydia, wife of Nathan Wilson; Ella, wife of George McCalla; Emily, living at home; Charles W., who died August 3, 1902; James Edwin (deceased); Prudence (deceased); William Mitchell, who died in Kansas; and one child, who died in infancy.

A. J. MOEHL.

A. J. Moehl, formerly proprietor of the City Hotel. It was the only hostelry in town whose ty, August 29, 1870, receiving his education in the county schools. He is of German descent, all of his direct ancestors having been born in the Fatherland, the birth of his father, August, occurring there in 1844. His paternal grandfather was Henry Moehl. The maternal grandparents were Adam and Annie (Winke) Weppeler, and they also were natives of Germany.

Our subject began to learn the carpenter's trade at the age of twenty and followed that line of business in Peoria, also occupying himself as a contractor and builder in the surrounding country. During that period of his life he erected a number of the finest residences in Washington.

In December, 1902, Mr. Moehl's health began to fail and he was obliged to give up his trade, at that time taking charge of the City Hotel. It was the only hostelry in town whose rates were but a dollar a day, and its patronage consisted of a large percentage of the boarders of Washington. On March 1, 1904, he disposed of the hotel business, and opened

a restaurant in Washington of which he is now the proprietor.

Mr. Moehl is a German Lutheran in his religious views, and he has always supported the Republican party. He was married in Washington February 2, 1892, to Miss Katherine Bloominshein, and they have one child, Arthur. Mrs. Moehl was born June 30, 1871.

JOHN MOENKEMOELLER.

John Moenkemoeller, a son of William and Christina (Kramer) Moenkemoeller, was born in Germany, June 29, 1838, and received his education in his native country. Both of his parents were born in the Fatherland, the year of his father's birth being 1797.

John Moenkemoeller came to the United States in 1869, arriving at Pekin on September 7th of the same year. Having learned the cigar-maker's trade in the old country, he at once obtained a position with Schureman Brothers, cigar manufacturers, with whom he continued until 1873, when he purchased the stock and good will of his employers, and has since owned and conducted the enterprise. He carries in stock an excellent line of pipes and tobacco, and has the distinction of being the oldest living representative of his line of business in the city.

In his religious belief Mr. Moenkemoeller supports the German Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and is an active worker in the interests of his party. He has been twice elected Alderman of his ward, and has also served one term each as Supervisor and City Treasurer.

On November 9, 1862, Mr. Moenkemoeller was married, in Germany, to Miss Anna Schlottman, who was born October 3, 1836, and of the children born to them the following are living: Frederick, William, Anne (now Mrs. O. C. Hill), and John.

LOUIS MORGENSTERN.

Louis Morgenstern, blacksmith, Pekin, was born in Rhineburg, Germany, August 10, 1836, being the son of Jacob and Mary (Baker) Morgenstern, natives of Rhineburg, the former born in 1795 and the latter, in 1802. Louis Morgenstern received his education in his native country, and in 1854 came to the United States,

settling first in Washington County, Ohio, where he learned the trade of blacksmithing and horse-shoeing. Four years later he removed to Pekin, arriving in that city December 25, 1858, and for a number of years was employed in various blacksmith shops, but in 1870 opened an establishment of his own, and now has the best trade in his line of business in this section of the country. He has been working as a blacksmith in Pekin longer than any of his competitors.

On December 6, 1860, Mr. Morgenstern was married in Pekin, Ill., to Miss Margaret Bastian (born in 1843), and of this union there were five children: Daniel, Charles, Ira, Lottie and Louis. Mr. Morgenstern is a Republican in his political views, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid.

ENOCH G. MORSE.

Enoch Gerrish Morse, farmer, Tremont, was born in Concord, N. H., Jan. 10, 1827, a son of Moses and Hannah (Smith) Morse. The father was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 28, 1794, and died in 1873; the mother, in Canterbury, N. H., in 1796, and died August 21, 1879.

The history of the Morse family in America begins with the advent of Anthony Morse, who was born in Marlbury, Wiltshire, Eng., May 9, 1606, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His son, Joshua, was born July 24, 1673, and died March 28, 1691. Ruthman, son of Joshua, was born April 16, 1688, and his son, Moses, February 19, 1715. Ezekiel, son of Moses, was born October 24, 1760, and settled in Boscawen, N. H., where he died Jan. 27, 1806. His son, Moses, was born July 28, 1794, in the same place, and there married Phoebe Colby. His second wife was Hannah Smith, and they removed to Illinois in 1835, making their home in Tazewell County.

Enoch Gerrish Morse is in the seventh generation of his family in America, and worthily bears a good old New England name. Brought into Illinois by his parents while yet a small lad, he acquired his education in the local schools, and early set himself to the task of founding a career in the new country. The only son in his father's family, he resided on the old homestead in Elm Grove town-

ship until September, 1893. He then retired from the farm, and fixed his residence in Tremont. He now owns 160 acres of land in McLean county.

While at the Elm Grove homestead Mr. Morse served as Town Clerk for twelve years, for seven years was Commissioner of Highways, and for several years filled the office of Collector. His father and mother were members of the Congregational Church, and he follows in their steps. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Morse was married, October 22, 1856, in Elm Grove Township, to Miss Elizabeth Edes, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Albright) Edes, who was born in Pleasant Grove Township, March 12, 1836. Her father was born in Maryland, and her mother in Maytown, Lancaster County, Pa. He died at the age of sixty-three years, but she lived to be eighty. Her parents came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Elm Grove Township, the father working at wagon-making as well as farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse have been the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Anna M., wife of Charles H. Fuller; Robert C., who married Marietta Lay; Lucy Smith, the wife of Edward Caldwell, and Marie Etta, who lives at home. Three of their children are dead: Georgine, who married Chris. Nichols; Albert C., who died while a student at Champaign, Ill., and Adelaide, who passed away in her infancy.

G. W. MOSCHEL.

G. William Moschel, a son of Lewis and Jacobina (Hussong) Moschel, both of whom were natives of Germany, was born at Morton, Ill., in 1872. Here he acquired his early education in the public schools, which he supplemented with a course at the Northwestern University, at Chicago, where he was graduated in the class of 1894. After receiving his degree he went to Peoria, where he accepted a position as clerk in a drug store, retaining that place for one year. He then removed to Morton and purchased Dr. Schafer's drug business, which he has since most successfully continued, combining therewith a line of high-class jewelry.

Politically, Mr. Moschel has always supported the Democratic party. He is a mem-

ber of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights Templar.

In 1896 Mr. Moschel was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle White, at Allentown, which is the birthplace of Mrs. Moschel. Of this union two children have been born, Reid and Olga. Mr. Moschel is one of the enterprising and successful business men of Morton.

WILLIAM MOSCHEL.

William Moschel was born in Germany in 1854, received his education in the common schools, and settled in Tazewell County in 1861. He was employed as a clerk for fifteen years, and after this long and profitable business experience, formed a partnership with Erastus Roberts in the grain and stock business. The association continued uninterruptedly from 1876 to 1897, when they admitted Samuel Mosiman into partnership.

The firm conducts a line of ten elevators, all of them being located in Tazewell County and connected by a private telephone. It has stockyards in connection with each elevator, and is also interested in the banking business. The main office is located in Morton.

Mr. Moschel's public spirit is shown by his presentation to the town of a tract of four acres of land, on which is being erected a new township high school. He was married at Morton in 1876 to Miss Mary Zimmerman, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. The father of Mr. Moschel, Nicholas, was born in Germany in 1811. He married Miss Susanna Swartz, also born in Germany, in 1828.

SAMUEL MOSIMAN.

Samuel Mosiman, grain dealer, Morton, was born in East Peoria, Ill., in 1872, and secured his education at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., where he supplemented and completed that intellectual training he had already commenced in the local schools. His father, David Mosiman, was born in East Peoria, Ill., in 1847, and his mother Anna (Staaker) Mosiman, in Morton, Ill., in 1856. Her parents, Joseph and Fanny Staaker, were born in France. The paternal grandparents of Samuel Mosiman, Michael and Anna Mosiman, were also natives of that country.

Samuel Mosiman was married in 1897 to Miss Bessie C. Claudon, who was born in 1878. The marriage occurred in Fairbury, Ill., and is blessed by the birth of one child, Margaret. Mr. Mosiman is in the grain business at Morton, where he has won a good standing in the community as an honorable and capable business man. In religious matters he is identified with the Congregational Church, and in political affairs is independent.

WILLIAM M. MOUNT.

William M. Mount, farmer and stockraiser, Dillon Township, Tazewell County, was born in the township named, April 18, 1858, being the son of Mathias and Eliza J. (Bennett) Mount. The father, who was born in Shelby County, Ky., August 7, 1810, died December 23, 1887; the mother was born in Hopedale Township, Tazewell County, September 16, 1831. The maternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Manker) Bennett, and the maternal great-grandparents, Timothy and Lillian (Hoblett) Bennett. Mathias Mount, the grandfather of William M. (born March 11, 1767), was twice married—first, to Elizabeth Stevenson, and second to Ann Elliot, born June 23, 1778.

Mathias Mount, Jr., the father, came to Jacksonville, Ill., at an early day, and there enlisted in the Black Hawk War. In 1832 he entered Government land in Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, which he sold in 1854, and, coming to Dillon Township, bought a farm in Section 25, where he spent the remainder of his life. For fourteen years he served the town as Supervisor, and at one time owned 700 acres of land.

William M. Mount began his independent life at the age of twenty-one years, having first secured a thorough education, which he completed at Lincoln University, and his business career has been attended with much prosperity. His farm comprises 600 acres, and, besides owning several fine-blooded horses of great value, deals very extensively in short-horn cattle. For eight years he has served as Township Supervisor, and was Chairman of the Board for two years. At the present time he is Treasurer of the School Board, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Mount was married March 6, 1879, to Miss Phoebe J. Orendorff, daughter of Darius

W. and Mary J. (Walters) Orendorff, who was born in Hopedale Township. Her father was the first white child born in township named, his birth occurring March 31, 1828. His parents, Aaron and Martha (McDonnell) Orendorff, came from Kentucky at an early day.

To Mr. and Mrs. William M. Mount were born the following children: Francis D., April 29, 1880; Mathias J., June 2, 1882; Carl M., August 4, 1884; Darius O., July 23, 1889; Ernest E., August 22 1891; Green P., April 1, 1893, and Ruth, May 13, 1896. Mrs. Mount is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and politically Mr. Mount adheres to the Democratic party.

JOSEPH H. MYERS.

Joseph Harrison Myers, one of the most interesting and high-minded of the retired farmers living in Mackinaw, is also one of the very early pioneers of this section, having arrived in Tazewell County in 1835. He comes of thrifty Pennsylvania stock, in which State he was born, in Allegheny Township, Armstrong County, March 1, 1826, and near where his father, John Myers, was born May 29, 1793. He died Aug. 16 1829. His mother (nee Catherine Shoemaker), was born in Armstrong County, Pa., March 1, 1800, and it is supposed that his maternal grandfather, Joseph Shoemaker, who died in Ashland County, Ohio, at the age of ninety, was also a native of Pennsylvania.

The paternal branch of the family was established in America, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, by the grandfather of Christian Myers, who married a Miss Beachly, and who died near Ligonier, Westmoreland County, Pa., at an advanced age.

In 1835 the widow of John Myers brought her family to Tazewell County, where she died in the town of Mackinaw, in March, 1865. She was the mother of three sons and two daughters, one of whom died in infancy, Joseph H., being the only survivor. Eliza, who became the wife of Clark Barton, died in Mackinaw at the age of seventy-six; Susan, wife of Charles Samuels, died near Nevada, Mo., at the age of seventy-four, and Johnston died in Little Mackinaw Township, in his sixty-eighth year.

At the age of fifteen the subject of this sketch began to learn the saddler's and cur-

rier's trades, and for several years devoted his energies to the making of horse collars. On March 13, 1849, he married Susan Perry (born near Lexington, Ky.), and to them six children have been born, two of whom died in infancy. Of the four surviving, Julius F. lives in Topeka, Kans.; Charity is the wife of Lucian Hill, of Normal, Ill.; Louisa, the wife of P. Breniger, of Bethany, Ill.; and Susan M., the wife of William K. Thomas, of Chicago.

Mrs. Myers is a daughter of John and Charity (Pugh) Perry, who came to Illinois in 1835, and settled near Danvers, where both attained the age of seventy-three. Mr. Perry was born in Philadelphia, where his parents died, and where he learned the shoemaker's trade.

Mr. Myers discontinued the making of horse-collars in 1851, and bought a farm of 100 acres in Mackinaw Township, which at the time was slightly improved. Gradually he increased his possessions to 280 acres, and still owns a finely cultivated 160-acre farm. His public spirit has been repeatedly demonstrated since attaining his majority, more especially since success responded to his untiring efforts and enabled him to be of practical assistance to his friends and the community at large. A notable illustration of this phase of his career was manifested when the present branch of the "Big Four" Railroad was built through the township, and he donated five acres of land for a station at Lilly.

Since 1882 Mr. Myers has lived in the town of Mackinaw, which, when he became a resident of Tazewell county in 1835, was larger than the village of Peoria. He has been an interested spectator and an active participant in the agricultural and general upbuilding of this portion of the State, and at all times has also been a promoter of educational and moral growth. Formerly a Democrat, he has for years been a staunch supporter of Prohibition, the principles of which have been practically illustrated in his immediate family, and through his zeal and earnestness extended to friends and associates.

Since 1845 Mr. Myers has been a member of the Christian Church, at Mackinaw, and for the past thirty years has been an Elder in that denomination. His wife shares his religious views, and has been a member of the same church for more than fifty years. This couple have traveled peacefully their united lives for

fifty-five years, have reared their children to be practical and useful men and women, and have made their home environment one in which the wayfarer finds good cheer and inspiration to well-doing.

VALENTINE MYERS. SR.

Valentine Myers, Sr., retired farmer, Little Mackinaw Township, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, December 19, 1833, the son of Loren and Elizabeth (Shulto) Myers, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, who was from Bryan, died when his son was one and a half years old. The latter came to the United States, in 1858, and on May 10 of that year arrived in Tazewell County, Ill., where he began work for William Vauhen at \$12.50 per month. He continued in Mr. Vauhen's employ from October 1, 1858, to August 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, One-hundred-and-fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and was held for seventeen months and seven days, during which time he was confined in five different prisons, the last one being at Laurens, S. C.

After being mustered out of the service, Mr. Myers returned to Illinois and rented a farm which he cultivated until 1866, when he purchased eighty acres of land at \$12 per acre. This tract he subsequently sold and, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Chris Hening, bought 280 acres on Sections 7 and 8. He also disposed of this land and, in 1881, bought 255 acres on Sections 4 and 5, at \$50 per acre, to which he gradually added until he became the owner of 528 acres, when he retired.

Mr. Myers is affiliated with the German Evangelical Church, and in politics supports the principles of the Republican party. He has served as Road Commissioner six years and as School Director three years. He is a member of Minier Post, No. 168, G. A. R.

The marriage of Mr. Myers to Miss Catherine Graff was celebrated at Pekin on March 13, 1866, and to them have been born seven children, viz.: Henry S., Frederick W., Valentine, Anna Elizabeth (who died when seven months old), Carl, Lydia and Edward.

Mrs. Myers, the daughter of Henry P. and Anna Catherine (Imig) Graff, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, April 27, 1847. Her father

born in Germany in 1795, came to the United States in 1858, locating in Little Mackinaw Township, where he bought eighty acres of land in Section 32, to which he added, until, at the time of his death in 1865, he had acquired about 200 acres. His wife was also a native of Germany, where she was born in 1814, her death occurring at Little Mackinaw, in 1877.

ANDREW NAFZIGER.

Andrew Nafziger was born in Hopedale, Tazewell County, March 8, 1864, and educated in the public schools of that place. His paternal grandparents were Christian and Magdalene (Birkey) Nafziger, who were born in Germany. His own parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Zehr) Nafziger, also natives of Germany, the former born in 1819 and the latter in 1829.

The father emigrated to the United States in 1848, coming from New Orleans to Pekin by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. He worked by the month until 1851, when he was married, and in 1854 bought eighty acres of land on Section 35, Hopedale Township, but did not locate on his farm until 1856. In 1850 he sent money to his father in the old country, assisting the latter to come to the United States during the same year. The father remained with his son John until his death.

Christian proved a successful farmer, and at his death in 1899 owned about 640 acres of land. He was a licensed minister in the Mennonite Church, in the discharge of his duties traveling over a large portion of the immediate country. Besides Andrew, he had two other sons: Joseph, who was born in 1860 and died in 1895, and Christian Z., born in 1862, who became the father of three children—Christian H., Daniel B. and William J. Christian Z. Nafziger is now living in Boynton Township.

Andrew Nafziger, the subject of this sketch, was first married to Miss Anna Roszhardt, a daughter of John and Grace (Dierberger) Roszhardt. Her father died in 1899, the mother still living in McLean County, Ill. Mrs. Nafziger died in 1895, and on January 31, 1897, at Hopedale, Mr. Nafziger married, as his second wife, Miss Katie J. Roth. Of this union were born three children: John M., September 10,

1892; Clara M., October 7, 1899, and Christian R., February 25, 1902.

Mrs. Nafziger is the daughter of C. L. and Fanny (Roszhardt) Roth and was born in Livingston County, Ill. Her father was a native of Germany and emigrated to the United States at an early day, locating in Livingston County. He became a farmer, and is now a resident of McLean County, Ill.

Andrew Nafziger, our subject, has a farm of 240 acres on Section 35, and thirty acres, on Section 15, in Hopedale Township. By his industry and perseverance he has met with success in his chosen line of industry, and is one of the substantial men of Tazewell County.

BURT NEWMAN.

Burt Newman, a resident of Tazewell County since 1862, was born at South Egremont, Berkshire County, Mass., September 29, 1827. His father was Samuel Newman, a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Pamela Curtis. Until he reached man's estate Mr. Newman passed his life on the old homestead, being educated in the district schools of his native town, at Great Barrington Academy and the State Normal School, at Westfield, Mass.

On the seventh of April, 1855, our subject was married to Abbie A. Fay, at her home in Westboro, Mass., his wife being the daughter of Solomon T. and Achsah Parker Fay. The young couple went at once to Minnesota to reside and Mr. Newman preempted and secured 120 acres of Government land in Scott County. He farmed, and during one winter taught school. In 1856 he was elected as one of the three County Assessors, and the following year assessed one-third of the entire county. In November, 1857, the family, consisting of himself, wife and boy removed to Alton, Ill. In February 1858 he secured a position as principal of one of the city schools of Lower Alton and continued teaching there until the close of the school year, 1861. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country at that time, he made no application for a renewal of his position. Mrs. Newman began teaching in the primary department of the school of which Mr. Newman was principal, in the fall of 1858, and afterward was transferred to the High School. In March, 1862, the family removed to Delavan, where Mr. Newman engaged in farming and Mrs. Newman in

teaching. They united with the Delavan Presbyterian Church during that year, by letter.

From 1850 to 1876 Mr. Newman taught throughout most of the winters, some terms being for periods of six months. Since 1862 he has been a firm friend of education and a continuous worker in the cause; in fact both as teacher and farmer, he was fairly successful.

Under Lincoln's call for 500,000 men, in July, 1864, on September 29th of that year, Mr. Newman enlisted as a recruit to Company B, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers Infantry, for one year, or during the war. He was with his regiment in the South during the following winter and on the 28th of March, 1865, the command was sent, with other troops, to Blue Springs, East Tennessee, where it remained until after the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox, and Johnston, in Carolina. His command was then sent to Camp Harker, near Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. Newman was mustered out of the service, with his regiment, on June 12, 1865. After the war Mr. Newman continued to farm, until age and disabilities prevented him from engaging in active work. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party in 1856, but has never cared for office. On the 9th of March, 1878, he moved his family to the homestead built by Daniel Cheever, one of the early pioneers of Delavan. The place is still the Newman family home.

Mrs. Newman was educated in the district schools of Westboro, and in the academies of Leicester and Amherst. She taught in Westboro, Amherst, and in the Misses Kellogg's Female Seminary at Great Barrington, Mass. When coming to Delavan from Alton, in 1862, she brought an unsolicited testimonial, with the autograph signature of every member of the Board of Education, declaring her entire success, in each department of the Alton public schools in which she had taught.

For a third of a century Mrs. Newman taught the First Primary grade of the Delavan Public School, receiving her first certificate in Tazewell County from Lemuel Allen, County Superintendent of Schools. She also became a worker in the Presbyterian Church, being the Superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty-four years; also choir leader and organist, for seventeen years. In her home were reared five children; Henry D., deceased in

1884; Annie S., Samuel C., Emma (Mrs. Elmer E. Giles), and Fred.

HARRY L. NICHOLS.

Harry Lyman Nichols, a prosperous farmer and stock-dealer, of Delavan Township, Tazewell County, was born in the county where he now resides, September 12, 1864 and obtained his education in the public schools of his native community. When twenty years of age, he began to work on his father's farm, which he rented for eight years, afterward purchasing 140 acres of land one mile west of Delavan, upon which he has since devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Nichols has one of the best appointed farms in this section of the county, and has erected on his homestead a commodious residence and substantial out-buildings. Besides the home farm, he owns 400 acres near New Canton, Ill.

In politics Mr. Nichols is a Republican. In 1892 he was married in Logan County, Ill., to Miss Hattie Clary, and of this union there are three children: Rosella, Luella and Paul E. Mrs. Nichols was born in Macon County, Ill., March 5, 1871. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was John Nichols, and his father, born in Illinois in 1840, married Miss Cynthia Wakefield, whose birth occurred in 1845.

NATHANIEL G. NICHOLS.

Nathaniel Gordon Nichols, of Tremont, was born in Boston, Mass., on September 17, 1826, the son of John and Mary (Gordon) Nichols, the parents being natives of New Hampshire. The maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Gordon, married Nellie Rand, both he and his wife being natives of the Granite State. The former died in Washington, N. H., in 1826, aged eighty-seven years. His wife, Millie (Rand) Gordon, died in the same place, in 1833, aged sixty-nine years. Six children were born to them, and John Nichols (father of Nathaniel Gordon Nichols) married the fourth child, Mary Gordon. To this couple eight children were born, the subject of this sketch being the second child. The father, John Nichols, died April 25, 1871, aged seventy-four years; and his wife, Mary Gordon, October 8, 1875.

Nathaniel G. Nichols received only a common school education. Coming to Tazewell

County, as a boy, in 1841, he went to work on his father's farm, where he remained until 1849, when he engaged in the wheelwright trade and was employed in a wagon shop for three years. At the end of that period he resumed farming, continuing thus employed until 1890, when he moved into Tremont and has since lived a retired life, enjoying the fruits of his early industry. He owns about 1,500 acres of land in Tazewell County.

Mr. Nichols was a small boy when he left Boston on his journey west. The mode of travel was varied in those days and he utilized the stage, the canal, the railroads, and the Great Lakes, arriving by the latter in Chicago. From the latter city he went to Peoria by stage and the river, making the last portion of his journey to Tremont on foot.

On January 28, 1850, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Lucia Jane, daughter of Henry and Sarah Lovejoy, natives of New Hampshire. To them were born four children: Mary Gordon, April 8, 1852, who married John Calvin Thorne, of Concord, N. H.; Charles, born on February 27, 1864, married first to Georgine Morse of Elm Grove Township, Ill. (his wife dying soon afterward), and for his second wife to Mrs. Annie Wilson, of Green Valley, Ill., he himself dying on August 31, 1899; Alfred Henry, born July 26, 1860, and married to Miss Helen Stone Hayward, of Morton, Ill., on October 7, 1884, and Emily Prentiss, who was born June 29, 1863, and married to Samuel Addison-Calhoun, of Peoria, Ill., on August 31, 1899.

Mr. Nichols' first wife, Lucia J. (Lovejoy) Nichols, died on January 2, 1884, and on January 28, 1886, he was again united in marriage to Amanda Beers Fensen, with whom he is now living in Tremont. His political views are Democratic. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for many years.

DANIEL NINE.

Daniel Nine, farmer, Delavan, Township, Tazewell County, was born in Fountain County, Ind., September 11, 1829, being the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gebhart) Nine, natives of Ohio. The father spent the greater part of his life in Indiana, though he often visited his son in Tazewell County. He and his wife died at the old homestead in Hillsboro, Ind.

Daniel Nine came to Delevan in 1847, and en-

tered 160 acres of land, but since that time has purchased another quarter section, and now owns and occupies a handsome and well-appointed farm. His marriage to Miss Sarah C. Davison of Delavan occurred August 27, 1863.

Mrs. Nine was born in Fountain County, Ind., and has borne her husband five children: William Henry, Idella A., Alvesa May, Maggie Estella and Ida Pearl. Her parents, Fleming and Martha Ann (Irvin) Davison, were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. They removed to Ohio in 1857, where the father engaged in the carpenter's trade, and, on coming into Tazewell County, Ill., located on the Mackinaw River. Mr. Nine has been School Director several terms, and is much esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN W. NOLTE.

John William Nolte, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the American Brewing Company at Pekin, since 1901, and one of the most experienced and progressive of the city's native sons, was born March 19, 1867. His parents were Justus and Rosanna (Davis) Nolte, natives, respectively, of Germany and New York.

For a number of years Mr. Nolte's fortunes were cast on his father's farm in Tazewell County, and he received a practical education in the lower and high schools of Pekin, his first independent venture being as an employe of the Pekin Plow Company when he was fifteen years old. Three years later he assumed a clerkship in a clothing store for six months, and then became identified with a steam laundry, learning every detail of the business. In 1890 he removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he opened a laundry on his own responsibility, conducting the same with gratifying success until disposing of it in April, 1891. At that time he returned to Pekin and bought the Pekin Steam Laundry, which he sold in 1899.

In November, 1901, Mr. Nolte and his brother-in-law, Carl G. Herget, bought the property of the American Brewing Company of Pekin, when he assumed his present position as Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the concern. The brewery profits by certain advantages arising from want of competition and excellence of the products manufactured, and, as the only establishment of the kind in Pekin,

has a trade extending over a large area of surrounding country. Under the new management the business has increased to double its previous extent, with every prospect of commending itself still more favorably to the purchasing public.

Mr. Nolte is eminently social in his tendencies, and is a member of the Tazewell Club and the Knights of Pythias, besides the Dramatic Order of Knights of Korassan, Royal Circle and the Court of Honor. In politics, he is a Republican. On August 18, 1891, he married Mrs. Emma (Herget) Smith, widow of Conrad H. Smith, his wife being born January 7, 1857. By this union one child was born—John Elbert, October 2, 1892. By her first marriage Mrs. Nolte had two daughters: Minnie, the wife of William E. Van Ausdal, and Emma E.

JOHN S. NORMAN.

John S. Norman, son of Simeon and Sarah (Nichols) Norman, natives of Ohio, was born in Tremont, Ill., in 1862, and received his education in the public schools of his native village. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he was engaged for four years in Tremont, and then removed to South Dakota, where he engaged in farming. Returning to Tremont in 1887, he there followed his trade for eight years, and in 1892 located in Groveland, where he opened the blacksmith shop which he now conducts. In connection with his blacksmithing establishment, he has a general supply store in which he carries a complete stock of hardware implements, buggies and wagons.

Mr. Norman is a Republican in politics, and socially belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married in South Dakota in 1885, to Miss Julia Woodworth, and of this union ten children have been born: Edward, Olive, Leonard, Frank, Hazel, Blanche, John, Charles Howard and Gladys.

ALBA P. O'BRIEN.

Alba P. O'Brien, son of Benjamin and Mary (Morse) O'Brien, was born in Groveland, Tazewell County, February 1, 1858, and was educated in the public schools and business college of his native town. After leaving school he engaged in farming, an occupation he has

since followed, in connection with stockraising, and cultivates his share of 503 acres of land, which is owned jointly by the O'Brien family. He has erected a commodious house, with substantial out-buildings, and is enjoying the fruits of his early industry. In his religious views Mr. O'Brien is a Methodist, and in his political sentiments has always been an active Republican, having held the office of Town Collector and School Director.

On December 23, 1880, Mr. O'Brien was married in Fond du Lac Township, to Miss Dorcas J. Mooberry, who was born March 7, 1860, and they are the parents of five children: Benjamin R., Edna Myrtle, Jessie Grace, Edith Pearl and Elsie—the three last named being deceased. The paternal grandparents of Mr. O'Brien were John O'Brien, a native of Nova Scotia, and Sally (Hinkson) O'Brien, while on the maternal side they were Parker and Roxana (Childs) Morse, natives of Vermont.

Benjamin O'Brien, the father, came to Illinois in 1833, when fourteen years of age, and located in Tazewell County, his father having entered about 500 acres of land in Groveland Township. The father was born March 20, 1820, and died April 29, 1900. In 1847 he journeyed overland to California, the trip occupying six months. Three years later he returned to Philadelphia via the Isthmus of Panama, bringing with him a considerable amount of gold, which he had converted into money at the Philadelphia mint, and, coming to Illinois, engaged in farming.

Mrs. Alba P. O'Brien is the daughter of Samuel and Louis Coleson (Hughes) Mooberry, natives of Columbus, Ohio, who came to Illinois, in 1832, and settled in Groveland Township, where Mr. Mooberry entered a large tract of land and became a prosperous farmer.

PHILIPP OLT.

Philipp Olt, one of the earnest and zealous farmers who have helped to establish a high agricultural standard in Cincinnati Township, Tazewell County, and at the same time add to the favorable impression of those who value the thrift and uprightness of the sons of Germany, has occupied his present farm of 400 acres, on Section 22, since the spring of 1856. Mr. Olt was born in Germany, May 27, 1833, a son of John and Eva (Wigle) Olt and a grandson of John Olt, all natives of the Fatherland.

His father lived to be sixty-five, and his mother, seventy two years old, both passing their entire lives in their native land.

Philipp Olt left home when eighteen years of age and came to America, arriving in New York in the fall of 1852. He afterward worked for three months in New Jersey. His objective point was Pekin, Ill., and the wages earned before coming to Illinois were gratefully received, for this addition to his depleted finances enabled him to accomplish the journey West. In Pekin he was greeted by his uncle Philipp, and was employed by him for a few years, or until his marriage in February, 1856, to Maggie Zebra, who was born in Germany, in February, 1833.

Mrs. Olt came to America with her parents in 1852, settling on a farm in Cincinnati Township. A son and daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Olt: Leonard, who married Anna Beck and has three children—George, Emil, and Alfred—and Catherine, the wife of George Henry, who also has three children—Philipp, Alfred and Maggie.

Mr. Olt votes the Republican ticket, and has upheld the principles of that party ever since arriving in America. He has a finely improved farm, and has wisely and intelligently adapted himself to its peculiarities of soil, erecting a fine country home, excellent out-buildings, and adding such implements as appealed to his judgment and needs. He is a straight-forward, genial, and generous-hearted man, and has the faculty of making and retaining friends.

A. D. PATTON.

A. D. Patton, retired contractor and builder, Delavan, was born in Vermont, January 15, 1830, son of William and Mary (Lang) Patton. In 1837 he removed with his parents from his native State to Lockport, N. Y., and there learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, at which he worked until 1853, when he located at Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill. Here he followed his trade for one year, and then removed to Peoria and was employed as a carpenter for seven years, being, for three and a half of this period, foreman of the Field & Share Box Factory, and having direct charge of all the lumber buying. He subsequently located in Delavan and continued at his trade until 1892, when he retired from active

business life, in the meantime having built the majority of the older buildings of that town. Politically Mr. Patton is a Republican, and has served as Constable for four years.

Our subject was married at Lockport, N. Y., in 1851, to Miss Sophia Disbron, and four children were born to them: Mary, Frederick, William D., and Harriet M. In 1864 Mrs. Patton died, and in 1872 Mr. Patton married, for his second wife, Miss Rebecca A. Dixon, who was born in Tazewell County. Of this union the following four children were born: Harvey, Alexander G., Ethel M., and Beulah B.

GEORGE PAWSON.

George Pawson was born in New Albany, Ind., August 20, 1856, and came to Tazewell County in the fall of 1864. He was educated in the Delavan public schools and was then employed on a farm four and a half miles southeast of Delavan, continuing in that vocation for ten years, when he learned the carpenter trade, at which he has since worked in various places in this vicinity. He assisted in building the Masonic Hall, the houses of J. W. Crabbs and William V. McKinsters, and nearly all the best edifices in this section of the County.

On March 16, 1903, Mr. Pawson purchased the carpenter shop and general woodworking business of Fred Bidlingmeier, on East Third Street, and is known as one of the most skilled carpenters and wood-workers in this locality. He is always busy, and at times is obliged to refuse work because of the amount on hand. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always voted the Republican ticket. Socially he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the American Mutual Benefit Association.

Mr. Pawson was married January 22, 1880, at Delavan, to Miss Susie T. Sunderland and this union has resulted in four children, namely: Robert B., Grace W., Mary June, and Samuel S. The parents of our subject were Thomas and Rebecca A. (Weeks) Pawson, both of whom were natives of Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS PAWSON.

Thomas Pawson, retired farmer, Delavan, Tazewell County, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio,

December 17, 1821, being the son of William and Hannah (Newson) Pawson, natives of England. William Pawson, the father, was the son of William Pawson, Sr., who came with his son and wife to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817. Here William Pawson, Jr., followed the occupation of a carpenter and joiner. He died in 1855, his wife following him some years later.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools, and in 1848 removed from his native community to New Albany, Ind. In 1864 he located in Delavan Township, Tazewell County, where he purchased a farm of 200 acres, which he conducted until 1902, when he withdrew from active labor and has since lived retired, his home being with a son, William, in Delavan.

On November 3, 1847, Mr. Pawson was married, in the Buckeye State, to Miss Rebecca Weeks, who died in March 1902, leaving six children, viz.: William H., Edward, John, George, Mary (Mrs. Vernon Bailey of Delavan), and Henry W.

In national politics Mr. Pawson is a Republican, but in local affairs bases his preferences on the character and ability of the candidate for office. He has taken an active interest in the educational and general advancement of his community, and has proven himself an obliging and considerate neighbor, as well as a progressive and industrious farmer.

William H. Pawson, oldest child of Thomas and Rebecca (Weeks) Pawson, was born in New Albany, Ind., August 16, 1848, and came with his parents to Delavan Township, Tazewell County, in 1864. He remained on the parental homestead until twenty seven years of age, and on January 12, 1876, was married to Jennie Sunderland, born at Delavan, Ill., and of this union there are two children now living—William H. and Benjamin S. For many years Mr. Pawson was one of the leading agriculturists of Delavan Township, but in December, 1901, removed to the village of Delavan, where he has since resided in retirement. He is a well informed and thoroughly progressive citizen, always encouraging the advancement of education, political integrity, personal uprightness and every other cause having for its object the improvement of the community in which he lives. In political sentiment, he is a Republican, and in religious faith, a Methodist.

EDWARD F. PENNAMAN.

Edward F. Pennaman, contractor and builder, East Peoria, was born in Danvers, Ill., August 16, 1858, the son of William and Frederica (Mierly) Pennaman, both natives of Germany. The father died on April 26, 1868.

Mr. Pennaman received his education in the common schools of Tazewell County, of which he has been a resident almost from birth. He grew to manhood on a farm, where he learned the carpenter trade, and has worked in East Peoria, or the vicinity, for the past twenty years, and at the present time is doing a good business. His father having died when Mr. Pennaman was a boy of ten years of age, he early became largely dependent on his own resources, and may be safely placed among the self-made men of Tazewell County.

On August 26, 1890, Mr. Pennaman was married to Miss Sophia Recker of Hermann, Mo. In his political views, Mr. Pennaman is a Republican. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ERNEST R. PEYTON.

Ernest R. Peyton, hardware merchant, Pekin, was born in Pekin, November 1, 1866, being a son of James F. and Elmina (Tobie) Peyton. The father was born in Virginia, February 8, 1826, and the mother is a native of Maine. Mr. Peyton secured a good common school education, and when he was seventeen entered the employ of Chris Becker, a prominent dry-goods man of Pekin, in whose store he worked for five years. Leaving him, he attended a business college in Chicago, and then entered the service of the Illinois Steel Company, with which he remained five years.

For six years Mr. Peyton worked for Velde, Roelfs & Co., of Pekin, and then, in company with Philip Hoffman and Benjamin Stickfaden, established the Pekin Hardware Company, with which he is still identified. It deals in hardware and agricultural implements, and in connection with the other business, operates a tin-shop.

Mr. Peyton is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the M. W. of A., The Tazewell Club, the Mutual Retail Dealers' Association, and the State Hardware Association. He was married

October 9, 1902, to Miss Louise M. Roos, in Pekin. The family are members of the Protestant faith, and he is a Democrat, having served as a Supervisor in the city.

JAMES F. PEYTON.

James F. Peyton (deceased), during many years of his active life connected with a successful cooperage establishment in Pekin, and whose death, December 10, 1902, removed one of the early mechanical experts of Tazewell County, as well as the oldest member of the Masonic Order in Pekin, was a native of Wheeling, W. Va., born February 8, 1826. His family was long and favorably known in West Virginia, where his parents, Joseph and Sarah (Miley) Peyton, were born (the former in 1900), and where he himself was reared and learned the coopers' trade. At the age of twenty he removed to Ohio and worked at that occupation until 1855, when he came to Pekin, Ill., and opened a cooper shop in partnership with Thomas Edds. This departure was well advised, time and place proving favorable for a successful business, the proximity of numerous distilleries giving the firm about all the work they could handle. But over-zeal in his chosen occupation began to tell on the strength of Mr. Peyton, and, beginning with 1885, the balance of his life was spent in comparative retirement.

From the time-honored Masonic order he derived continued pleasure and inspiration for many years, and few of his fraternal associates better understood the moral grandeur underlying the principles of this world-encircling order. As became his high standing in the fraternity, his funeral service was dignified by its beautiful and impressive ceremonial, and he was conducted to his last resting place by the brethren, of whom he was the dean from the standpoint of length of membership.

Mrs. Peyton, who survives her husband, was formerly Eleanor A. Tobie, who was born in Bangor, Maine, May 21, 1834, the daughter of Nathan B. Tobie. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, born June 2, 1800. Mr. Tobie was a carpenter and builder in his native State until coming to Pekin, in 1841, after which he conducted a building, contracting and shingle-manufacturing business for the balance of his life. In Foxcroft, Me., he married Aletha

Chandler, born in 1803, and who became the mother of eight children, Mrs. Peyton being the third. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peyton: Edward F. (deceased), Riley E. (deceased), Harry B., Frank L., Ernest R., Florence M. (deceased), and Frederick K.

W. A. PFEIFFER.

W. A. Pfeiffer, one of Washington's successful and enterprising merchants, is a native of Germany, where he was born February 1, 1858. In 1867 he came to the United States with his parents and located in Utica, N. Y., where he lived four years, removing thence to Herkimer, in that State. He finished his education in the high school of that place, also taking a course in a business college, and then accepted a clerical position, the duties of which he faithfully fulfilled for twelve years.

At the end of that period Mr. Pfeiffer removed to Washington and opened a dry-goods and clothing establishment on Main Street. He now occupies three stores, in which he carries a most complete assortment of everything in his line.

Mr. Pfeiffer was married to Miss Sophia Reuss, at New York, in 1886, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Paulina, Elsie, William, Ernest and Raymond. Mrs. Pfeiffer was born in 1858.

In his religious belief our subject is a Lutheran. Politically, he is an energetic supporter of the Democratic party, and has served as Alderman and a member of the School Board.

BENJAMIN J. PFLEDERER.

Benjamin J. Pflederer, a son of Carl and Rose (Schlupp) Pflederer, both of whom were natives of Germany, was born in Tazewell County in 1877, and received his early education in the public schools. Upon finishing his schooling he went to work on a farm, and continued that occupation until twenty-one years of age, when he learned the trade of a harness maker. He subsequently purchased the business of William Sparr, in Morton, which he has since conducted most successfully.

Mr. Pflederer's religious belief is that of the Apostolic Church. In 1901 he was united in marriage, at Morton, to Miss Lydia Rapp, and two children have been born to them, namely: Priscilla and Nathalie.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS.

John D. Phillips, cashier of the Green Valley Bank, and one of the leading breeders of high-grade live stock in Tazewell County, was born in Malone Township, Tazewell County, April 8, 1870. He represents the fourth generation of his family to profit by the agricultural advantages of this part of the State. The succession is traced to Nicholas Phillips, his paternal great-grandfather, who was born in Metz, France (since ceded to Germany), where he married a Miss Miller. Several years later they moved to America. His son, John, was also born in Metz, and, at the age of fourteen, came with his parents to America. He married Catharine Stipe, who also was a native of France and emigrated to this country with her parents about the same time that John and his parents came. The Phillips family first settled in Dillon Township on a 100-acre farm, in Section 6. Later the father purchased a 200-acre farm in Section 25, Sand Prairie Township, where he resided until his death.

It was on the farm in Dillon Township that his son, Joseph N., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on March 19, 1842. In the same township he married Emma Crabb, born on a near-by farm, August 14, 1844, a daughter of Daniel Crabb, who was a native of Ohio. Joseph N. Phillips possessed the grit and determination of his forefathers, and that he is successful was demonstrated August 1, 1900, when he and his son organized the Green Valley Bank, of which he is President, and his son John D. the Cashier.

John D. Phillips left school at the age of eighteen, and embarked upon an independent career as a farmer and stock-breeder in Green Valley. He has realized the promise of success held out by his inheritance of substantial characteristics, and has long ranked as one of the wealthy and prominent men of the community. Since the organization of the bank he has devoted the greater part of his time to its interests, at the same time retaining possession of his land and taking a prominent rank in stock-raising circles. For years he has been known as one of the most extensive breeders of trotting horses in Tazewell County, and is an enthusiastic appreciator of the fine points of this noble animal. Mr. Phillips' liking for horses furnishes an index to his broad character and

heart, which are never wanting in sympathetic response to need or misfortune. He carries a jovial and happy nature in all walks of life, and has a fund of rich and witty anecdotes, as well as a ready greeting full of cheer and inspiration for the scores who call him friend.

On April 15, 1891, Mr. Phillips married Kate R. Bailey, of Spring Lake Township, and the older child of this union, Minta Mabel, was born November 5, 1892—the younger, Joseph Edward, May 19, 1896. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has served as Supervisor since 1896.

JOSEPH N. PHILLIPS.

Joseph N. Phillips, farmer and bank president, Malone Township, Tazewell County, was born in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, March 19, 1842, being the son of John and Katherine (Stipes) Phillips, natives of Lorraine, France (now Germany). Both his paternal and his maternal grandparents were also born in France.

John Phillips, the father, came to America when fourteen years of age, and lived for a time at Dayton, Ohio. Later he spent one winter at New Orleans, and then settled in Tazewell County, directly across the river from Peoria. There he worked by the month until 1840, when he married Katherine Stipes, removed to Dillon Township, and purchased a 100-acre farm in Section 6. Later he purchased and located on a 200-acre farm on Section 25, Sand Prairie Township, where he resided until his death, September 19, 1873. His widow survived him until 1902. Nicholas Phillips, the grandfather of Joseph N., served in the Napoleonic wars, was at the burning of Moscow, and fought in the battle of Waterloo. On coming to this country he made his home with his family in Tazewell County.

The subject of this sketch remained under the parental roof until twenty-six years of age, in the meantime obtaining a good common-school education. Leaving home he settled on a farm in Section 1, Malone Township, where he has since resided and is now the proprietor of a fine estate of 785 acres, his wife owning, in her own right, 470 acres.

Mr. Phillips has an excellent reputation as a business man, and is President of the Green Valley Bank. He was married September 15, 1867, to Miss Emma Crabb, of Dillon Town-

ship, who was born in August, 1845, the daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Bailey) Crabb. Her parents were natives of Ohio, who first located in Greene County, Ohio, and later (in 1840) removed to Tazewell County, Ill., where her father became a very extensive landowner and stock-raiser, his holdings at the time of his death amounting to about 3,000 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had the following named children: John Daniel, who lives in Green Valley, where he is manager and proprietor of the Green Valley Bank, and is serving his fifth term as Supervisor of Sand Prairie Township; Joseph W., married Mary Virgil Cunningham, of Chicago; George Edward, who married Martha Crumball, of Leroy, Ill., and Catherine Mabel, married to Arthur J. Keenan, banker at Leroy, Ill. The two sons, last named, are both farmers.

JOSEPH W. PHILLIPS.

Joseph Warren Phillips, farmer and stockman, Green Valley, was born in Malone Township, Tazewell County, Ill., on December 24, 1871, the son of Joseph N. and Emma (Crabb) Phillips, natives of the County named. The great-grandfather, Nicholas Phillips, and his grandfather, John Phillips, as well as his grandmother, Catherine Phillips, were born in France. On the maternal side, the great grandfather was a native of Ireland, the grandfather (Daniel Crabb, and the grandmother, being both born in Ohio.

Mr. Phillips received his education in the schools of Chicago, including a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He owns a well-appointed farm three miles east and one mile north of Green Valley, where he devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the most extensive shippers of cattle and hogs of that valley. On September 15, 1898, he was married in Chicago to Miss Mary V. Cunningham, who was born in San Jose, Ill., April 1, 1876. In his political views Mr. Phillips is a Democrat.

HIRAM L. PRICE.

Hiram L. Price, Manager L. J. Danforth & Company, lumber-dealers, Washington, Ill., was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., June 16, 1835, the son of Charles and Mary (Neff) Price. Mr. Price received his education in the public schools of his native county and fol-

lowed the occupation of a farmer until seventeen years of age, when he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, working in Pennsylvania until 1855. He then came to Washington, where he worked at the carpenter and millwright trade up to the year 1873, when he was made manager for J. C. Kimble, now L. J. Danforth & Company, which position he still holds.

On October 4, 1862, Mr. Price was married, at Washington, to Charity A. Smith, and of this union four children have been born: Alice, wife of William Zanier, of Washington; Avis M.; Fannie M., wife of E. T. Webb, of Martin, Ill., and Caroline C. In his political views, Mr. Price is a Republican. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and has voted at every election since. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN F. QUIGG.

John Freeman Quigg, prominent in the banking and business circles of Minier, was born in Mackinaw Township, December 13, 1841, and received his early mental training in the public schools. In 1869 he located in Minier, where he has since been actively engaged in grain and stock dealing, banking, etc. He is a member of the firm of Quigg, Railsback & Co., grain dealers, Quigg, Tanner & Co., dealers in grain and coal, and Quigg Brothers, Railsback & Mitchell, Lankers.

Mr. Quigg is progressive and enterprising, has taken an active and prominent part in the upbuilding of Minier, and is quite extensively interested in Western lands. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has been President of the Town Board, was for many years President of the Board of Education, and has held the office of Mayor of Minier for several terms. Socially he is a member of Comet Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., and of Viola Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Quigg was married, December 28, 1871, at Minier, to Miss Hattie Sheets. She was a daughter of Adam Sheets; was born December 18, 1847, in Virginia; was reared in De Witt County, Ill., and died May 20, 1898. Of this union the following five children were born: Jacob J.; Beauford F.; Iva M., now the wife

of Dr. Samuel McLaughlin, a prominent physician of Minier; Etta G., and John B.

James Quigg, the paternal grandfather, was born in Ireland, emigrated to this country, and settled in Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County, about 1836, where he resided until his death. His wife was Elizabeth Freeman, who was born in Pennsylvania. The parents of John F. Quigg were Jacob F. and Elizabeth (Lance) Quigg, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother, of Richland County, Ohio. Jacob Quigg settled in Mackinaw Township in 1836, and died in 1860, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving an estate of 400 acres of land in Mackinaw, Tremont and Hopedale Townships. His wife died in 1884, leaving six children, namely: James; Catherine, the wife of H. P. Williams; John F.; Mary, who married John H. Ward; Margaret (deceased), and Rosina, now Mrs. James Jarred.

LEE W. RAILSBACK.

Lee Willard Railsback, son of B. T. and Maggie M. (Flenniken) Railsback, Hopedale, engaged in the grain and real estate business, was born in that place August 13, 1879. He received his education at the public schools and at the University of Illinois, where he graduated with the class of 1904.

Mr. Railsback is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias, as well as of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at the University of Illinois.

ROY J. RAILSBACK.

Roy J. Railsback, dealer in grain and real estate, Hopedale, was born in that place December 1, 1877, being the oldest son of B. S. and Maggie M. (Flenniken) Railsback. He secured his education in the public schools of his native community, supplemented by two years at the Illinois Normal University, and in 1899 graduated from the University of Illinois.

After completing his schooling Mr. Railsback entered the grain business at Hopedale, in company with his father, and when the latter died, in 1903, he continued it, with his brother as a partner. In 1902 he commenced to deal in Wisconsin real estate, and soon built up an extensive land business.

In political matters Mr. Railsback is a Republican, and is now serving on the Board of Education. In religious affairs he is associated

with the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a Yeoman. He is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta College fraternity.

WILLIAM E. RAILSBACK.

William Edwin Railsback, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Tazewell County, November 3, 1848, and on reaching his majority commenced farming on the eighty acres of land given him by his father. By industry and good management he has added to this property and now owns 320 acres, which he has greatly improved. He was educated in the Normal School, is a member of the Democratic party, and in religious views is associated with the Christian Church. He is also identified with the Court of Honor and Lodge No. 641, of the Masonic fraternity.

On November 26, 1876, Mr. Railsback was united in marriage at Minier, Ill., to Miss Frank Thorne, who was born September 16, 1857, in Schoharie County, N. Y., and two children have been born to them, namely: Charles P. and Susie May.

William E. Railsback's paternal grandparents, Thomas and Louisa V. (Allensworth) Railsback, were born in Virginia. The maternal grandparents, John and Pamela Adams, were also natives of that State. His father, Philip Gilfred Hamilton Railsback, who was born in Tennessee February 14, 1821, came with his parents to Illinois in 1830, when he was about eight years old. After reaching manhood he settled on Section 6, and engaged in farming, of which he made a positive success, finally owning about 700 acres. After giving a farm to each of his children, he still retained about 300 acres at the time of his death, which occurred February 16, 1900. His wife was Susan M. Adams, who was born in Kentucky, in 1820.

Mrs. William Railsback is the daughter of Charles Ransom and Loyza (Bogardis) Thorne her father being born in New York and her mother, in New Jersey. Mr. Thorne removed from New York to New Jersey, thence to Michigan, and later to Illinois, where he resided several years. Afterward he became successively, a resident of Kansas, Nebraska and California, passing his last days in the Golden State. Mrs. Thorne is still living in California.

J. W. RAMEY.

J. W. Ramey, contractor and builder, Pekin, Ill., was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in January, 1851, the son of Asa J. and Hettie (Hansicker) Ramey. The father was born in Ohio in 1820, a son of Joseph Ramey (a native of Pennsylvania), and married Hettie, the daughter of George Hansicker, the wife being born in Indiana, in 1830.

The parents removed from Indiana to Vermillion County, Ill., when the subject of this sketch was a small boy, and the young lad attended the public schools for a time, but began farm work before attaining his nineteenth year. While still a young man, he became a carpenter and joiner, and has made that occupation his life work, meeting with uniform success in various parts of the country during the course of his active business career. He was located in Danville, Ill., for four years; six years at Wichita, Kans.; one year in Denver, Colo., when he returned to Wichita, Kans., where he remained one year, and then removed to Joplin, Mo. After spending one year in the latter city, he located at Carthage, in the same State, but shortly afterward removed to St. Louis, where he remained seven years.

Mr. Ramey was employed for a short time in Chicago, where he assisted in the erection of buildings for the Columbian Exposition. In 1899 he located in Pekin, Ill., and has become one of the leading contractors and builders in that section of the State.

Socially, Mr. Ramey is identified with the Columbian Knights and the Modern Americans. In 1880 he was married in Bates County, Mo., to Miss Mary Walls, who was born in 1855, and they are the parents of two children, Jessie M. and Roy A.

FREDERICK RAMIGE.

Frederick Ramige, well known in Groveland Township, Tazewell County, was a successful farmer, contractor, and public-spirited citizen, being a native of Galen Township, Wayne County, N. Y., and born April 5, 1832. After obtaining a preliminary education in the public schools, he came to Illinois in 1848 and learned the carpenter's trade in Peoria. There he resided for several years, and then removed to Groveland Township, purchasing a farm of 160 acres on Section 21, and, in connection with farming, engaging in contracting and building

on so extensive a scale that the majority of the houses, barns and churches in that vicinity have been erected under his direction.

Mr. Ramige supports the doctrines of the United Evangelical Church, and, in politics, has always been an active Republican. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and School Director, was Commissioner of Highways sixteen years in succession, and served as Collector one term.

Our subject was married in Groveland, November 8, 1853, to Miss Anna Mary Eller, who was born in Germany, July 26, 1823, and they had seven children: Anna Mary, who married John Bracher; Elizabeth, wife of George Bracher; Justina, who is now Mrs. Ben Bastion; George H., William, Samuel and Sarah—the four last named being deceased.

The parents of Mr. Ramige were George H. and Mary Ann (Kuntz) Ramige, born in Alsace, Germany, the father in 1788 and the mother in 1793. George H. Ramige emigrated to the United States in 1827 and settled in Wayne County, N. Y., but in 1848 removed to Illinois, locating on a farm in Section 21, Groveland Township, Tazewell County, where he remained until his death, in 1868. He owned the land where the church now stands, donating it to that institution, of which he was one of the first members. Mrs. Ramige died in 1863.

Anna Mary, wife of Frederick Ramige, was the daughter of John and Anna (Fiting) Eller, of whom the latter came to America after her husband's death. She had three brothers who also emigrated to this country, first locating in New York and later removing to Groveland Township.

BARTHOL RAPP.

Barthol Rapp, one of the prominent manufacturers of Morton, was born in Germany in 1855, and received his early education in the public schools of his native place. Deciding to seek his fortune in a new country, he emigrated to the United States, and located in Livingston County, Ill., where he followed the trade of a brick-layer and plasterer. In 1877 he came to Tazewell County, and, in connection with a brother, started a small tile factory. Later four other brothers became associated with them and they gradually increased their business until it has developed into the

present large establishment, a brick, tile and pottery manufactory, which continuously employs from thirty-five to forty-five men. The capacity of the tile factory, at present, is a carload per day.

Mr. Rapp is a pillar of the Apostolic Christian Church, of which he is Clerk, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

In 1882 Mr. Rapp was married, in Tazewell County, to Miss Julia Welk, and of this union seven children have been born, namely: Hannah, Mary, Christian, Albert, Joseph, Benjamin, and Naomi. The parents of our subject were Christian and Mary (Weiser) Rapp, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former having been born in 1826 and the latter, in 1822.

ERNEST RAPP.

Ernest Rapp, a retired merchant of Washington, is a native of Germany, where he was born October 13, 1826. He attended the public schools of his native place, and subsequently came to the United States, taking up his residence at St. Louis, Mo., where he worked in a butcher shop for two years. His next field of endeavor was in Meredosia, Morgan County, Ill., and there he engaged in the meat business until 1850.

In that year he located in Washington and was employed in a meat market on Walnut Street, later becoming associated with Henry Harms and conducting an establishment for thirteen years.

Mr. Rapp then sold his interest to Mr. Harms and engaged in the mercantile and grocery business alone until 1883, when his son-in-law, Louis Harms, was admitted as a partner. In 1891 Mr. Rapp disposed of his interest to his son, Charles, who later bought out Mr. Harms, and who still continues as sole proprietor of the store.

Ernest Rapp is now retired from the active duties of life, and is enjoying the fruits of his early industry, residing in a large, handsome house on Walnut Street. He owns 240 acres of fine land in Indiana, besides which he possesses three houses and lots in Washington.

Mr. Rapp is a Protestant in his religious views, and in politics is a Democrat, having served as Alderman for eight years, and as Overseer of the Poor in 1863. His marriage was celebrated in Cass County, January 23,

1851, when he was united to Miss Christina Schmidt, who was born December 13, 1827. Four children have blessed this union, two being deceased. The two living are Charles and Ella, the latter being the wife of Louis Harms. Mr. Rapp is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Royal Arch Mason.

BRYAN REARDON.

Among those whom Tazewell County may class as Old Settlers few can lay claim to the unique distinction of having lived within her borders for nearly fifty years, and the major portion of that period in one community. Yet such is the case with the subject of his sketch, Bryan Reardon, who, as a young man, became a resident of Illinois in 1857.

Mr. Reardon was born at Thomastown, Tipperary County, Ireland, July 14, 1836, coming from a family that traces its lineage back into the seventeenth century, and today finds its representatives in most of the lands to which fortune has led the children of the Emerald Isle. John Reardon, the paternal great-great-grandfather of Bryan, is followed in succession by Daniel, then Thomas, who married Mary Luba, to whom Daniel the father of Bryan, was born in Tipperary County, in 1804.

The second Daniel married Margaret Keefe, born in 1812, a daughter of Thomas and Katherine Keefe. Daniel brought his family to America, in 1850, and settled in Providence, R. I., where his wife died in 1856.

Young Bryan having heard of the boundless opportunities that the young West afforded, decided to try his fortunes in the new country to which so many were then turning their footsteps, a country even at that time made famous by Jackson, Clay, Cass, Benton and Douglas. So, alone and unfriended, he struck west in the year 1857 and landed at Delavan coming across the prairies from Atlanta, the nearest railroad point. This bold thrust westward led to very decisive results to the family, for the good reports sent home by Bryan soon brought his brothers, Thomas and John (later Captain), and the following year the elder Reardon came with the younger brothers and sisters. The family settled in Boynton Township, the homestead being located in Section 14. Here the father died in 1875, being preceded by a son Michael, in 1866.

On March 5, 1867, Mr. Reardon was united in marriage to Anna Fleming who was born near Bunmahon, Ireland, November 22, 1842. In 1868 they took up their residence on a place which still forms a part of their estate. To them eight sons were born: Edward E., Michael, Neal Daniel, Bryan, William John, Clarence H., Charles C. and Gerald F. All reached manhood and are living, except Bryan Jr., who died March 22, 1904.

The younger Reardons are variously occupied. Of those not directly interested in agricultural pursuits at home, Edward and William are practicing attorneys, the former in Oklahoma, the latter in Illinois. Neal D. is in the employ of the Department of Internal Revenue.

During the long residence of Mr. Reardon in Tazewell County he has, at all times, been ready to do his part in matters of the common weal. That he has the confidence of his fellowmen is shown by the fact that, during the larger portion of his mature life, he has filled different positions of public trust. Like a considerable number of the earlier settlers, Mr. Reardon is a well-informed, companionable man, an encourager of education, political integrity and personal uprightness, as well as a generous contributor to causes which have for their object the betterment of the community in which he lives.

To one of the younger generation it is difficult to realize the changes that have been wrought throughout Illinois during the last half-century. Instead of regular fields carefully tended, highways that are remarkably good during most of the year, protecting groves and comfortable dwellings, the cities and villages, connected by railroads which run lightning trains, there was generally, fifty years ago, a desolate prairie waste, trackless and unbroken, except, perhaps too often, by miasmatic swamps. Comforts were few, work was hard, markets were distant and remuneration was small.

Yet all this had to be borne by those pioneers who had the courage to meet and subdue Nature. They thoroughly believed in the future of these prairie tracts; they were brave optimists. Such men formed the hardy band that compose the Old Settlers of today. Mr. Reardon may take pride in ranking with these. He is an optimist still as to an undreamed-

of future for this section. The developments of the past few years would indicate that he can hardly be mistaken.

SAMUEL REDER.

Samuel Reder was born in Groveland Township, Tazewell County, September 17, 1855, and received his education in the common schools. Later he engaged in farming, and in 1883 purchased a tract of 160 acres in Section 7, Groveland Township. This he has greatly improved, and has also raised an excellent line of stock. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and in politics supports the Republican party.

Mr. Reder was married at Groveland, April 19, 1883, to Miss Anna Schwartz, and they have three children: Minnie, Elsie and Norma.

Mrs. Reder is the daughter of Henry and Christina (Heyl) Schwartz, residents of Pekin. Mr. Reder's parents, John and Eva (Glaser) Reder, were both born in Germany and came to America in 1848. They resided for a short time in New York City, later coming to Tazewell County and locating on a farm one mile west of Groveland. In 1891 the father disposed of his farm and removed to Mendota, where he still lives. His wife died October 14, 1894.

EDWARD REES.

Edward Rees, son of William Rees and Sarah J. (Crawford) Rees, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter, of Indiana, was born at Rock Island, Ill., October 30, 1857, and received his early education in the public schools. His business experience began at Virden, Ill., where he engaged in express draying, at the age of twenty-five years, continuing that vocation for two years. Deciding to try new fields, he disposed of his express business and removed to Missouri, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres of land and remained there twelve years.

Returning to Illinois, Mr. Rees stopped at Pekin, in 1896, and for two years was associated with his brother, who conducted a lunch room. In 1898 he purchased his brother's interest in the business, and in 1903 bought the butcher shop of Frank Daveson, which he operates in connection with his lunch counter. He also is proprietor of a lunch counter at the P. & P. T. R. R. station.

Mr. Rees is a member of the Modern Woodmen, the Modern American, and the Columbian Knights societies, and is affiliated with the First Baptist Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

On October 2, 1882, Mr. Rees was married, in Montgomery County, Ill., to Miss Augusta Ploeger, who was born September 20), 1861. They became the parents of eight children, of whom the following five survive: Gertrude, Albert, Florence, Nellie and Bernice.

HENRY A. REULING, SR.

Henry A. Reuling, Sr., contractor, Pekin, was born in Germany, January 28, 1853, being the son of Henry A. and Frederica (Schroth) Reuling, both natives of Germany, the mother's birth occurring in 1829. Henry A. Reuling received his educational training in the public schools of his native country, and in 1869 came to Tazewell County, in company with his mother, two brothers and a sister.

The family settled in Pekin, where Henry A. worked at the butcher's trade until 1873, when he established a business of his own, continuing thus until 1891. In the latter year he purchased the interest of George W. Rankin in a lumber business, which was continued until 1894. In the latter year he consolidated with K. S. Conklin, who was with Mr. Hippen in the same line. Mr. Hippen has since disposed of his interests to his partners, and the firm deals extensively in lumber, sash, doors and blinds, and also does a general building and contracting business in connection with planing-mill work.

Mr. Reuling belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is President of the German Loan and Home Association, a position he has held since 1898. He is a member of the Tazewell Club, has been twice elected Alderman, and in 1880 was chosen Township Supervisor. Mr. Reuling was married in Pekin to Miss Pauline Hulbig, who was born in 1858, and is the mother of two children, Clara and Henry A.

WALTER C. ROCKHOLD.

Walter C. Rockhold, engineer of the Farmers' Elevator Company, Delavan, was born in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, on June 19, 1873, and was educated in the public schools. After leaving school he was employed in gen-

eral farm work until 1902, when he accepted a position with the Farmers' Elevator Company, which had just erected the largest elevator in that section of the State, located east of the Chicago & Alton railroad station, at Delavan, where they handle corn and grain of all kinds.

On October 17, 1900, Mr. Rockhold was married in Peoria, Ill., to Miss Mamie Connett (born in Logan County, Ill., November 6, 1874), and they have one child, Lawrence E. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were Hollis and Sarah (Wychoff) Rockhold, the former a native of Maryland, while his maternal grandfather, Jesse Tuttle, was born in Ohio. His father, John Rockhold, was born in Illinois and married Miss Catherine Tuttle, a native of Wisconsin, born August 11, 1858.

JUDGE ALFRED W. RODECKER.

Alfred W. Rodecker, Pekin, is the son of David Rodecker, who was born in Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, in 1812, and of Jane (Wilson) Rodecker, born in Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, in 1817. The parents were married in 1835, and moved to Peoria, Ill., in 1838. The mother died in 1848. In 1849 the father married Quincy Boyle, a native of Kentucky. From 1838 to 1856, he was a carpenter and a manufacturer of plows in Peoria. Failing health compelled him to sell his business in that city, and he afterward located in Dillon, Tazewell County, where he conducted a general store. His death occurred in 1859, five children surviving him, four of whom are still living.

Our subject was born in Peoria, May 15, 1844. For six years he attended the Hinman School, in that place (of which Robert J. Burdette has written so much), and afterward the country school in Dillon. On the 2nd day of April, 1862, he located at Pekin, went to work in the old "Register" newspaper office, and has resided in that city ever since. In 1865 he entered Eureka College and, after completing his course, passed a year in teaching school and reading law. He then entered the law office of A. B. Sawyer, formerly of Pekin, and now of Salt Lake City.

Being admitted to the bar, in 1869, Judge Rodecker formed a copartnership with M. N.

Bassett, now Probate Judge in Peoria. This copartnership was dissolved at the end of three years, and he continued to practice alone until 1877, when he was elected County Judge of Tazewell County. By constitutional amendment, which affected all county offices, he held over one year, was re-elected in 1882, and served as Judge until 1886. This is the only office which he has ever held, except that of School Inspector in the City of Pekin, to which position he was elected to fill a vacancy in 1871. He was twice re-elected, serving in that capacity for a period of seven years. During this official term as School Inspector, he delivered an address to the first graduating class of the Pekin High School.

On June 22, 1871, Judge Rodecker was married to Ida F. Fenner, in Tremont, Ill. Their son Thaddeus, business manager for the Times Publishing Company, is their only child.

In 1886, Judge Rodecker became one of the proprietors of the Times Publishing Company, that plant having been purchased from J. B. Irwin. Since January 1, 1894, he has been actively connected with the publication of the "Daily and Weekly Times," two-thirds of the ownership being vested in him, and the other one-third in Dr. F. Shurtleff. The editorial management of the paper is in Judge Rodecker's charge. The Judge is a trenchant writer. He does not affect especially literary finish, but has a terse way of stating all the facts involved in the treatment of a given topic.

Accompanied by his wife, our subject has traveled extensively throughout the Southern States, having for a number of years made an annual trip through that section during the winter season. His published letters descriptive of conditions there—social, commercial, political, and otherwise—are highly appreciated by all those admirers of graphic writing whose pleasure it has been to read them.

The career of A. W. Rodecker furnishes an illustration of the possibilities of American citizenship. His early manhood was one of unremittent toil in the face of obstacles which, for many men, would have lost the battle of life. The incentive of a laudable ambition to deserve an honorable place among his fellow men; untiring industry and persistence in every endeavor, and, above all, a worthy, upright purpose in every undertaking, have been the

elements of character contributing to the success he has achieved in life. In his personal relations, his loyalty to his friends has never been questioned. While he forgives a wrong, it must not be said of him that he has as yet reached such sublime heights as to forget the wrong-doer. With all those many characteristics which stand for individual worth he is richly endowed, and he well deserves the honored place he holds in the hearts of those who know him best.

EBERHART ROHLFSEN.

Eberhart Rohlfesen (deceased) was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1825, a son of Islet F. Rohlfesen. He emigrated to the United States and located in Washington, Tazewell County, in 1852. His early education was secured in the public schools of Germany. Upon arriving in Tazewell County he secured employment as a farm laborer, being thus engaged until 1854, when he purchased twenty acres of land and established himself as an independent agriculturist. He added to his farm, from time to time, until at his death he was in possession of 300 acres of land, situated three miles west of Washington. This property has since been divided among his heirs.

Mr. Rohlfesen was a consistent member of the German Lutheran Church, and in politics was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He was married in 1852 at Washington to Miss Flora Bekrents, who was born in 1816. Of this union two children were born—Islet and Maggie, the latter being deceased.

AUGUSTUS N. ROLOFSON.

Augustus N. Rolofson, Gauger, United States Internal Revenue Service, Pekin, was born in Tremont, Ill., April 3, 1846, the son of William A. and Eliza (McCurdy) Rolofson, natives of DeWitt County, Ill., and Franklin County, Pa., respectively, the latter being born April 6, 1819.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and obtained his education in the public schools. He remained on the parental homestead until October 31, 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry. He was with his command on scouting duty through Tennessee, accompanied General Sherman in his March to the Sea, and ex-

perienced his most severe service at Altoona Pass. Being honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865, he returned to Tazewell County and conducted a farm in Hopedale Township until 1873, when he entered the service of the I. B. & W. Railroad as telegraph operator and station agent at Tremont, Ill., remaining in this position eight years. On account of ill health he abandoned railroad work for one year, and then accepted a position as agent and operator with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Gardner, Ill. He thus continued for three years, and then removed to Pekin, where, for seven years, he was employed by different railroad companies as bill clerk and telegraph operator. For two years afterward he was yard foreman for the J. & G. Herget Distilling Company, and, under President Harrison's administration, was appointed Government Storekeeper, a position he held for about one year, and then became telegraph operator for the P. & P. U. Railroad at Pekin. In 1898 he received the appointment of United States Government Gauger and Storekeeper, and in that capacity has since been retained in the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Rolofson is active in fraternal matters, and is especially prominent in Masonic affairs: is also a member of the Order of United Workmen.

On May 19, 1875, Mr. Rolofson was married to Miss Sarah E. Myers, and of this union the following children have been born: Charles W. May 31, 1876; Augustus N. (deceased), October 14, 1879; Robert D. T., March 3, 1883, and Edgar B. (deceased), November 10, 1885. The parents of Mrs. Rolofson, C. K. and Lucy (Monroe) Myers, were natives of Philadelphia, Pa., and Fairfax, Va., respectively, the former born July 5, 1832, and the latter, February 8, 1832. Her maternal grandparents, James and Barbara (Berkley) Monroe, were also natives of the Old Dominion, while the paternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Myers, was born in Germany.

HENRY ROOS.

Henry Roos, retired merchant, Pekin, was born in Germany in 1845, his father, Philip, as well as his mother, being also natives of the Fatherland. The subject of this sketch came to Tazewell County with his parents in 1854,

and obtained his education in its public schools. He lived in Belleville, Ill., for seven years, meanwhile being engaged in selling goods. He was also employed as a grocery clerk in Pekin for a short time. Later he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until 1865, when he became the proprietor of a store, continuing thus until 1876, when, on account of ill health, he disposed of the enterprise. In 1879 he established himself in the hardware and agricultural implement trade, which he followed until 1898, when he retired from active business, though he still retains his official position as Drainage Commissioner in Macon, Peoria, Tazewell and Mason counties.

In his political relations Mr. Roos is a Democrat, and has served as Township Supervisor for several terms. He was married in Pekin in 1868 to Miss Louise Bohn, a native of St. Louis, who has borne her husband two children—Louise Peyton and Nanna Jansen.

JOSEPH P. ROPP.

Joseph P. Ropp, farmer, Tremont Township, was born in Elm Grove Township, Tazewell County, March 19, 1844, a son of Peter and Mary Ropp. His parents were natives of Alsace, Germany, where the father was born April 25, 1815, and the mother, March 11, 1819. Peter Ropp died July 27, 1893; his wife, November 10, 1859.

The parents of Peter Ropp were Andrew and Catherine (Oyer) Ropp, also German born and bred. Andrew Ropp came to America in 1826, bringing with him his family of seven boys and locating first in Canada. They resided in the Dominion for about a year, then removed to Ohio, and, in 1833, made their home in Elm Grove Township. The seven sons settled near the father, and when he died, at the age of ninety-four, he had 135 living children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. All his sons were farmers, with the exception of one, who was a miller.

Peter Ropp, the father of our subject, purchased a farm in Elm Grove Township, when he was old enough to begin life for himself, and five of his brothers were neighboring farmers. At that time grain was hauled to Chicago or St. Louis, and salt brought from the former city. All the brothers were extensive land owners, Peter Ropp himself being the proprietor of 400 acres.

Joseph P. Ropp remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when in 1874 he began farming on a 140-acre tract which he had bought in Elm Grove Township. At the present time he owns 1357 acres of land, all in Illinois. In 1884 he removed to Tremont Township, where he now resides. For eleven years he has served on the School Board, being a member when the new school building was constructed. He is an extensive farmer, and is also widely known as a horse and cattle-dealer. In May, 1869, Mr. Ropp was married to Josephine Ropp, and to them were born the following children: Levy S., who married Minnie Lance; Ephraim, who married Sarah Hodson; Elmer H., and Mary Isabel. Both sons are living in Henry County, Ill.; the unmarried children are living at home. One child, Catherine, died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Ropp belongs to the Amish Church, and is a Republican in his political views.

ANDREW ROTH.

Andrew Roth, for forty years the owner and occupant of one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Groveland, was born on a farm in Ohio in 1844, and in 1846 came with his parents to Washington Township, Tazewell County. He was educated in the public schools during the leisure of the winter seasons, and, under his father's careful teaching, developed into a painstaking and practical farmer.

Mr. Roth began his independent career at the age of twenty-two, when he came to Groveland Township, Tazewell County, and purchased the 100-acre farm on which he now resides, the same being under a high state of cultivation, and devoted to general farming and stock-raising. His harvests have been varied and abundant, and his present prosperity enables him to regard as blessings many of the discouragements which, at the time, seemed hindrances to his progress. Not only has he converted land into valuable and productive property, but has also invested in farms and town-lots in other parts of the county, to all of which he has a clear title.

Mr. Roth married Miss Barbara Stager, and of this union three children have been born: Moses, Benjamin and Fannie. He is a member of the Menonite Church, and conscientiously

follows the rules and regulations of that denomination.

JACOB S. RUNYON.

Jacob Shotwell Runyon, farmer, Delavan, was born in Plainfield, N. J., December 9, 1852. He is the son of Enoch and Margaret (Shotwell) Runyon, natives of New Jersey, the father being born in 1825, and the mother, in 1829. His paternal grandfather was Benjamin Runyon, and his maternal grandparents were Jacob and Dorhert (Drake) Shotwell, all born in New Jersey.

Enoch Runyon, the father, came to Tazewell County in 1853 and engaged in farming until 1899, when he purchased a home in Green Valley, where he now lives, retired. Before coming West he had been a hatter by trade. While residing on the farm he was for three years Commissioner of Highways, and seven terms School Director. At Green Valley he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Shotwell Runyon was educated in the public schools, and, after attaining his majority, began his business career as a farmer. He has been very successful in his life work, and now owns a fine farm of 240 acres near the city of Delavan. For twelve years he has served as School Director, and takes an active interest in all educational work.

Our subject was married on October 28, 1879, to Miss Mary A. Giles, of Delavan, who was born October 29, 1858. His wife is the daughter of Alexander and Rosanna (Brokaw) Giles, who came from New Jersey and settled in Delavan in 1858, and for many years were engaged in farming, but are now living in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Runyon are the parents of three children: Arch E., Ethel Marie and Myrtle Augusta.

FRANK ELON RUPERT.

Frank E. Rupert, President of the Farmers' National Bank, Pekin, Ill., was born in Pekin, February 9, 1840, and educated in his native place and at Lexington, Mo. His parents were Gideon H. and Eliza (Kownesler) Rupert, the former born at New Market, Va., and the latter at Carlisle, Pa. After leaving school Mr. Rupert was clerk in the dry goods store

of W. P. Chain at Pekin for one year, then became clerk in the bank of G. H. Rupert & Company until 1860, and still later book-keeper for his brother, C. J. D. Rupert, about one year. In 1867 he removed to Washington, Ill., where he was engaged in the dry goods business until 1869, when returning to Pekin he went into the coal business, in which he continued about two years. His next business connection was with Mr. George Greigg in the Real Estate and Loan business in Pekin, remaining ten or twelve years, when in January, 1886, he was elected President of the Farmers' National Bank, a position which he has held continuously ever since.

Mr. Rupert's first wife was Miss Ellen Hornish of Pekin, who was born in Centerville, Ind., and to whom he was married December 1, 1864. Five children were born of this union: Lydia H. (deceased), Josephine A. (deceased), Edward H., Grace M. and Alice M. (deceased). Mrs. Rupert died June 15, 1903, and on March 3, 1904, Mr. Rupert was married to his present wife, Magdaline Laibe, of Washburn, Ill.

Mr. Rupert has been notably successful in his business career, and in financial matters has established a reputation as a safe and sagacious counsellor and advisor. Conservative and always reliable in judgment, he enjoys the entire confidence of the business community. He is one of the heaviest individual tax-payers in the county, and insists that his property holdings shall be assessed upon a fair and equitable basis, and no other tax-payer offers so little objection to bearing his due proportion of the municipal and state expenses. Of decided convictions, he considers a matter well before coming to a conclusion, and when he has done this, he rarely has occasion to change his opinion. In politics Mr. Rupert is a Democrat.

MARTIN H. RUPLE.

An encouraging example of self-earned success is found in the career of Martin Henry Ruple, for many years one of the foremost farmers in Mason County, Ill., and since 1891 a resident of Delavan, where he owns a commodious residence and half a block of land (225 x 125 feet).

Mr. Ruple was born May 22, 1835, and has

but a slight remembrance of his native State, Virginia, being but four years old when the family came overland in a covered wagon to Illinois in 1839, settling, after a wearisome journey, on a farm in the vicinity of Pekin, Tazewell County. His father, David Ruple, was also a native of the Old Dominion, and was born in 1804, while his mother, formerly Julia Igbrite, was born in Germany, May 4, 1815. The prairie farm near Pekin was cultivated with difficulty, and the boys and girls, gathered around the crude fireplace, had few of the advantages enjoyed by the youth of today. The father lived until September 26, 1844, and was survived by his wife until September 12, 1877.

In the meantime, the children had gone their different ways, Martin Henry, at the age of seventeen, having embarked, on his own responsibility, as an employe of a landowner near Delavan. His education consisted of such training as he was able to obtain in the little log school-house during three months of each winter, but he was a vigorous and observing lad, and learned much in the school of actual experience. Various farmers in Tazewell County learned to value his strength and faithfulness, and at the age of nineteen he had saved sufficient money to arrange for the purchase from Henry Lowry of a farm of eighty acres two miles west of San Jose, Mason County.

On November 7, 1861, Mr. Ruple was united in marriage to Dinah C. Case, born July 18, 1841, and together the young people sacrificed and struggled for the competence which has rewarded their later years. Eighty acres proving inadequate for their increasing interests, more land was purchased from time to time, and at present Mr. Ruple owns a Mason County farm of 360 acres. Nor does this represent the extent of his possessions, for, besides his Delavan home, he owns ten acres adjoining the town on the west, and though retired from active life, has just completed the purchase of a quarter-section farm forty-five miles southwest of Winnipeg, Canada.

Thus has the humble lad, without money or influence, risen to the extent of his opportunities, and developed rare ability as a manager and business man. No one interested in farming in this section has watched the advance in methods with greater interest, or more readily availed himself of implements and improve-

ments at the disposal of the progressive agriculturist. In the early days he was obliged to haul his crops a distance of twenty miles to Pekin, and of these times he has many interesting reminiscences. He has proven himself a sterling friend of education, and during a service of twelve years on the School Board of Mason County did much to establish its present high standard of instruction. He is a Republican in politics, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The children born into his family have been given every advantage within his power, and though three of the nine are deceased, Charles Henry, Mrs. Bertha Gertrude Artz, George Washington, William David, Mrs. Julia Sophia Gregriot, and Florence Delia remain to reflect credit upon his teachings and example.

Mr. Ruple derives satisfaction from the fact that he owes no man a cent, that he has a clear title to all his property, and that his endeavor to maintain an untarnished commercial credit has met with deserved appreciation. He is a man of pleasing address, has the habit of looking on the bright side of life, and has a pleasant and encouraging word for all who pass his way. He is considered the highest type of the successful Middle West pioneer, upon whom inheritance and training have showered the inestimable gifts of perseverance, good judgment and moral courage.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.

John E. Russell, County Treasurer, Pekin, was born in Tremont, November 18, 1853, being the son of Samuel G. and Amanda M. (Broyhill) Russell; the mother a native of Tennessee and the father of New York. The latter was born December 7, 1821, and died January 21, 1899.

The maternal grandfather was William Broyhill, of Tennessee, and the paternal grandparents, John E. and Ann (Arnold) Russell. Mr. Russell's birth occurred January 18, 1777. His wife was a native of New York, where her parents, Gerardus and Damaris (Hardenbrook) Arnold, had long been established.

The first American ancestor of John E. Russell was the Rev. John Russell, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass. John Russell, his son, was born in England in 1627,

accompanied his father to this country, graduated from Harvard College in 1643, and died on December 10, 1692. Rev. Samuel Russell, his son, was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1660, graduated from Harvard College in 1681, and moved to Bradford, Conn. Col. John Russell, his son, was born June 24, 1686, graduated from Yale College in 1704, was married in 1707, and died on July 7, 1757. He was the father of three sons and four daughters. John Russell, of the fifth generation, was born September 13, 1710, married Mary Barton October 11, 1732, and became the father of seven children. John Russell, born October 11, 1736, married Mary Lindsley April 4, 1762, and became the sire of nine children. His son, John Edward Russell, born January 18, 1777, married Ann M. Arnold, the widow of Fred M. Arnold and a daughter of Gerardus and Damaris Hardenbrook. She was born March 17, 1786, and died July 23, 1825. He died September 8, 1830. They had a family of nine children, Samuel Gerardus Russell, representing the eighth generation of the family. He married Amanda Broyhill, daughter of William and Nancy (Johnson) Broyhill, September 8, 1846.

Samuel G. Russell, the father of our subject, came to Tremont with a brother-in-law in 1836, and for a time was employed by the pioneer settlers at various occupations. When he was a little older he bought a farm in Section 4, town of Tremont, where he lived to rear his family, and where he died at a good old age. In his advanced age he was able to give each of his children eighty acres of land. There were six of them, and he was thus able to start them independently in life.

John E. Russell secured his education in the public schools, and early began farming the eighty-acre tract received from his father. Since then he has purchased additional land, and now owns a farm of 275 acres in Sections 16 and 9. In the town he has been elected to several local offices: has served five years as Supervisor, and in 1902 was elected County Treasurer of Tazewell County for a four-year term. In 1903 he removed to Pekin, the county seat, and rented his farm. Mr. Russell's marriage to Miss Alice Lackland, who was born in Tremont in 1858, occurred in that town on January 17, 1878. To them have been born five children; Lula F., a student at the Mt. Carroll

Seminary for Girls; Cornelia M.; Grace L.; Rayburn L., and Selma Viola.

Mr. Russell and his family are associated with the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM S. RUSSELL.

William S. Russell, merchant and grain and stock farmer, Allentown, was born in Tremont, Tazewell County, January 3, 1851, the son of Samuel G. and Amanda M. (Broyhill) Russell. The father was born in New York on December 7, 1821, and died January 21, 1899; the mother, a native of Tennessee, was the daughter of William and Nancy (Johnson) Broyhill, and was married to Mr. Russell September 8, 1846.

Rev. John Russell, the first American ancestor of this family, came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass. His son, John Russell, was born in England, accompanied his parents to America, graduated at Harvard College in 1643, and died December 10, 1692. Rev. Samuel Russell, his son, was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1660, graduated at Harvard College in 1681, and settled at Bradford, Conn. His son, Col. John Russell, who was born June 24, 1686, graduated from Yale College in 1704, married three years later, and died July 7, 1757, having reared a family of seven children. His son, also John Russell, born September 13, 1710, married Mary Barton October 11, 1732, and became the father of seven children. John Russell, his son, was born in 1736, married Mary Lindsley April 4, 1762, and by her had a family of nine children. Their son, John Edward Russell, born January 18, 1777, married Anna M. Arnold, January 25, 1807, and died September 8, 1830. His wife was a daughter of Geradus and Damaris (Hardenbrook) Arnold; she died July 23, 1825. Their son, Samuel Geradus Russell, was the father of William S., whose name introduces this article.

In 1836 Geradus Russell came to Tazewell County with a brother-in-law, and, being but sixteen years of age for several years worked at whatever he could find to do. When he had passed his majority, he bought a farm in Section 4, Tremont Township, where he spent his entire life, and by thrift and industry becoming a successful farmer.

William S. Russell, who was educated in the common schools, early turned his attention

to farming, and began life for himself when he reached his twenty-first birthday, on an 80-acre farm which his father had given him. At the present time he owns 430 acres of choice farm-land, and is numbered among the most solid and substantial men of Tazewell County. A man of action and push, besides managing his farm, he deals extensively in horses and cattle, buys grain at the railroad station, and is engaged in a general mercantile business. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically is a Democrat.

On August 18, 1874, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Ella F. Sperry, who was born in 1855, and they have four children: Alice G, married February 5, 1895, to Clarence L. Moore; Samuel Eugene, in business with his father; Minnie M., married June 1, 1904, to Artie E. Norman; and Leonard C.

Mrs. Russell is a daughter of William D. and Anna (Dean) Sperry, her father being born September 10, 1831, and her grandfather, Aurelius Sperry, in New Haven, Conn., in 1800. William D. Sperry lived in Onondaga County, N. Y., for several years, came to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1849, and was married to Anna Dean on January 11, 1853.

CALVIN RYNEARSON.

Calvin Rynearson, a native of Fayette County, Ind., was born February 14, 1834, and received his education in the public schools of his native community. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the fall of 1869, removing in that year to Delavan, where he engaged in contracting and building until 1894, when he retired from active life.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Rynearson joined the Thirty-ninth Illinois Cavalry on July 26, 1861, being with that command for eighteen months, when he joined the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in August, 1865. Among the prominent engagements in which he participated were the battles of Shiloh, Goldsboro and Grand Station; at the last named of which Johnston surrendered.

Mr. Rynearson was married at Delavan November 22, 1863, to Miss Margery Blair, who

was born in April, 1844. They have two children, Leona and Cora. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was J. Rynearson, a native of Holland, who married Miss Martha Defoz, born in France. On the maternal side the grandparents were James and Polly (Heufed) Jacobs, their birthplace being Scotland. Cornelius Rynearson, the father, was born in New Jersey, April 11, 1777, and married Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, a native of North Carolina, born in 1790.

JOSIAH M. SAWYER.

Josiah M. Sawyer, insurance agent, Tremont, was born in that place April 28, 1846, the son of Josiah and Harriet R. (Bates) Sawyer. The father, born in Sharon, Hillsboro County, N. H., June 25, 1808, died October 9, 1883; the mother, born in 1805, married in Bellows Falls, Vt., November 15, 1822, and died October 18, 1887. Her parents were Peter and Elizabeth (Milliken) Bates; her husband's parents, Abiel and Sybil (Buss) Sawyer. The father, born in Ireland in 1721, died in Sharon in 1813; the mother, born in 1728, died at Sharon in 1807.

Josiah Sawyer was apprenticed to learn the machine business under John H. Steel, a public character of New Hampshire, and became an expert at the trade. He worked in Massachusetts for a short time, and then, removing to Rhode Island, had charge of a machine shop in that State until 1829, when he returned to Mr. Steel, with whom he remained until 1832. Making his parents' a brief farewell visit, he started for the West, by way of Boston. Reaching Boston February 22, 1832, he removed to Waterford, N. Y., where he equipped and run a machine shop until it was destroyed by fire, when he started for the West, arriving in Tremont in December, 1836. There he located and finally engaged in the wagon business. Here he had a brother who became a resident two years prior to his coming, and was already quite comfortably situated.

In 1851-52 Mr. Sawyer was the instigator of a patent of a two-horse corn dropping machine, which has since become famous as The Brown Corn Planter. Until 1870 Mr. Sawyer had his home in the northwestern part of Tremont near the old Fair Grounds, of which Association he was for many years the President. In the year named he built, and moved to the northwest

corner of the Public Square. At one time he was a director of the Tonica & Petersburg Railway, now the Jacksonville division of the C. & A. Railroad.

Josiah M. Sawyer secured his education largely in the local schools, and the Commercial College at Peoria, and when the Civil War commenced, enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, then being formed by Col. Ingersoll. As he was not yet of age his father would not allow him to go to go the front, but induced him to return home, and afterward located him in the East, where the young man for a time was engaged in the sewing machine business at Winchendon, Mass. Later he enlisted in the Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered into the service in old Fanueil Hall, Boston. He participated in the various campaigns in Virginia that culminated in the fall of Richmond, being detailed on the general staff at that city. He obtained his honorable discharge on October 31, 1865.

After returning from military service, Mr. Sawyer pursued a course in telegraphy at the Peoria Business College, and was the first operator at Petersburg, where he was appointed agent in September, 1867, and where he remained until September, 1880. For six months he was agent for the Peoria, Decatur & Eastern at Grayville, and for several months was cashier for a lumber firm at Memphis. For brief periods he was engaged with the Memphis branch of the River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad, having his headquarters at Memphis; with the United States Government in the survey of the Mississippi River, and with a lumber house in Memphis, after which he was called back to Tremont by the failing health of his parents. In 1885 he was elected Town Clerk, a position he held for two years, but declined re-election, although he is now serving in that capacity. He is a notary public, and has a promising insurance business, which he is pushing, principally by office work. In Masonry he is prominent, and has taken all the degrees up to the 33rd. As a Modern Woodman, he was a charter member of the local camp No. 998, and for several years was its clerk.

Mr. Sawyer was married in Petersburg, Ill., May 4, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Walker, who was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 15, 1850, being the daughter of Rufus H.

and Angeline T. (Matthews) Walker. Her parents were married December 16, 1841. The father was born August 11, 1818, and the mother, May 3, 1821. They were married in Fleming County, Ky., and later went to Missouri, removing thence to Menard County, Ill., where the father died December 11, 1855; the mother passing away January 16, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have had five children, three of whom are living: C. Harriet, wife of Louis B. Dean; L. Alice, wife of Harold L. Dean; and Hubert N., at home. Two children died when quite young.

EMIL F. SCHAEBER.

Emil Frederick Schaeber (deceased), a former merchant of Washington, Tazewell County, was born in Germany, September 12, 1828, was educated in the public schools of the Fatherland and later pursued a course in a business college. Emigrating to America he located in Woodford County, Ill., where he lived a short time and then removed to St. Louis, Mo. After a two years' residence there he settled at Lexington, Mo., for a similar period, subsequently returning to Spring Bay, Woodford County, Ill., and there engaging in business as a grocer and general merchant for a period of about fifteen years. The postoffice was situated in his store and he also officiated as Postmaster.

In 1877 Mr. Schaeber removed to Washington and was employed as bookkeeper in Anthony's bank, a position he retained until the institution was sold to Henry Denhart, when he located in Peoria and held a similar bank position for seven years. His health failing, he retired and took up his permanent residence in Washington, living there until his demise, which occurred on January 15, 1898. His death was due to apoplexy. He attended church in the morning and died at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Mr. Schaeber was a man of excellent education and could speak seven languages. He possessed most exemplary habits, a strong character, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. In religion he was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and politically was a life-long Republican.

Mr. Schaeber was married in Peoria January 14, 1855, to Miss Susan Amsler, and of the ten

children born to them the following seven survive: Fred, Louisa, Anna, Fannie, Lena, Clara and Minnie. Mrs. Schaeber was born June 26, 1834.

CHARLES SCHAEFER.

Charles Schaefer is a native of Pekin, having been born in that city August 11, 1875. He attended its public schools, finishing his education at the High School, when he decided to commence the study of law. With this purpose in view he entered the law office of Prettyman & Velde, where he remained for three years. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1899, became interested in politics, and was elected to the office of City Attorney of Pekin in May, 1901, being re-elected to the same position in 1903 for a term of two years. While acting in this official capacity, the most important cases which he tried were *Egar vs. the City of Pekin*, and *Lowry vs. the City of Pekin*.

Mr. Schaefer was a member of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and served about six months; he also was identified with the Illinois National Guard. In politics he is a Republican. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masons, Maccabees, Pioneers, and the Modern American societies. Mr. Schaefer was married September 9, 1903, at Pekin to Miss Jennie Z. Thomas. Mrs. Schaefer was born July 1, 1877.

FRED W. SCHAEFER.

Fred W. Schaefer, Justice of the Peace, and a prominent citizen of Pekin, was born in the Province of Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, September 27, 1831, and received his early education in the German Polytechnical schools. He is the son of Fred W. Schaefer and Henrietta (Dreier) Schaefer, both of whom were born in Germany; the father on November 26, 1795, and the mother, November 11, 1800. His paternal grandfather was Fred W. Schaefer, also a native of Germany. After completing his schooling in the Fatherland in 1854, Mr. Schaefer came to the United States by the way of New Orleans. Thence he journeyed to St. Louis by boat and shortly afterward fixed his residence in Pekin where he entered the employ of John Stoltz, a cabinet manufacturer. He continued with Mr. Stoltz for one year, and then became associated with J. W. Hall, at that time the leading contractor and builder

of Pekin, with whom he remained two years. Deciding to seek an independent business he secured territory from a gravel roofing company and continued in that line until 1875. He then entered into the book and stationery business, carrying also a line of musical instruments. In 1879 he commenced the manufacture of reed organs, and employed J. L. Hinnners to assist him in the enterprise. In 1881 Mr. Schaefer retired from the business, engaged in insurance and resumed his trade of roofing. He remained thus employed until 1890, and subsequently opened a real estate and insurance office.

In 1894 Mr. Schaefer was elected a Justice of the Peace, which position he still retains. In politics he is an active Republican, and, besides his present office has been Assessor for two terms.

On March 1, 1856, Mr. Schaefer was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna E. Zimmerman, widow of the late John Zimmerman, a German Methodist minister. Two children were born to them by this union—Elizabeth, wife of Robert W. Brett, and John Zimmerman, both of whom reside in Chicago. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer: Louise, Fred, George, William, Lena (wife of Charles Hinnners), and Charles, who all reside in Pekin, and Henry, who resides in Chicago, and is employed in the First National Bank of that city.

FRITZ SCHAEFER.

Fritz Schaefer was born in Germany, September 25, 1862, and is the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Achenbach) Schaefer, who were likewise natives of the Fatherland. Mr. Schaefer attended the public schools of his native town and at the age of seventeen years emigrated to the United States. After being two months in the country he located in Illinois, and was employed in various occupations until twenty years old, when he secured a position as traveling man for a Chicago firm, placing patterns in breweries throughout the country. He came to Tazewell County in 1900 and, in partnership with John Mobus and Robert Illing, purchased the Pekin Brewery, which in 1903 was sold to C. G. Herget and J. W. Nolte. Mr. Schaefer was retained in their employ as master-brewer, a position he

at present fills with ability and to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

In politics our subject is independent, casting his vote for the candidates he considers the most capable of fulfilling the duties of their positions. Mr. Schaefer was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Fischer at Chicago on November 24, 1884. Eight children have been born of this union, of whom only the two youngest are living—Fritz and Wilhelm Schaefer.

WILLIAM C. SCHANTZ.

William C. Schantz, florist, Pekin, is a native of Tazewell County, and was born in 1867, a son of Michael, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Caroline (Hahn) Schantz, the latter a native of Germany. Michael Schantz was one of the early settlers of Tazewell County, and eventually established the business with which his name and that of his son are connected. He was a man of energy and resource, and had the natural liking of his countrymen for the beautiful in nature, and such things as grow and are of use and pleasure to man.

William Schantz was taught to appreciate the freedom and satisfaction of a country life, especially that part which has to do with plants, flowers and vegetables, in time becoming of valuable assistance to his father, and at the latter's death, succeeded, with his mother, to the ownership and management of the enterprise. The mother and son have enlarged their business, increasing its capacity for raising both vegetables and flowers, and cater to a trade remunerative and congenial, and by no means confined to the limits of Pekin.

Mr. Schantz is particularly interested in winter vegetables, and, in summer, raises them out of doors in a leased ten-acre lot located in the outskirts of the town. His hothouses contain all the popular and beautiful varieties of flowers, and, in their arrangement and care, is revealed the thoughtful and painstaking student of nature and her ways. Mr. Schantz is a well educated and well informed man, an enthusiast in his work, and popular among his associates. In politics he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN F. SCHERTZ.

Benjamin F. Schertz, prominent among the native sons who are contributing to the com-

mercial stability of East Peoria, and who for several years has been engaged in a wholesale grocery and candy business with Carl Schober. at 215 South Washington Street, Peoria, is indebted for his start in life to a farming experience which virtually covered all of his youth, giving him a strong constitution and a practical worldly outlook. From near and remote ancestors, on both sides of his family, he inherits the thrift and adaptiveness of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, France, where his father, Joseph, was born March 30, 1825, and his mother, Catherine (Belsley) Schertz, February 12, 1825. His paternal grandparents were David and Anna (Rusche) Schertz, and his maternal grandfather, Joseph Belsley. Mr. Schertz is the second oldest of his father's family, the other children being David (deceased), born in 1854; Mary A., born in 1858; Katie, born in 1860, and Fannie (deceased), born in 1862.

As a foundation for business success Mr. Schertz received a practical common school education, supplemented by a course at the Peoria Business College, and, upon leaving the farm, worked in a grocery store in Peoria for five years. For the following four years he found employment in a grist-mill, afterward returning to the grocery store for two years. For thirteen years he had the advantage of being associated, in various capacities, with a large wholesale grocery house in Peoria, afterward founding his present large and successful wholesale business in that city. His reputation for reliability is by no means local in extent, for his trade includes merchants within a radius of fifty miles. His position in the community is strengthened by association with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On September 14, 1880, Mr. Schertz established a home of his own, marrying Anna Sieberns (born December 31, 1858), a daughter of Henry E. and Caroline (Niergarth) Sieberns, the former born in Oldenberg, Germany, March 23, 1825, and the latter in Schoenberg, Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Sieberns were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Julietta and Julianna (twins), born December 31, 1858; Mary R., September 21, 1860; Walter H., in 1862; Minnie, in 1864; Frederick E. (deceased), in 1866; John

R., in 1868; Otto and Otilie, twins, (deceased), in 1871; Carl D., in 1873, and Elizabeth (deceased), in 1876.

The names and dates of birth of the children of Benjamin F. Schertz and his wife are as follows: Etta E., November 14, 1881; Joseph H., February 1, 1884; Mary L., August 9, 1886; Irene E., October 17, 1888, and Katheryn B., October 6, 1896. Joseph H. died February 12, 1894, aged ten years.

Mr. Schertz is a staunch Democrat, and has been called upon to fill many offices of trust and responsibility, including those of Collector, Clerk, Magistrate and School Director. He is one of the staunch business men of East Peoria, his continued success being practically assured by the confidence imposed in him by his fellow-townsmen.

PETER SCHERTZ.

Peter Schertz, a successful merchant of East Peoria, was born in the city where he now resides, March 22, 1841, and obtained his education in the public schools. After completing his schooling, he learned to operate a stationary engine and followed the trade of an engineer for fourteen years, at Schertz' mill, East Peoria. He then became a merchant at East Peoria, continuing for eight years in one location, when his store was destroyed by fire. Selecting another location, however, he conducted the enterprise until enabled to erect a substantial, modern, brick edifice. To the new building he transferred his stock and is at present conducting a most successful grocery, flour and feed business, having the distinction of being the oldest, as well as one of the most reliable dealers in his line in East Peoria.

Mr. Schertz' political principles are Democratic, and he has served as Tax Collector three years and Constable, one year. Socially, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Rebeccas. The parents of Mr. Schertz, David and Annie (Rusche) Schertz, are of French birth.

JOHN F. SCHIPPER.

John F. Schipper (deceased) was for many years identified with the business interests of Pekin, and in every relation of life was known as a most liberal, influential and public-spirited man. His high moral character and

unswerving devotion to moral principles gave him a prestige among his fellow citizens which it is the privilege of few men to enjoy.

Mr. Schipper was born December 22, 1838, at "Wundel" the old family home, near Wirdummer, Ostfriesland, Germany. His parents Frederick and Charlotta (Johnson) Schipper, occupied the family homestead, which, for over two hundred years, had been in the possession of the Schipper family, and was long owned and occupied by the youngest son, Gerhart. The father filled responsible positions under Napoleon I, and afterward in the German army, fighting with the latter against Napoleon at the great battle of Waterloo. He died at the old home in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, an honored and wealthy citizen, surviving his wife by many years.

John F. Schipper, the subject of this sketch, was the third of five sons, and remained at home until he was seventeen years of age. He then entered a business college, where, by his studious habits and eager desire for knowledge, he obtained a most excellent education. His college life ended, he obtained a position in a dry goods store in Emden, and subsequently spent two years in Rotterdam, Holland. Here his health failed, and he returned home with the intention of going to Japan. To this plan his father objected, and in 1865 he came to America. Pekin became his home, and for the first six months he was employed as a clerk in the store of M. Heisel, but the amount of courage, enterprise and brains with which he was endowed pre-eminently fitted him for a business career. He next formed a partnership with C. Bonk, under the name of C. Bonk & Co., and their establishment on Margaret Street, became one of the leading dry goods stores in the city.

Upon the death of C. Bonk, Henry Block was taken into partnership, under the firm name of Schipper & Block. In 1874 they moved to Court and Third streets. Their increased business led them to build a large double store at the corner of Court and Capitol streets, to which they removed. A few years later a branch store was established in Peoria, and in an incredibly short time it was the local leader in its line, becoming the largest dry goods enterprise in the State outside of Chicago. Mr. Schipper was also President of the

Schipper & Block Carpet Company, located at Peoria. As an outlet to his untiring energy, other enterprises engaged his attention. He was a large stockholder and director in Teis Smith & Co.'s Bank, had extensive interests in Wyoming and Colorado, and, with several others, bought and assumed control of the Pekin Gas Works.

On the 3rd of November, 1869, Mr. Schipper was united in marriage to Miss Anna Look, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ibe Look. She was born in Pekin where she reached womanhood. Her parents were born in Germany, but came to America at an early age. The family located in Limestone, Peoria County, where the grandfather (also an old Waterloo veteran) passed the remainder of his days. Mr. Look was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business in Pekin for twenty-five years. He was a staunch Republican, and a leading and influential citizen, whose word was as good as his bond. He died in Pekin in 1876, at the age of fifty-one years. Mrs. Look (nec Miss Lena Steen) came to America with her parents, of whom she was deprived at an early age, as both fell victims to cholera, at that time so prevalent in this country. Mrs. Look survived her husband a number of years. Her death occurred in Pekin in 1889, at the age of fifty-six years.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Look, of whom but four sons and one daughter (Mrs. John F. Schipper) reached mature years. She is a most estimable lady, beloved by many friends, and is widely known in the community in which she resides as a lady of culture and refinement, well-fitted to adorn the high social circle in which she moves. Her marriage with Mr. Schipper proved a particularly happy union. All of the many who have so often shared the hospitality of their beautiful home bear testimony to the genial, happy character of its host and hostess.

Six children came to bless their union, three daughters and three sons: Charlotta, the eldest daughter, died at the age of two years; Martena, at the age of one year, and Leonora, a bright, winsome girl, died at the age of seventeen. The care and education of her three remaining children: Karl, Ibe and Frederick, form now the absorbing interest of her life. Her watchful solicitude is ever with them and they give bright promise of worthy manhood.

During 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Schipper enjoyed a European tour, visiting the World's Exposition at Vienna, and the country seat of the Schipper family, making extended travels in Germany and other parts of Europe during their stay of six months. In 1892 they visited the Pacific Coast, enjoying together the delights of the varied and beautiful scenery of that region.

Mr. Schipper took a deep interest in all educational matters and in whatever added to the interests of the community in which he lived. He was a large-spirited, philanthropic citizen, affable and agreeable without ostentation. He was not a politician, but took a deep interest in all that related to the good government of the country of his adoption. In religion he was a Lutheran, but he was too broad-minded to be either sectarian or partisan. He was several times elected Alderman, and, for two terms was School Inspector. In each capacity he served faithfully and efficiently.

In 1893, in the hope of regaining his failing health, accompanied by Mrs. Schipper, his children and a nurse, he went to Block Island, near Rhode Island. Here the best medical aid which could be procured was obtained, but every effort proved unavailing, and at Louisville, Ky., on his way homeward, his spirit took its flight on the 25th of September, 1893. The news of his death caused widespread grief among his many friends and acquaintances in Pekin, and on the day on which he was laid to rest, a vast concourse came together to pay the last tribute to the strong man, who, by his uprightness and nobility of character, had won for himself an unsullied name and a high place in the hearts of his associates.

JOHN SCHLEDER.

John Schleder (deceased) was a native of Germany, being born on March 21, 1830, the son of John Schleder. After attending the public schools a number of years, he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1853 came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. Here he worked at his vocation for a year and then moved to Tazewell County, in 1854, locating at Pekin, where he continued in this employment for nine years, when he established a shop of his own on Market Street. This he operated for about two years, then sold it and opened

another establishment on Ann Eliza Street, which he conducted until 1889, when he retired. His death occurred in Pekin, May 18, 1898. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically was a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Schleder was married at Spring Bay, Ill., August 2, 1856, to Miss Catherine Siebenburn. Of the children born to them, two survive: Elizabeth and Eugenie, the latter the wife of George Behrens, of Pekin. The birth of Mrs. Schleder occurred April 17, 1840.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

Jacob Schmidt, a progressive and successful merchant of East Peoria, was born in Limestone County, Ill., June 23, 1878, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native place. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Schmidt, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States when the subject of this sketch was a child. They located on a farm in Tazewell County in 1887, where Jacob, Jr., assisted his father on the homestead until 1899, when he removed to East Peoria and engaged in the grocery and confectionery business. In this establishment he carries a fine line of candies and a superior grade of staple and fancy groceries, and has met with more than an ordinary degree of success. In politics he is a Democrat, and is highly esteemed both by his business associates and personal acquaintances.

JULIUS F. SCHNEIDER.

Julius F. Schneider is a well known farmer of Hopedale; but before proceeding with his sketch, a few items about his grandfather and father will no doubt prove interesting. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Wambsgans, was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated to the United States, living for a time in Wisconsin. He removed from that State to Illinois, locating in Peoria County, where he engaged in gardening. After his wife's death in Peoria, he came to Hopedale, where he resided to the last.

John H. Schneider, father of our subject, was born in Germany, coming to the United States in 1848 and locating in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment at five dollars a month. From that city he removed in 1858 to Illinois, settling in Pekin and commencing the business

of draying. After following that occupation for a time he turned his attention to farming in Dillon Township. Later he removed to Hopedale, where he started in the meat and grocery business and in 1867 built the first house in what is called "the new edition" of the village. In 1880 he retired from business, and died July 22, 1894. His wife, who was Margaret Wambsgans, a native of Germany also, is still living in Hopedale.

Julius F. Schneider was born September 13, 1863, in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, and was educated in the common schools. He was married December 17, 1884, in Hopedale to Miss Annie A. Curtis, who was born in Elm Grove January 5, 1864, the daughter of Thomas and Malinda E. (Bennet) Curtis. Mr. Curtis was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1834, and his wife was a native of Tazewell County. The former, still living, is the son of Joseph and Martha (Madison) Curtis, who were natives of New York State. Thence they removed to Ohio, and to Illinois in 1866.

Mr. Schneider first followed the trade of a butcher, later selling out and going to Iowa, where he remained one year and then returned to Hopedale. He purchased a farm one mile north of town and immediately commenced its improvement, making his home in the village until 1901, when he built a fine residence on his farm. The house is modern and convenient in all its appointments. Mr. Schneider was elected Supervisor in 1898, an office he has continuously held. He has also been Assessor and Village Treasurer. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, one of whom, Carter Frederick, is deceased. Those living are: Cecil Carmen, Virgil Nathaniel and Druet Asbray. Mr. Schneider is a staunch Democrat.

CHARLES E. SCHUREMAN.

Charles E. Schureman, farmer and stock-raiser, Sand Prairie Township, was born in Green Valley, Tazewell County, Ill., October 25, 1856, and was educated in the public schools of Peoria. After leaving school he was employed on his father's farm and, since the latter's death, has continued to manage and operate the old homestead. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and has always voted the Republican ticket. He was married March 1, 1881, at Green Valley, Ill., to Miss Lucy B.

Brawner, who was born near Delavan, September 28, 1856. Three children have been born to them: Mary Osborn, Mildred A., and Charles Brawner Jr.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Schureman were John McClusky and Jane Schureman, natives of New Jersey. Samuel Schureman, the father of Charles E., was born in Essex County, N. J., March 1, 1818, and married Miss Cornelia H. Dickson, born in Essex County, N. J., in 1825, and the daughter of Philemon and Cornelia (Howell) Dickson, both natives of New Jersey. The father moved to Illinois in 1849, residing at Jacksonville until 1851, when he came to Tazewell County and purchased land on Section 35, Sand Prairie Township, where he eventually became the owner of about 500 acres adjoining the village. He gave Green Valley its present name, and was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church, to which he presented the land on which its building now stands. He died in April, 1890, the demise of his wife having taken place October 27, 1858.

Mrs. Schureman, wife of Charles E., was a daughter of William H. and Mary (Patterson) Brawner. Her father came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1832 and settled at Beardstown, where he followed the trade of a cooper, remaining there until 1841, when he removed to Pekin. Here he continued at his trade for some time, and then purchased a farm three and a half miles west of Green Valley, to which he has added until he now owns 480 acres. He continues to operate his farm, but resides in Green Valley. Mr. Brawner was at one time a feeder of cattle, and one of the oldest and best known men in that line of business in Central Illinois. On January 23, 1902, he shipped a load of shorthorns, twenty-seven months old, all of them having been bred by him and having an average weight of 1,577 pounds. Mr. Brawner was born in Adair County, Ky., July 30, 1818, his wife being a native of the same State. They were married at Beardstown in 1842. Mrs. Brawner died in 1890, but Mr. Brawner is still living in Green Valley.

J. M. SEIBERT.

J. M. Seibert, Superintendent of the Pekin Electric Light Plant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864, and eight years later (in 1872)

located in Tazewell County, obtaining his education in the public schools of Pekin. He is the son of J. R. and Amelia M. (Rump) Seibert, natives of the Keystone State, and was one of a family of nine children, three boys and six girls.

After leaving school, Mr. Seibert followed the trade of a painter and paper hanger, until 1885, when he accepted a position as lineman for the Pekin Electric Light Company. About 1903 he was appointed superintendent of the Pekin Electric Light & Heating Company, and was one of the instigators of the heating system which that company installed in connection with their lighting plant for the heating of buildings throughout the city. In 1889 Mr. Seibert was married to Miss Fannie A. Risinger, of Pekin.

WILLIAM W. SELLERS.

William W. Sellers, United States Gauger, was born in Pekin December 31, 1868, attending the public schools in his youth and finishing his education at the Pekin High School. His parents were W. W. Sellers and Eliza Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, the dates of their birth being, respectively, 1835 and 1837. After completing his schooling Mr. Sellers accepted a position as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods store in Chicago, where he remained for one year and then returned to Pekin. Later he occupied the office of Assistant Deputy County Clerk for three years.

In 1898, answering the call of his country for volunteers, during the Spanish American war, Mr. Sellers served as Lieutenant of Company G., Fifth Infantry, I. N. G., and went into camp at Newport News, Chicamauga Park and other places until October 28, being mustered out of service, at Springfield, at the close of the war. He was then appointed Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at Springfield, and continued to serve in that capacity until the following spring, when he was elected City Clerk of Pekin, retaining that office for two years. At the conclusion of his term he entered the Government service as United States Gauger, which position he now holds. During President Harrison's administration he served as United States Storekeeper. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Court of Honor, and the Modern American fraternal societies. In politics

he has always been associated with the Republican party.

Mr. Sellers was married at Springfield, Ill., October 3, 1901, to Miss Lula Hardy, who was born in Peoria, Ill., October 21, 1878.

W. W. Sellers, Sr., has also had a prominent and honorable career in Pekin. After coming to that city he purchased the "Tazewell County Republican," and conducted the paper until his death, which occurred December 15, 1872. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, was elected Mayor of Pekin in 1868, served as a member of the Illinois State Legislature, and held the office of Postmaster of Pekin. It was during the second term of his Postmastership that his death occurred. His wife served out the unexpired time, and so efficiently did she perform the duties of the position that she was appointed for another term.

VICTOR SERPETTE.

Victor Serpette, brick and lumber dealer, East Peoria, was born in the village where he now resides, in 1857, and was given a good common-school education. He was reared on a farm, but in early manhood learned the trade of a brick-mason, following that occupation for several years. Later he conducted a grist-mill for about two and a half years, and then resumed his trade as a mason. About six years ago he established the East Peoria Lumber Company, an enterprise that has met with marked success under his management. Its manufacture includes general planing, as well as all kinds of wood-work, and the establishment gives employment to six men. In 1884 Mr. Serpette was married to Miss Carrie Gouzan of Peoria, Ill.

JOHN O. SHEPARD.

John O. Shepard, grocer, Pekin, was born in Carroll County, Ind., in the year 1864, and obtained his education in the local schools of his native community. He was formerly engaged in the grocery business in Indiana, but about four years ago located in Pekin, where he established a first-class grocery and meat market. Within that period his business has increased to such proportions that his wagons operate in the adjacent country four days each week, not only selling groceries and meats, but all kinds of merchandise, as well as buying

butter and eggs. Socially our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Shepard was married in Indiana to Miss Melissa Hunter, a native of the Hoosier State, and of this union there were seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Harry, Carrie, Hulda, Katie, Joseph and Grace. One son, Raymond, died at the age of twelve years. Mrs. Shepard died on November 26, 1899.

DENNIS S. SHEPPARD.

Dennis S. Sheppard, coal dealer, Washington, was born in Bright, Ind., June 23, 1829, the son of Joel and Charlotte (Gibson) Sheppard, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was Dennis Sheppard, a native of Ireland, who married Rebecca Hagerman, also born in the Emerald Isle. His son, Dennis I. Sheppard, was born in New Jersey, and married Ruth Ayers of Scotland, and their son, Joel Sheppard, a native of that state, married Charlotte Gibson of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side William Gibson, the great-grandfather, was born in Virginia and married Annie Ball of Pennsylvania. Their son, John Gibson, was born in Pennsylvania and married Nancy Mills of Maryland. Their daughter, Charlotte Gibson, married Joel Sheppard, and they became the parents of the subject of this sketch.

Dennis S. Sheppard received his education in Elizabethtown, Ohio. On October 8, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army. On December 20th of the same year, he was promoted to First Sergeant. After the battle of Shiloh, on April 20, 1862, he was made Captain of Company F, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. He became First Major of the regiment, on April 29, 1865, and was mustered out of the service on May 29th of the same year. He was in the revenue service from 1886 to 1891.

On December 26, 1850, Mr. Sheppard was married to Mary J. Young, of Petersburg, Ill., and of this union seven children were born, five of whom are living; Catherine C., who married Dr. W. Y. McLemore; John S.; Anna S., who married W. J. Lester; Harriet S., who married H. L. Zinser, and Dennis S., Junior. In his political views, Mr. Sheppard is a Democrat. He served as Postmaster, under the Cleveland Administration, and has been Township Supervisor. He is a member of the I. O. M. A.

HENRY M. SHIPTON.

Henry M. Shipton, retired farmer, Delavan, Ill., was born in Beavertown, Union (now Snyder) County, Pa., September 23, 1836, the son of John and Elizabeth (Swengel) Shipton, both natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Hannah (Spikeman) Shipton, were born in England. His maternal grandfather Michael Swengel, was a native of Switzerland, while the birthplace of his maternal grandmother, Esther (Hassinger) Swengel, is not known. When Henry M. Shipton was about eighteen years old, he learned the wagon-making trade, at which he worked until he was twenty-four, when for one year he attended the academy at Freeburg. Afterward he taught school six years, two years in Pennsylvania, three in Michigan, and one in Boynton Township, Tazewell County. There he purchased a farm of eighty acres, and having been married at Three Rivers, Mich., Dec. 31, 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Gentzler, established his home in that township. His wife was born in York County, Pa., April 18, 1847, and they had three children: Cora A. (Mrs. Brown), George E., and William Henry.

Soon after locating in Boynton Township, Mr. Shipton bought a second eighty of land about half a mile from his former purchase, but, having sold both these tracts, purchased a quarter-section in one body. When he and his wife bought their first homestead, Mr. Shipton made a cash payment of \$400. It was fifteen years later, after many disappointments and much embarrassment, that he paid the last installment of his purchase money, and obtained a clear title to his land. In 1883 he purchased a third eighty, in the fall of 1894 he bought a lot in Delavan, where he erected a fine eightroom dwelling, at the corner of Third and Elm Streets, into which he moved the following spring, and there he is now leading a retired life.

In politics Mr. Shipton is a Democrat, and has served as Justice of the Peace one term, Assessor one term and Road Commissioner two terms. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shipton were members of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, but, after coming to Illinois, united with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Shipton has taken the first nine degrees in Masonry, and

is one of the charter members of Crossman Chapter No. 155, Royal Arch Masons.

DR. FLAVEL SHURTLEFF.

Flavel Shurtleff, physician, Pekin, was born in Groveland, Tazewell County, Ill., January 6, 1842, the son of Milton and Mary (Berry) Shurtleff natives respectively, of Plymouth, Mass., and the State of New Hampshire. The great-grandfather, Benjamin Shurtleff (first), was born in Plympton, Mass., in 1710, and was a descendant of William Shurtleff, an English emigrant, who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1632, and who left two sons, William and Abiel. To Abiel was born, Benjamin Shurtleff, 1710, who married Susannah, daughter of Josiah Cushman of Plympton, Mass., and to them was born Benjamin Shurtleff (second), in 1748, in Plymouth, Mass. He married Abigail Atwood of Plympton, Mass, and to them was born, in 1796, Milton Shurtleff, the father of the subject of this sketch. Milton Shurtleff married Mary Berry of New Hampshire, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Marsten) Berry, of the same State.

Flavel Shurtleff was educated in Jubilee College, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Afterwards he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the 154th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion, and, for twelve years after the close of hostilities, practiced medicine at Groveland, Ill. On November 9, 1880, Doctor Shurtleff was married to Mary L., daughter of David and Quincy Rodecker of Tazewell County, Ill., and of this union one son, George A., has been born.

In his political views the Doctor is a Democrat. In 1877, Dr. Shurtleff was elected County Clerk of Tazewell County, and in 1882, was reelected for another four years term. He has been a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Pekin for twenty years, and, for the same period, has been part owner of the "Pekin Times." He is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ARTHUR A. SIPFLE.

Arthur Albert Sipfle, was born in Peoria, Ill., June 16, 1874, and came with his parents to Tazewell County, April 1, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Pekin, and his

first employment was with W. A. Potts, proprietor of the Pekin Abstract Company, with whom he remained for four months. He then obtained a position in the office of J. M. James, real estate dealer, with whom he continued for seven years, and for five years following was connected with the Globe Distilling Company. He finally returned to the office of Mr. James, and is there at present holding the position of bookkeeper.

In his religious faith Mr. Sipfle is a German Methodist, while in politics he votes the Republican ticket. Socially he is a member of the Pekin Lodge of Masons, and also belong to the Tazewell Club.

Mr. Sipfle's marriage was celebrated June 16, 1890, at Pekin, Ill., where he was united to Miss Carrie M. Kraeger. She was born December 7, 1875. Of this union two children have been born, namely: Helen Elizabeth and Edith Virginia. The parents of Mr. Sipfle are both of German nativity, the father, Philip H., having been born in the Fatherland, February 28, 1831, and the mother, October 4, 1834. The paternal grandmother was Ernestina Sipfle, who was also of German birth.

CHARLES J. SKAGGS.

Charles Jackson Skaggs, City Clerk of Pekin, is the son of Moses D. and Matilda A. (Clark) Skaggs, the former born in Mason County, and the latter, in Cass County, Ill. Our subject is a native of Chandlerlerville, Cass County, Ill., was born March 12, 1872, and obtained his early education in the public schools, later attending Eureka College. Afterward he taught in the public school of Cass County for four years, until 1896, when he located in Pekin, where he became connected with the Acme Harvester Company, remaining in their employ for three years and then entering the real estate business. In November, 1901, he was elected City Clerk of Pekin, and, during his first term, fulfilled his duties so satisfactorily that he was reelected in 1903.

Socially, Mr. Skaggs is connected with a number of clubs and fraternal organizations, among them being the Masonic Order, the Maccabees, the M. O. F. A., the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Pioneers of America, and the Craw Fish Club, of Pekin. On November 24, 1892, Mr. Skaggs was married at Eureka, Ill., to

Miss Margaret McGrath, who was born May 12, 1876, and of this union there are two children: Mabel A., born September 22, 1893, and Rose Elizabeth, October 21, 1895.

GEORGE H. SMALL.

George H. Small, farmer, merchant, and Postmaster, Deer Creek, was born March 4, 1844, on a farm not far from his present home, where his father, Robert Small, settled in 1832. Robert Small, born near Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., in 1814, was a son of John Small, and in his native State was reared to farming and educated in the early subscription schools. He came to Illinois with team and wagon, a healthy, normal-minded bachelor, in search of a fertile farming region. Although the settlers in Deer Creek Township were widely separated, he found congenial neighbors, among them being Richard N. Cullom, who had arrived in 1831, during the winter of the deep snow. Mr. Cullom was born in Tennessee, his wife, formerly Betsy Coffin, being a native of South Carolina. He founded one of the best known families in Illinois, and through his public spiritedness and able service in the State Legislature established a precedent which has since been ably sustained by his son, Shelby M. Cullom, former Governor, and present United States Senator from Illinois, unquestionably the most noble, zealous, and patriarchal figure on the political horizon of the State today. Eliza Jane Cullom, sister of Shelby M., who was born in Kentucky, near the Tennessee line, January 20, 1820, was eleven years old when the family came to Illinois, and, April 16, 1843, was united in marriage to Robert Small, her neighbor from Kentucky, and upon whose farm she continued to live until her death in 1880.

Mr. Small succeeded in farming and stock-raising, and was also somewhat of a politician, holding many offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He lived until 1886, and reared a large family of children, of whom the following survive: George H., J. R., and Mrs. Nancy E. Bogardus.

After completing his education in the public schools, George H. Small engaged in teaching for several years, but finding the work too confining, turned his attention to farming, and was later engaged in the hardware busi-

ness for five years. He was appointed Postmaster of Deer Creek, in 1897, and still holds the office, having also served the community as Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Tax Collector. On March 2, 1871, Mr. Small was married to Maggie Pinkard, born in Lexington, McLean County, Ill., April 10, 1849, the daughter of Rev. John and Caroline (Gibson) Pinkard. Mr. Pinkard was one of the very early Methodist Episcopal ministers of the State and, when the settlements in Tazewell County were far apart, it used to take him six months to complete his circuit on horseback. Mrs. Small died in 1897, after rearing five children; Frank Edwin, Merta, Della, Jennie, and Ora. The present Mrs. Small was formerly Mrs. Jessie (Tyric) Duncan, born in Arbroath, Scotland.

Mr. Small is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and in religious faith is a Methodist. He is highly esteemed in the community in which his entire life has been passed, his many admirable characteristics and pronounced public spiritedness, contributing to a broad, tolerant and progressive citizenship.

BEN H. SMITH.

Ben H. Smith, was born in Germany April 22, 1871, the son of Harm and G. (Bruns) Smith, both of whom were natives of the Fatherland. The subject of this sketch came to Tazewell County, in 1875, and obtained his early education in the public schools of Pekin. After completing his educational training, he entered the employ of the Smith Wagon Company, where he remained one and a half years, and for the following twelve years was engaged in the grocery business, which he eventually disposed of in order to associate himself with the Acme Harvester Company. By diligence and strict attention to his duties, he was promoted to the position of foreman of the stock room and receiving clerk, which he continues to fill in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Smith is deeply interested in politics, and has been an active supporter of the issues of the Republican party. He occupied the office of Collector for one term, and for three years served the city as Alderman of the Third Ward. Mr. Smith was married at Peoria, in 1897, to Miss Theresa Oberhauser, and they have one child, Herman.

CHARLES L. SMITH.

Charles L. Smith, grain, coal, and live stock dealer, Hopedale, was born in that place, July 20, 1856. His great grandfather, John A. Smith, was a native of Virginia, as was also his wife, Cynthia Floyd. John A. Smith removed from Virginia to Kentucky, and from the latter State he came to Illinois in the year 1836, at which time he purchased a farm of eighty acres on Section 10, Hopedale Township, paying \$1.25 per acre for the same. He added to this as time passed on, and was the owner of 200 acres at the time of his death, which was caused by a fall on a wagon wheel, while he was carrying a bag of meal on his shoulder. He paid for his land by the arduous task of breaking the prairie ground.

Nathaniel F. Smith, his son and father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born near Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., in September, 1833. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret A. Kilby, was born April, 1834, near Culpeper, Va. She passed away in February, 1897. Her mother was Ellen Gorden, who also claimed Virginia as her birth-place.

Mr. Smith came into the possession of the original eighty acres of land purchased by his father. He added to this land from time to time, until he finally owned about 640 acres. He was a prosperous farmer, as well as a public spirited man. For three terms he was elected as Supervisor, and received the nomination for Treasurer and Sheriff, but was defeated on account of his party being in the minority in the county. He died June 30, 1888, his death resulting from a kick given by a horse.

Our subject, Charles L. Smith, after completing his education at the University, at Bloomington, engaged in the occupation of farming. He purchased the same eighty acres that had belonged to his grandfather and father, adding to this farm until he owned 500 acres. He then sold the property and bought an elevator at Hopedale, where he is at present successfully engaged in buying grain of all kinds and dealing in coal. Mr. Smith has been for two years Supervisor of the town of Hopedale. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias; is also identified with the Order of

Woodmen; is a stanch Republican, and a believer in the Methodist faith.

In 1889 Mr. Smith was united in marriage, in the town of Hopedale, to Miss Lilian McQueen, who, in 1861, was born in Minier Township, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been blessed with the following children: Lilian V., Winnifred V., and Paul V.

DIETRICH C. SMITH.

Dietrich C. Smith, manufacturer, banker and ex-Congressman, was born at Ostfriesland, Hanover, Germany, April 4, 1840, in boyhood was brought by his parents to the United States, and since 1849 has been a resident of Pekin. In 1861, Mr. Smith enlisted under the first call for troops to maintain the integrity of the Union, and was mustered into Company F, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for the three-months' service; later, reenlisted for three years in Company I, same regiment, being promoted to a Lieutenantcy; still later, was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty ninth Illinois, and finally mustered out as Captain of Company C.

In private life Mr. Smith has been prominently identified with the manufacturing and banking interests of Pekin, and has also been connected with local railroad enterprises. In 1874 he became one of the organizers of the German College of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and has since served on the Board of Trustees of that institution. He has also been a member of the Pekin School Board and a city Alderman. In 1876 he was elected a Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly, from the Tazewell District; in 1880, was chosen Representative in Congress on the Republican ticket, from what was then the Thirteenth District, defeating Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, afterward Vice-President; and in 1888 served his district as Presidential Elector, assisting in casting the vote of Illinois for the late President Benjamin Harrison.

Mr. Smith is a member of the German Methodist Church, and fraternally associated with the Masonic Order. He was married September 15, 1863, to Caroline Pieper of Beardstown, and they have six children living: Walter Tels, Vice-President of the Smith Wagon Company, Pekin; Ernest Frederick, President Hennepin Lumber Company, Minneapolis; Mary Louise, wife of J. C. Aydelott, Secretary Smith

Hippen Company, Pekin; Dietrich C., jr., Assistant Cashier Smith Bank, Pekin; Carroll Ninde, student at the University of Minnesota, and Arthur P., a Junior in the Pekin High School. The following named children are deceased; George Lewis, died in infancy, and Carrie Ames, at the age of six years; Wesley Nast, accidentally killed at the age of eighteen years, and Justin V., died aged twenty-two, after serving in the Spanish-American War. Although suffering from painful physical disability in his later years, Mr. Smith is one of the most energetic and enterprising business men in Tazewell County, liberal and public spirited as a citizen, and of sterling personal integrity.

HARM SMITH.

Harm Smith, son of Harm and G. (Bruns) Smith, natives of Germany, was born in Pekin, in 1875. He was educated in the public and high schools of that city and was married there in 1903, to Miss A. Green. About a year ago Mr. Smith took charge of the grocery business previously conducted by his mother, at No. 1004 State Street, and is considered one of the rising young business men of Pekin. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN L. SMITH.

John L. Smith, fire insurance agent and Mayor of the city of Pekin, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 27, 1839, being the son of John and Jane (Leslie) Smith, both natives of Scotland, and the grandson of John Smith and William Leslie, also Scottish-born and bred. The boy was brought by his parents to Pekin, when he was five years of age, and the father secured a farm in Elm Grove Township, on which our subject was reared. His education was secured in the public schools of that locality, and a commercial school in Peoria. When he was twenty years old he was appointed teller in the bank of George Griegg & Co., Pekin, a position he retained for about three years.

For fifteen years Mr. Smith was in the distillery business, finally disposing of it to H. P. Westerman. For the succeeding fifteen years he was superintendent of the harvester works of P. Myrick, and in 1898 entered the insurance field, in which he is still active and successful. His office is in Court Street. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the

Tazewell Club, of which he has twice been President, Vice-President, and a member of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Smith was married in October, 1869, to Miss Corinthia L. Cummings, in Pekin. They have two children: C. R. and John C.

ORVILLE A. SMITH.

Orville A. Smith, lawyer, Pekin, Ill., was born in Tazewell County, Ill., July 19, 1872, the son of Archibald L. and Anna (White) Smith. His mother was a daughter of J. T. White, now deceased, who was a native of Ohio, and a brother of hers, J. W. White, was a member of the General Assembly of 1891, and one of the group of 101 members, who made the famous struggle in that body which secured the election of the late Gen. John M. Palmer to the United States Senate. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Smith was Rose Ann Will, who was a native of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent. Mr. Smith's grandfather was Asa S. Smith, a native of Tennessee, and his grandmother, Elizabeth (Neville) Smith, a native of Kentucky. Orville A. Smith received his early education in the Tazewell County public schools and later attended the Mackinaw High School, after which, for some time, he had quite a varied experience. For one year he taught school in Morton Township; was connected for several months with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; later, traveled for a Janesville (Wis.) hardware house, investing in the business which was caught in the panic of 1893, and finally brought up in the fields of the Badger State as a tobacco sampler.

Mr. Smith then returned home to commence the study of law, and in 1897 graduated from the Law Department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, receiving the degree of LL.B. from that institution. Afterward, for a year he remained on his father's farm, but on March 1, 1899, located at Pekin and there began the practice of law, which he has continued up to the present time.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics and takes an active part in the affairs of his party. In 1903 he was the nominee of his party for the office of City Attorney, and accepted the nomination as a matter of public policy, and in the interest of his party, although aware that his election, in the face of a strong Repub-

lican majority in the city, was improbable. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Order of the Maccabees and of the Modern Woodmen of America; is a Trustee and General Counsel of the Pioneers of America, and affiliated with St. Paul's Church. On January 12, 1898, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Bertha Ritz, of Bloomington, Ill., who was of German parentage.

TEIS C. SMITH.

Teis C. Smith (deceased), former banker, business man and prominent citizen of Pekin, was born in Germany, March 26, 1827, the son of Conrad and Margarite Smith. At an early age he emigrated to the United States, landing in New Orleans, where he remained for one year, when he removed to Tazewell County, arriving in Pekin in 1848. His education was acquired in the common schools of Germany. After locating in Pekin, with four brothers, he entered into partnership in the wagon making and blacksmithing business, under the firm name of the Smith Wagon Works. The enterprise has been gradually developed and enlarged, until today it is one of the best known and most successfully conducted establishments of its kind in that section of the country.

In connection with his brother, D. C. Smith, the subject of this sketch organized a bank, which is still known as the "Teis Smith & Company Bank." Besides this, he was connected with a number of other manufactories and industries of the town.

Mr. Smith was a public-spirited man, always endeavoring to improve the city, interesting himself in everything that would tend to increase its welfare, and was a popular and highly respected citizen. He was a faithful member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he was long connected and in whose work he always took an active interest. In politics he was an active supporter of the Republican party, serving his ward (the Second) as Alderman for a number of years.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage at Pekin, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Neef, who was born January 29, 1826, and they had six children, only one of whom—Margaret, born in 1856—is still living. Mrs. Smith died June 9, 1862. Mr. Smith's second marriage was with Dina F. Neef, in Pekin, September 6, 1864, and of this union three children were born; Henry F.,

died April 24, 1898; Franklin J., died August 5, 1870, and Theresa C., now the wife of John Harmel, of Pekin, and the only one surviving. Mr. Smith died September 12, 1870, and was interred in the Lakeside Cemetery.

FRED H. SOLDWEDDEL.

Fred H. Soldwedel, born in Manito in 1871, is the son of Timothy and Sophia (Clauson) Soldwedel, both of whom were of European birth. Mr. Soldwedel came to Tazewell County in 1877 and obtained his primary education in the public schools of Pekin, finishing with a course at Brown's Business College, Peoria. After completing his schooling, he worked for his father, who had a dairy farm three miles east of Pekin. He remained with his parents until 1896, when he removed to Pekin, and there conducted a meat market for a few years. He then returned to the farm and purchased his brother's interest in the dairy business, which he conducted with a marked degree of success until 1904. In that year he removed to the city of Pekin and established a milk depot. Mr. Soldwedel purchases milk from many farmers, besides using that supplied by his own dairy cows, which are kept on his 160-acre stock-farm northeast of the city. The milk thus supplied is pasteurized, bottled and distributed by wagons throughout the city.

Socially Mr. Soldwedel is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Soldwedel and Miss Clara Reuling were united in marriage at Pekin in 1895, and they have been blessed with three children, Paul T. H., Carl F., and Cornelia S.

JOSEPH SOMMER.

Joseph Sommer, farmer and stock raiser, Tremont Township, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., July 1, 1836, son of Joseph and Mary (Verkler) Sommer, both of whom were natives of France. They came to the United States in 1830, and, for a time, lived in Ohio, but soon removed to Tazewell County, where, in Elm Grove Township, the father purchased a farm which became the family homestead. After living there for a time he returned to Ohio for a visit, and on the journey was taken sick at Springfield, Ohio, where he died in 1847. His widow entered into rest in 1854.

Joseph Sommer, being only twelve years old, but the eldest son, at the time of his father's

death sustained much of the burden of the family support, and, under this stimulus, early developed a serious and thoughtful character. As a farmer he has been very successful, and is now a proprietor of 800 acres of land in Tazewell county, half a section in Nebraska, and 85 acres on the Mississippi River, located in Hancock County. Mr. Sommer has lately left the farm, and is living in the village of Tremont, but still devotes his attention to the management of his landed property. In his political relations, he is independent. A brother, Peter Sommer, is in the Keystone Wire Fence business at Peoria.

Mr. Sommer was married in Woodford County, Ill., to Miss Anna Gingrich, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Magdalena (Garver) Gingrich. Her parents came from France, at an early day, and originally located in Ohio, but later removed to Woodford County, Ill., where her father operated a grist mill. In 1847 he migrated to Oregon, and then to California, but later returned to Woodford County where he died.

WM. F. SOMMERFIELD.

William F. Sommerfield, merchant, East Peoria, was born in Germany November 17, 1855, a son of Michael and Muderta (Nurnke) Sommerfield, both natives of Germany. His education was acquired, partly in the schools, but mainly by experience in the active world. He came to Peoria, County, Ill., with his parents, when he was thirteen years old, and in 1870, entered the store of J. & C. Mosiman, at East Peoria, where he spent three years, and was then employed for a year and a half on a farm. At the end of that period he returned to the Mosiman store, where he spent the three ensuing years. He was with the establishment, when it was sold to Schurtz & Somer. After continuing with the firm about ten months he purchased the interest of Mr. Somer, and the new firm of Schurtz & Sommerfield was in active business for eight years or more. Mr. Sommerfield founded the firm of Sommerfield & Lattfield, having then purchased the entire interest of his former partner, and four years later Mr. Sommerfield bought out Mr. Lattfield, becoming the sole owner of the establishment, which has since assumed large proportions under his very capable management.

Mr. Sommerfield was married in Peoria

County, Ill., on February 22, 1881, to Miss Louisa Faust, by whom he has had two children: Clarence (born May 23, 1882; died July 30, 1898) and William (born August 20, 1884). Mr. Sommerfield is a Democrat, and for the past three years has served as School Trustee. He has been Town Collector, was Trustee for seven years, President of the Village Board for two years, Treasurer three years and School Director four years.

ALBERT H. SNEDEKER.

Albert H. Snedeker, meat merchant, East Peoria, Ill., has achieved success solely upon his own merits, which have enabled him to inspire confidence in all with whom he has been associated. He was born in Bethany, Brooke County, W. Va., October 10, 1875, the son of Ellis and Hattie (Jones) Snedeker, also natives of the Old Dominion. At a comparatively early age, Mr. Snedeker left home and found employment on a ranch in Nebraska, when twenty-one years old becoming a clerk in a grocery store where he remained for one year. Owing to ill health he then returned home, but in 1899 removed to Peoria, Ill. He was employed by the Swift Packing Company for one year, and the following two years, by a meat merchant in Peoria, Ill. Then having thoroughly learned the business, he came to East Peoria and established a market of his own. He is ambitious and painstaking, and thoroughly understands the advantages of consideration and fairness in dealing with the public. He is prominent in fraternal relations, and is a member of Modern Woodmen of America, Tribe of Ben Hur and Knights of Maccabees. As an aid to business, he is identified with the Butcher's Retail Protective Association. On November 27, 1901, Mr. Snedeker was married to Miss Mable Kennedy (born March 6, 1883), and they have one son, Edward, born February 19, 1903.

CHRISTIAN SPRINGER.

Christian Springer, Boynton Township, is one of those cautious and painstaking farmers whose examples might well be followed by the present generation of land-tillers and stock-raisers. His farm of 235 acres in Section 2, bears the stamp of unceasing vigilance along the line of orderly improvement—his house, barns, out-buildings, fences and implements,

being practical and substantial beyond the average, thus indicating the character and nationality of the genial owner. As his name implies, Mr. Springer is of German ancestry, and was born in the land of his forefathers, October 12, 1835, the son of David and Elizabeth (Good) Springer, born in 1806 and 1807, respectively. After the death of his wife, in the early spring of 1849, David Springer brought his three sons and four daughters to America, settling on a farm in Tremont Township, Tazewell County, where he lived for eight years. His dream of rearing and educating all of his children under the Stars and Stripes was not destined to be fulfilled, for his daughters died soon after arriving at their new home, and the sons alone remained to comfort him in his old age. Eventually he located in Little Mackinaw Township, where he died after a life of untiring industry.

Christian Springer was fourteen years of age when he came to America, was educated in the public schools of Tremont Township, and remained under the parental roof until his marriage November 1, 1860, to Fannie Reeser, who was born in Ohio in October, 1842, a daughter of John and Catherine (Zimmerman) Reeser, natives of France. The Reeser family came to New Orleans from their native land, later moving to Ohio, and thence to Tazewell County, Ill., where Mr. Reese conducted a farm for the balance of his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Springer have been born the following children: Mary, Lizzie, Sarah, John C., Laura, Samuel, Barbara, Bertha and Martha. In politics Mr. Springer is a Democrat, and in religion a devoted member of the Mennonite Church.

CHRISTIAN STAKER.

Christian Staker, born at Butler, Ohio, October 6, 1845, is a son of Joseph and Fanny (Roth) Staker, both natives of Germany. After attaining his majority he was engaged in farming four miles southeast of Morton, Tazewell County, for one year, and then removed to a farm northwest of that city, which he occupied for seventeen years. Disposing of the latter he purchased another tract of 334 acres on Section 27, Groveland Township, Tazewell County, on which he has erected substantial farm buildings and devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Staker is a member of the Mennonite Church; is independent in politics, and has served as School Director for several years. He was married in Tazewell County in 1866 to Miss Maggie Ropp, born in 1846, and from this union were the following children: Lidda, Ahron, Fanny, Daniel, Joseph, Ida, Edward, Samuel, Moses, Reuben, Harvey, Katie and Rufus, the last named dying in infancy.

Mrs. Staker is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Siegel) Ropp. Her father came to Tazewell County at a very early day and settled in Elm Grove Township, where he engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He died in Elm Grove Township in 1895.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Joseph Staker, emigrated to America in 1822 and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the livery business for several years, but disposing of the enterprise in 1836, removed to a farm in Butler County, Ohio. He subsequently settled at Morton, Ill., where he purchased 160 acres, which he cultivated until his death in 1873.

JOHN ST. CERNY.

John St. Cerny, proprietor of the Tazewell Hotel, Pekin, was born in Repentigny, Canada, April 3, 1853, the son of John and Emeilie (St. Gean) St. Cerny, natives of France and Canada, respectively. The father died in Canada in 1871 at the age of seventy-three, and the mother at Montreal in 1899 at the advanced age of ninety-four. The grandparents on the maternal side were natives of France.

John St. Cerny was educated in the public schools of Canada, later taking a three-years' course in a business college at Rawdon, Canada. After leaving school he clerked in a dry-goods house in Montreal. In 1870 he located in Chicago, where he remained until 1876, following the occupation of a hotel clerk. He then settled at Lincoln, Ill., where he held a position as hotel clerk until 1879, when he rented the Commercial House of the same city. He was proprietor of that house for six years, and then leased the Lincoln Hotel, operating the same until 1895. He was the organizer of the Logan County Electric Light Company, of which he was manager until 1898, when he sold his interest in the same. He removed to Pekin in 1897, and was the organizer of the Tazewell

Hotel Company. Mr. St. Cerny has never taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the K. P. fraternity, and by faith is a Catholic.

On July 28, 1877, our subject was married to Catherine E. Penfield, of Chicago, daughter of James and Mary Penfield, and of this union four children have been born: John J.; James H.; Oney L., who died on October 5, 1903, and Hagel Lee.

ITHIEL S. STEVENS, M. D.

Dr. Ithiel S. Stevens, for many years a highly respected and prominent physician of Green Valley, but now of Peoria, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 5, 1850. He attended the public schools and State University at Champaign, Ill., after which he taught for several years and then, deciding to take up the study of medicine, attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1880. His uncle was one of the founders of the college before his birth.

Upon receiving his degree, Dr. Stevens began practicing his profession at Green Valley, where, with the exception of six years, he has since resided and has established a large clientele. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and socially a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Ithiel Silsby Stevens, a native of Vermont, and the maternal grandparents were James and Sophia (Penn) Prather, the latter born in Ohio. Dr. Stevens' father, Ithiel S., was a native of Pittsfield, Vt., and married Miss Mary Ann Prather, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio. His great-grandfather Stevens was a General from Vermont, in the Revolutionary War, commanding what were known as the "Green Mountain Boys." He served throughout the war, when he returned to his home, where he built a large brick house on the Springfield Road, in Vermont, which is still standing. The grandmother, Sophia (Penn) Prather, was a direct descendant of William Penn. She was the mother of ten boys and three girls, and two of the sons were the active proprietors of the first ferry boats operated between Cincinnati and Covington, Ky. Later, for about thirty years, they were engaged in the packet business on the Ohio

River. On March 18, 1868, the "Magnolia," one of their packet steamers (which for a time during the siege of Vicksburg, was the headquarters of General Grant) exploded, killing eighty-three people. Dr. Stevens' father was Captain of an Ohio military company, and died in 1850, while still a young man. The mother is also deceased.

On March 11, 1880, the Doctor was married at Green Valley, Ill., to Miss Jennie M. Morrison, and they have one child, Ithiel Silsby Stevens. Mrs. Stevens is the daughter of Joshua and Hulda (Wharton) Morrison, and was born in Fulton County, Ill., January 20, 1857. Her father came from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1855, locating in Fulton County, where he engaged in farming. He subsequently died, and his wife is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Stevens.

JACOB STOCKERT.

Jacob Stockert, farmer and stockman of Cincinnati Township, ex-Commissioner of Highways on the Republican ticket, and for fifteen years owner and operator of a threshing machine and feed mill in Tazewell County, was born in Hainstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, February 24, 1850, and in 1854 came to America with his parents, Jacob and Maria C. (Swinn) Stockert, on the steamer "City of Manchester." Jacob Stockert was born in Germany, May 13, 1817, and on this side of the water lived first in Boonsville, Mo., finally locating near Pekin, Ill., where he engaged in farming, continuing to follow that occupation until his death on December 16, 1891. His wife died in 1861.

The subject of this sketch conducted the old homestead for a number of years, and on June 11, 1878, married Fannie Grubb, who was born May 14, 1860; she has borne him nine children: George J., Mary K., Maggie, Jacob, Henry, Herman, Martin, Charles and Wilhelm. His farm of 180 acres is on Section 12, Cincinnati Township, and at first consisted of fifty-seven and a half acres, for which he paid \$16 per acre.

Mr. Stockert is an admirer of high-grade stock, from which he derives his chief source of revenue. He keeps abreast of the times, profiting by the researches of those who study and write for the advancement of agricultural science, and in all ways endeavors to make his home surroundings not only profitable, but

enjoyable. He is a member of the St. Paul Evangelical Church. Mrs. Stockert is a daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Maurer) Grubb; the former, a farmer by occupation, died young, and is survived by his wife.

SAMUEL STRICKFADEN.

Samuel Strickfaden, farmer and stockraiser, Groveland Township, was born in Lyons, N. Y., March 28, 1846, and came to Tazewell County in 1849, receiving his education in the public schools. He was one of a family of eight boys and three girls, and after reaching the age of twenty-one engaged in farming, locating on Section 17, Groveland Township, where he lived for a time, and then removed to Section 16, acquiring the 160-acre farm on which he now resides. He is a member of the United Evangelical Church, and supports the Republican party. On September 12, 1872, he was married in Groveland Township to Miss Mary Brecher, born in Peoria County March 14, 1853, and of this union the following children were born: Elizabeth (Mrs. Silas Hake), Walter, Katie, Robert, Clara, Joseph, and Lizzie, the last two being deceased. The paternal grandfather was Joseph Strickfaden while the maternal grandfather was George Ramige, a native of France.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were Joseph and Mary Eve (Ramige) Strickfaden, the former born in Baden, Germany, and the latter in Alsace, France. The father came to the United States when seventeen years of age, and settled in New York. He was married at Lyons, N. Y., and there engaged in farming, and also followed the trade of a stonemason. In 1849 he moved to Peoria, residing there one year, and then settled in Groveland Township, Tazewell County, locating on Section 17, where he accumulated a large property, owning 1,000 acres of land in Tazewell County and 640 acres in Crawford County, Mo. He was at one time Commissioner of Highways of Groveland Township.

Mrs. Samuel Strickfaden is the daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Gabel) Brecher. Her father emigrated to the United States, stopped for a while at Lyons, N. Y., remained in Chicago for a time and eventually removed to Peoria, where he lived for about ten years. At the end of that period he came to Groveland Town-

ship, locating on Section 19, but later removed to Section 20, where he resided until his death.

STEPHEN STUDYVIN.

Stephen Studyvin, farmer, Dillon Township, was born in the township where he now resides February 10, 1838, the son of Obadiah and Cynthia Ann (Musick) Studyvin. The father was born in Virginia in 1806, and died April 12, 1873; the mother, born in Ohio in 1809, died December 1, 1886. The father of the latter was Samuel Musick, and her husband's parents were William and Nancy (Williams) Studyvin; William Studyvin being a native of North Carolina. Obadiah Studyvin came with his parents to Illinois, the family settling on Snyder Creek, in Logan County. In 1830 the son removed to Tazewell County, and locating on Section 28, Dillon Township, spent there his remaining years, being called upon to serve as County Commissioner. His father, William Studyvin, settled in Bureau County, Ill., where he was a farmer until his death. His wife was an own cousin of Jefferson Davis.

Stephen Studyvin secured his education in the the public schools, and early began his career as a farmer, in which he was successful. On December 5, 1872, he was married in Elm Grove Township to Miss Frances E. Fisher, who was born March 7, 1845, the daughter of Isaac H. and Anna (Dillon) Fisher, and granddaughter of Matthias Dillon, who settled in the township which bears his name in Tazewell County in 1827. Isaac Fisher came into the State two years later, and made his home in Section 34, Elm Grove Township. During the Civil War he was a member of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His father, Theodorus Fisher, served his country in the War of 1812. To the marriage of Stephen Studyvin and Frances E. Fisher were born three children: Della M., the wife of Homer Hitt, and a resident of Minnesota; Artie A., and Obadiah.

Mr. Studyvin's homestead is on Section 2, Dillon Township, where he has been called to fill a number of official positions. For eight years he served as Supervisor, and for sixteen years as Assessor; was collector for ten years, and for twenty-five years School Trustee. In politics he is a Democrat and in local affairs his influence has been marked.

HENRY A. TAAKS.

Henry A. Taaks (deceased), for nineteen years engaged in a retail grocery business in Pekin, was a representative German-American citizen who won success with the assurance and good judgment characteristic of the sons of the Fatherland. He was born in Germany May 16, 1856, in the same district in which his parents, Dietrick and Ameda (Bunlangy) spent their entire lives. It was his good fortune to immigrate to the United States while quite young, and in Pekin, in which he located with Henry Block, to supplement his comparatively meager education by attendance at the night schools for a period of about two years. His first business experience was acquired in St. Louis, where, as manager of a general store for several years, he gained a knowledge of the business which proved of great value to him in his later career.

Returning to Pekin Mr. Taaks became book-keeper in the Westman distillery until that enterprise was put out of commission, after which he clerked for various commercial houses in the town, until he was able to purchase his first stock of groceries, in 1885. Two years after starting in business he removed to the location where he remained during the last seventeen years of his life, and where he continuously and faithfully catered to a steady and reliable trade, having among his patrons many who, during almost this entire period, solely depended upon his excellent goods and obliging disposition.

On February 3, 1881, at St. Louis, Mr. Taaks was united in marriage to Caroline Herold, born in that city January 31, 1858, a daughter of Frederick and Caroline (White) Herold, natives of Germany. Frederick Herold came to the United States as a boy, marrying after he had become a resident of St. Louis, where five children younger than Mrs. Taaks were born. Herold Dietrick Taaks, the only son in the family, was born December 28, 1882. Mr. Taaks stood high in fraternal circles, having at the time of his death, taken the thirty-third degree in Masonry. He was also identified with the United Workmen of America. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religion a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church. His death, which occurred February 27, 1904, caused deep

sorrow among those who had enjoyed an intimacy with him and profound regret among those who were merely associates.

S. S. TANNER.

S. Samuel Tanner, a well known business man of Minier, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Ohio, March 19, 1865, and came to Tazewell County in July, 1884. His education was obtained in the public and Normal schools of Stafford, Ohio. After locating in Minier Mr. Tanner taught school for two years, and then, in 1886, engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Beal & Tanner, being thus associated until 1897, when he became a member of the partnership of Quigg & Tanner, dealers in grain and coal, and of Quigg, Railsback & Co., who handle grain exclusively. He is still actively connected with these two firms. Mr. Tanner is identified with the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican, and in various campaigns has acquired a wide reputation as a speaker. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and other organizations.

Jacob Tanner, his paternal grandfather, was a Pennsylvanian by birth and followed the vocation of a lumberman on the Potomac River. In 1832, while on the ice, he was attacked and killed by an infuriated deer. The maternal grand-parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Bottenfield, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bottenfield was the pioneer minister of the Christian Church in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and died in 1848. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Rudolph and Elizabeth (Bottenfield) Tanner, the latter born in Monroe County, Ohio, May 27, 1836. The father, a native of Somerset County, Pa., was a carpenter by trade, and spent most of his life in Monroe County, Ohio. In 1849 he migrated to California, where he spent three years prospecting for gold. He has been a resident of Minier since 1892. To him and his wife were born seven children: Hiram R.; Margaret E., wife of Oscar P. Nelson; Thomas L.; Catherine J., who married Charles E. Flannagan; Laura E. (deceased), formerly the wife of Henry C. Freitag; and Charles E. Mr. Tanner was married September 1, 1887, at Minier, to Miss Etta Williams, who was born July 5, 1869, the daugh-

ter of Nathan R. and Catherine (Quigg) Williams, of the place named.

JAMES D. TAYLOR.

James Duncan Taylor was born in Ontario, Canada, June 13, 1848, and came to Tazewell County in 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Ontario, and when fourteen years old began to learn the trade of a blacksmith. In 1871 he removed from Canada to McLean County, Ill., where he was employed for seven years, and then located in Delavan. There, with his brother, he opened an establishment of his own, the partnership being continued until 1902, when the brother retired and Mr. Taylor has since conducted the shop alone. He does all kinds of high-class blacksmithing and repairing, and is a valued and respected citizen.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a Democrat and has faithfully served his town in the capacity of Alderman of the Second Ward. On September 2, 1875, our subject was married at McLean, Ill., to Miss Hannah E. Fawcett, who was born June 3, 1853. Of this union has been born one child—Agnes Louise. Samuel Taylor, the father of James D., was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1807. He married Margaret Hutchins, whose birth took place at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1812.

VALENTINE THOMAS.

Valentine Thomas, a well known and respected farmer, Hopedale Township, was born in Lorraine, Germany, October 23, 1824, and received his education in the common schools. Before leaving the Fatherland he served two years in the army, and at any time, was subject to call. In 1859 he emigrated to America arriving in New York April 15th of that year. From New York he came direct to Tazewell County, with his family, and is now residing on the farm which he first purchased, located on Section 4, Hopedale Township. He now owns 400 acres of choice farming land, and is prosperous and successful. During the year 1855 he was married in Germany to Miss Catherine Imig, who was born in that country November 28, 1828.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have five children, viz.: Henry, Jacob, Valentine, Martha and Elizabeth. They are all married except Jacob, who is liv-

ing at home. Politically Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian. His father, Henry Thomas, and his mother, Anna Mocklelan, were both born in Germany. Mrs. Valentine Thomas is the daughter of Peter and Margaret (Rocker) Imig. Mr. Imig was a German by birth, and came to the United States in 1859, settling with his family in Hopedale Township, where he engaged in farming. At the time of his death he resided near Minier, Ill. Mrs. Imig is also deceased.

JAMES W. TROWBRIDGE.

James W. Trowbridge, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, March 17, 1843, receiving his early education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in the Civil War, as a private of Company G, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving under Colonel Lyon and afterward under Colonel Fahnstock, the latter of Glasford, Ill. He continued in active service about three years, losing the use of one eye as the result of a wound, which he received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, on June 27, 1864. After being mustered out of service he returned home and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed with more or less regularity. At present he is living a retired life in the city of Washington, Ill., and as an old soldier, receives a pension from the Government of \$50 per month. Naturally, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In religion he supports the Christian Church, and politically is a Democrat.

Mr. Trowbridge was united in marriage, December 23, 1869, at Washington, Ill., to Miss Nancy McCullough, who was born August 9, 1847, and they have five children, as follows: Lorin, born September 14, 1870; George W., September 23, 1872; Robert W., July 20, 1875; Elsie M., December 23, 1889, and Prudence L., September 10, 1891. They have also adopted a sister's child, Katie M., who was born March 1, 1886. John Trowbridge, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New York. On the maternal side his grandparents were Spafford and Catherine (Hale) Hale, both of whom were born in New Hampshire. The parents of Mr. Trowbridge were Lorin and Martha (Hale) Trowbridge, the former having been born in Adams Township, Jefferson Coun-

ty, N. Y., March 9, 1811, and the latter, in New Hampshire, April 14, 1811. The father's death occurred January 10, 1876, and the mother's, March 19, 1882.

Mrs. James W. Trowbridge was the daughter of George and Jane (Hillis) McCullough. Her father emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1833, and first settled in Pennsylvania, where he resided for about six years. He then migrated West, arriving at Pekin, in 1838, and remaining there five years, but subsequently coming to Washington. Here he purchased a farm one and a half miles west of the town, and continued to operate it until his death, January 26, 1880. He was married to Miss Jane Hillis in 1830. She was born in 1815, and died in May, 1882. The father of Mr. Trowbridge came to Illinois in 1851 with his family and settled near Washington, where he passed the remainder of his life.

BENJAMIN F. TUCKER.

Benjamin F. Tucker, grain and live stock dealer of Morton, was born in Macon County, Ill., August 28, 1870, and located in Tazewell County in the spring of 1892. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. Mr. Tucker comes of an old New England family, and his genealogy can be traced on the paternal side, in an unbroken line, to the thirteenth century, and, indirectly, to the eleventh century, when, in 1066, John Tucker served under William the First of England. His great-grandfather, Jedediah Tucker, was born at Stanton (now Canton) Mass., in 1761, and in 1790 married, Miss Lucy Wood, who was born in Gilmanton, N. H. His grandparents were Cyrus and Fannie (Hoyt) Tucker, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire, the former's place of birth being London. The father of our subject was Joseph C. Tucker, who was born in Merrimack County, N. H., December 19, 1838, married Miss Emma Ferree and died September 14, 1903. His wife's birth occurred in Pike County, Ill., February 4, 1847.

At the age of twenty-two years our subject was graduated from school and removed to Morton, where he was employed by Roberts & Moschel as a book keeper in their grain office, a position he retained for three years. In connection with Samuel Mosiman, he then purchased the business, which was conducted by

them for about two and a half years, at the end of which period H. G. Dodds bought Mr. Mosiman's interest, and the firm is now conducted under the name of Tucker, Dodds & Co. The firm deals in corn, live stock and feed.

In his religious faith Mr. Tucker is a Congregationalist. Politically, he is a Republican, and on that ticket was elected Town Clerk in the spring of 1900; was appointed Assessor for the year 1903, and in 1894 was elected Alderman. In the last named capacity he has served, with the exception of one year, ever since. Socially he has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1898, and of the Modern Woodmen, since 1895; is also a member of the Spring Lake Hunting & Fishing Club, a well known outing organization, which owns about 11,000 acres of land in Tazewell County, and is composed of the following residents of Morton; J. H. Puterbaugh, President; William Moschel, Vice-President; Messrs. H. G. Dodds and Samuel Mosiman. On October 21, 1896, our subject married Sadie G. Gilman, daughter of George and Sarah (Goding) Gilman, of Illinois. Mrs. Tucker died July 27, 1904, One daughter, Caroline Gilman, was born of this union, on October 13, 1902.

VINCENT P. TURNER.

Vincent P. Turner, grain-dealer, Pekin, was born at Fairhaven, N. Y., May 18, 1853, the son of Seth and Laura (Fitch) Turner. He attended the public schools in his native town until he was twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Atlanta, Logan County, Ill. Having finished his education there, during the winter of 1874-75 he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago, after which, for about six months from May, 1873, he engaged in buying grain at Skelton, Logan County. Afterward he spent some time in St. Louis, and later engaged in an independent grain business, at Lawndale, Midland City (five years) and Havana (twelve years).

In May, 1895, Mr. Turner located at Pekin, Ill., and there organized and incorporated the Turner-Hudnut Company, with a paid-up capital of \$125,000, for the purpose of managing a line of grain-elevators. Since its organization the Company has erected thirteen elevators, making a total of thirty plants under its

control located in Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Tazewell, Mason, Cass and Menard counties. Mr. Turner is a 32d degree Mason, and a Republican in politics, but is not active in partisan affairs.

On October 14, 1886, he married Mabel J. Sloan, of Peoria, Ill., who died April 18, 1896, leaving two children: Robert S. and Vinneta M., who are both at home with their father.

ERNEST F. UNLAND.

Hon. Ernest F. Unland, grain-dealer, Pekin, was born in Prussia, Germany, 1836, the son of Casper H., and Mary (Carls) Unland. The parents who were both natives of Germany, came to America with their family in 1845, locating near Beardstown, Ill., where they engaged in farming. The father died in 1890, and the mother in 1891. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of nine children, and was only a lad of eight years when his parents emigrated to America, the trip by sailing-vessel occupying nine weeks. Landing at New Orleans they came up the Mississippi and Illinois river by boat.

Ernest F. remained with his father until he reached manhood, in the meanwhile receiving his education in the log school-house of that day. When about twenty years of age he taught for a time, but later was a student in a college at Quincy. In 1860 he located at Pekin, where he taught for a year, when he was one of the first to enlist for service in the Civil War, as a member of Company F. Eighth Illinois Volunteers, originally under the command of the late Gen. R. J. Oglesby. After a service of three months he was compelled to return home on account of ill-health, after which he again engaged in teaching until 1864 when he located in Pekin and for the succeeding two years was employed in the grain trade by the Smith-Hoppin Company. At the end of that period he became a partner in the concern and was soon after elected President and Manager of the company, a position which he still occupies. The Smith-Hoppin Company is said to be the oldest grain firm still doing business in the State.

Mr. Unland is a Republican in politics, and in 1884 was elected a member of the State Legislature from the Tazewell District, four years later was chosen Mayor of the City of

Pekin, and has also served for a number of years on the School Board. Mr. Unland was married, September 28, 1867, to Mary C. Feltman, who has borne him five children; Otto H., Clara, wife of W. E. Rosenthal of New York City; Edgar E., also of New York; Mary, wife of Louis Seangar of Louisiana, and Ernest C, the youngest child who is still attending school.

DAVID McDANIEL VAN ATTA.

David McDaniel Van Atta, (deceased), was born in Newark, Ohio, in February, 1846, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. In 1870 he removed to Tazewell County, and for many years engaged in business, but subsequently retiring from active life. At Pekin in April, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Edds, and one child (Cora Donella) was born to them, who died in infancy. Mr. Van Atta died December 24, 1879.

Mrs. Van Atta is the daughter of William T., and Mary Ellen (Dwar) Edds, the father's birth occurring near Springfield, Ohio, November 25, 1827, and the mother's, in Leesburg, Va., June 6, 1830. Mr. Edds died, in Pekin, December 28, 1896. Mrs. Van Atta was born in Dresden, Ohio, September 10, 1852, and was educated in the public and High schools of Pekin. She afterward studied music under superior instructors, and in 1875 became a teacher of the piano and organ, her classes embracing children of the leading families in that portion of the State. On account of ill-health she was obliged to relinquish her teaching in 1901. Mrs. Van Atta has been a member of the Christian Church since 1877, and has always taken an active part in religious work of every description.

SAMUEL VANDYKE.

Samuel Vandyke, to whose constructive ability is due many of the finest residences and public buildings in Morton, and who, for the past six years, has also conducted a lucrative lumber trade, is a native of Michigan, born in June, 1856. His father, Peter Vandyke, was born in New York, whence the grandparents, Arthur and Eliza (Lamb) Vandyke, removed from their native Canada at an early day. Peter Vandyke settled in Michigan while that State was still a wilderness, and there married Minerva Brown, born near

his farm, in 1837, and a granddaughter of Benjamin Brown. In 1859, when the son Samuel was three years old, the family removed to a farm in Tazewell County, where the lad was educated in the public schools, and assisted with the farm work until his twenty-fifth year. He then mastered the carpenter's trade, afterward for five years being employed by the builder under whom he passed his apprenticeship. Hoping to profit by a removal to a less thickly populated district, he located in Kansas, but four years later returned to Tazewell County to establish himself in Morton and vicinity as a successful contractor and builder. His business steadily developed, and was materially augmented when he started his present lumber trade, one of the largest in that portion of Tazewell County. Mr. Vandyke married Catherine Sweeney, born in 1868. He is a Republican in politics, and is connected fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America. Having a thorough knowledge of his chosen occupation, and possessing both skill and designing ability, his work has impressed his patrons with its appropriateness and substantiality, and has insured him a liberal income.

HENRY C. VAWTER.

Henry Clay Vawter, farmer and stockraiser, Tremont Township, was born in Todd County, Ky., April 4, 1838, being the son of Jephtha and Sarah M. (Foster) Vawter. His father was born in Todd County, July 18, 1809, and was the son of Elliott and Ellen (Gray) Vawter; while his mother was a daughter of John Foster. Jephtha Vawter migrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1847, and located on a farm on Section 28, Tremont Township, where he remained for a number of years. Believing that he could improve his condition in the newer West, he finally sold his property in Tazewell County and removed to Shawnee County, Kans., where he was engaged in farming for many years, afterward retiring to a home in Topeka, where he died, October 12, 1894; his wife having entered into her rest on December 18, 1883, while the homestead was in Shawnee County.

The subject of this sketch remained on the parental homestead until he was twenty-seven years of age, and for a time conducted the farm for his father. When his father disposed of

his Tazewell County property, preparatory to removing to Kansas, he purchased a part of the old farm, and now owns 1800 acres in Tazewell County, besides a half-section located in Chase and Lane counties, Kans. For many years he has filled the office of School Director, is a director of the Mackinaw State Bank, and, in all respects, a public spirited and progressive citizen.

On September 7, 1865, Mr. Vawter was married, in Tremont, to Miss Sarah Davis, who was born in Tazewell County, the daughter of Seaborn and A. (Alexander) Davis. Her parents were natives of Ohio, and, after living in Tazewell County for several years, removed to Iowa, but later returned to Tazewell County, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Vawter were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Olive O. (Mrs. Clarence Smith), Sarah Lavina, and Lewis Henry. The two last named reside at home. The deceased children were Clarence, Anna and Lucy. Mrs. Vawter died in November, 1886, and Mr. Vawter afterward married, as his second wife, Elizabeth Davis, who was born in Tazewell County, the daughter of Samuel K. and Henrietta (Landis) Davis who were natives of Ohio and pioneer settlers of that county. Mr. Vawter's second wife died August 22, 1897.

D. D. VELDE.

D. D. Velde, hardware merchant, Pekin, was born in that city, April 5, 1856, the son of John and Agnes (Frey) Velde. Mr. Velde received his education in the public schools of Pekin, and at the age of sixteen commenced to learn the trade of a carriage painter. He was thus apprenticed for three years, when he became clerk in his father's hardware store, holding the latter position until 1882. He then bought an interest in the firm, which became known as Velde, Roelfs & Company, and has continued in that business ever since. In his political views, Mr. Velde is a Republican, but casts his vote for the candidate, who, in his judgment, is best fitted for the office.

On October 28, 1881, Mr. Velde was married to Lena Herget, daughter of Hon. John and Ernestine Herget, and of this union two children have been born, J. Ernest and Carl H. Mr. Velde is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Knight Templar and Shriner.

FRANKLIN L. VELDE.

Franklin L. Velde, lawyer, Pekin, was born in that city June 24, 1866. His father, Habbe Velde, was a native of Germany. After completing his studies at the Pekin High School Mr. Velde attended the Iowa Wesleyan University for a year, and then entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He remained at that institution for four years, and in 1887 received therefrom the degree of A. B. Later he attended the Union College of Law, at Chicago, where, in 1889, the degree of LL.B. was conferred upon him.

Mr. Velde practiced law in Chicago for two years, at the end of which period he returned to Pekin, where he has ever since resided, an esteemed citizen, and, in his profession, has attained marked distinction. Since 1895 he has been a member of the well known firm of Prettyman & Velde, attorneys. He is President of the Board of Directors of the Pekin Public Library, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, the Modern Woodmen, and the Court of Honor. In politics Mr. Velde is a Republican, and for two years ably filled the position of City Attorney. In 1900 he was the nominee of his party for State's Attorney of Tazewell County, and in 1901 the Republicans placed him in nomination for the Circuit Judgeship, to fill the vacancy caused bound out to four different families, with whom by the death of Judge T. M. Shaw. On November 29, 1899, our subject was married, in Pekin, to Miss Ella Hippen. They have one child, Walter Hippen Velde.

HABBE VELDE.

Habbe Velde, Pekin, was born November 29, 1832, near Emden, Hanover, Germany, the son of Carsjen Vandervelde, whose birth-year was 1794. The spelling of the name has since been changed to its present form. He was a shoemaker and farmer and served in the Prussian army. In 1847, with his wife and five children, he came to America, settling in Kenosha, Wis., where for a time he engaged in farming. He then located in Pekin, Ill., where he died in 1880, his wife, Fraucke Isebrandts Lupkes, having already preceded him.

Habbe Velde, the subject of this sketch, settled in Pekin in 1851, and, until 1855, was in the employ of the T. & H. Smith Company, wagon-

makers. He then returned to Kenosha, Wis., and secured employment with the Baine Wagon Works, of that city, remaining there until 1858, when he returned to Pekin. In 1859, on the death of H. Smith, of the T. & H. Smith Company, he was made foreman of the blacksmith shop, which position he held for seven years. In 1866, he became a partner in the company, and successively held the positions of shipping clerk and general manager. In 1874, the factory was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt, Mr. Velde retaining the position of general manager. He is also a director in the Pekin Plow Company, and is interested in the Smith-Hippen Elevator Company and Teis Smith & Company, bankers. In politics, Mr. Velde is a Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont. He has served in the City Council; was Chairman of the Finance Committee for ten years, and was a member of the Committee on Bridges and Licenses. He was one of the organizers of the German Mutual Aid Society, of Pekin, and was its President for five years. He is a member of the German-Methodist Church, taking a prominent part in the work, and in 1888 was a member of the General Conference held in New York.

In 1859, Mr. Velde was married to Susan Luppen, a native of Germany, and of this union four children have been born: Charles L., lumber dealer of Pekin; Franklin L., attorney of Pekin; Kate L., and Mrs. Sarah Lackman.

WM. H. VOELPEL.

William H. Voelpel, a prominent and successful business man of Morton, was born in that city August 19, 1867, and received his education in the common schools of his native place. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen, he followed the trade of a carriage painter, until 1890, when, under President Harrison, he was appointed Postmaster of Morton. Such was his efficiency in fulfilling the duties of that position that in 1897 he was reappointed by President McKinley. Aside from his official duties he assisted in conducting a grocery store, and is at present interested in that business in conjunction with his brother, Edward C.

Mr. Voelpel has always supported the Republican party, and socially is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was mar-

ried at Morton, November 1, 1888, to Miss Nettie Phillips, who was born and educated in that city. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Voelpel—Rae Marion and M. Bernice. The parents of our subject were William and Barbara (Metz) Voelpel, both of whom were natives of Germany.

NOAH R. WAGLER.

Noah R. Wagler was born in Tazewell County in 1873, and received his education in its public schools. After completing his education he engaged in farming, following that industry for a period of three years in Elm Grove, and then becoming a general merchant at Groveland. In 1900 the building in which his store was located was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Wagler removed to Morton. He and his brother, Eli R., there purchased the hardware and implement establishment of Mr. Joseph Howder, which they have since conducted with unqualified success.

Mr. Wagler was married in Groveland to Miss Lydia Birkey, who was born in Tazewell County. They have three children—Elmer, Esther, and Edna. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Wagler was Christian Wagler, his maternal grandparent being Joseph Rediger, both of whom were born in France. His father, Peter Wagler, was also a native of France, his birth occurring in 1820, while his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Rediger, was born in Woodford County, Ill.,

SAMUEL WAGLER.

Samuel Wagler, grain-dealer, Groveland, was born in Tazewell County in 1871, and educated in the public schools of the county. Upon completing his education he engaged in farming, at which he continued for six years, and then opened a general store at Groveland in which the postoffice was located, and Mr. Wagler became Postmaster himself. He subsequently accepted a position with Turner, Hudson & Company, grain-dealers, and is now general manager of the company. He also holds the offices of Postmaster and Town Clerk of Groveland. In religious faith he is Methodist. Mr. Wagler was married in Tazewell County, in 1894, to Miss Kate Hochstetler, who is a native of the county named. The father of the subject of this sketch was Isaac Wagler, a native of Ohio.

GILMAN G. WALTMIRE.

Gilman G. Waltmire, Delavan, was born in Dillon Township, Tazewell County, January 28, 1864, the son of Clark W. and Margaret (Keefer) Waltmire. His father, a native of New Salem, Ohio, was born December 12, 1835, and his mother in Dillon Township, in 1845. Joseph Waltmire, father of Clark W., was born in Switzerland, the home of the Waltmires for generations. His wife's maiden name was Hanby. The maternal grandparents of Gilman G. Waltmire were William and Mary Keefer, born in Lancaster County, Pa.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the Delavan public and High Schools, and in the Business College at Bloomington, Ill. From the latter he graduated in 1881, and for the ensuing seven years was engaged in teaching. In 1888 he became Assistant Cashier of the Tazewell County National Bank, and still retains that position. His family history is an interesting story. His great-grandfather was one of a family of six children that left France in 1815 on a sailing vessel, bound for Philadelphia. On the voyage, which took three months, his great grandfather, great-grandmother, and two children died. The four orphans, on arriving at Philadelphia, were they lived near Philadelphia until they had reached maturity. Of these four the oldest was only thirteen, and the youngest but two years old. Two of the children were taken by families named Roof, which name they retained in after life. The two youngest kept the name Waltmire. On reaching manhood, Joseph Waltmire, the grandfather of Gilman, removed to Perry County, Ohio, where Clark W. Waltmire was born, and where the grandfather died in 1881. He was the father of three sons and two daughters. One son was killed in the battle of Shiloh. In company with a brother and a sister Clark W. Waltmire located in Tazewell County, the latter settling in Dillon Township, and the brother and sister in Hopedale Township. Held in high esteem by all who knew him, he was elected at different times to various township offices, such as those of Supervisor and Collector, and proved himself a good citizen. In 1861 he married Miss Margaret Keefer, who bore him three sons and one daughter, and died in 1875, Gilman Waltmire being their second child. The father

er was married a second time in 1877, to Miss Emma Richards, of Tremont, who became the mother of a boy and a girl, and died in 1902. Gilman Waltmire stands high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen, has been elected Mayor and Alderman of the City of Delavan, and is now serving on the Board of Education. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, is a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a teacher in the Sabbath-School.

GEORGE W. WARNER.

George Washington Warner, teacher and Evangelist, Mackinaw, was born in Woodford County, Ill., July 29, 1850, the son of Calvin and Mary A. (Clark) Warner. Calvin Warner was born in Clark County Ill., and after settling in Woodford County, in 1847, taught school for a time and afterward devoted his attention to the carpenter's trade but his career was cut short at the early age of thirty-nine, owing to a fall from a scaffold upon which he was working. He was a soldier in the Civil War, in August, 1862, enlisting as a musician in Company F, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the famous Board of Trade Regiment. Until detailed as a regular soldier he played the snare drum. During General Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee he made a forced march of thirty-five miles in one day, carrying over fifty pounds of luggage, and the exertion, together with the strain upon his physical strength at the battle of Stone River, so overtaxed him that he was discharged for disability the following spring, and had but partially recovered at the time of his death, July 22, 1863.

Mr. Warner was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and some of the first services of the denomination in Palestine Township were held at his house. Politically, he was a Republican, and served as County Collector in Woodford County. His father, John R. Warner, a shoemaker by trade, migrated from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1820, and George Warner, father of the last named, is supposed to have been a relative of Mildred Warner, the grandmother of George Washington, also of Colonel Seth Warner, who distinguished himself at Crown Point, Bennington, and other engagements of the Revolutionary

War. Mrs. Mary A. Warner, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, became an orphan in infancy, and lived to be fifty-five years old.

Besides the public schools, George W. Warner attended the annual Normal Institutes of Woodford County for ten years, and, prepared by this training, made teaching his profession from 1879 until 1897, a portion of that period being stationed in Minonk and vicinity. In 1884 he located in Mackinaw, and for the first three years was principal of the High School, which he organized in conformity with the State course of instruction, and brought to a high standard. For twenty-five years he has been a licensed Evangelist of the Christian Church, and has filled regular pastorates in various places in the State, being located four years in Hieronimus Grove. He still preaches occasionally. Since 1882 Mr. Warner has been identified with the Prohibition party, and in support of its principles has delivered many addresses and written many strong and forceful articles. Above all, he is fearless in his advocacy of truth and justice, and is at all times capable of sustaining his position in debate. In 1892 he was his party's candidate for the Illinois General Assembly, and in 1900 was a candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District. Since 1894 he has served as School Treasurer, and, since 1897, as Justice of the Peace, in both capacities rendering service disproportionate to the financial remuneration of the offices. He has spent much time as a commercial traveler, and has acquired a large fund of varied and practical information. One of his special gifts is a fine command of language, and a convincing style of expression. Throughout his active career he has utilized these accomplishments in journalism, contributing many well received articles along educational, political, and reformatory lines. He is socially identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Sons of Veterans, in the latter serving as Captain of the Camp at Armington, Ill.

On January 12, 1873, Mr. Warner married Mary E. Reed, daughter of Joseph and Mary Reed, of Deer Creek Township. Mrs. Warner was born in Ohio, and is the mother of two living children: Mildred F., a compositor in the office of the "Daily Public" at Clinton, Ill.,

and an accomplished musician; and Charles Dudley, founder of the "Mackinaw Gazette."

THOMAS J. WATTS.

Thomas J. Watts, farmer and stock-raiser, Malone Township, was born in New Jersey, April 11, 1837, the son of Joseph and Hannah (Willett) Watts, both natives of New Jersey. Joseph Watts was a hatter by trade, as was also his father, and having a desire to see the West, removed with his father to Greene County, Ill., in 1838, his father following in 1839. In 1848 he removed to Malone Township, where he entered 160 acres of land, which was the second entry made in the township, and, having secured 40 acres more, he owned 200 when he began breaking the prairie soil. Here he built a large frame house, and passed the remainder of his days, dying at the age of sixty-seven; his wife, Hannah Watts, survived him reaching her seventy-second year.

Thomas J. Watts was but one year old when his parents located in Greene County, and was but a lad when they removed to Tazewell County. In those days the land south of his father's farm was quite low, much of the time being covered by water, which afforded a favorite resort for wild ducks. The young lad thus became an expert duck-hunter and freely searched these ponds, several miles in extent, for wild game. He obtained his education in the common schools and, on attaining manhood, adopted the occupation and profession of farming. At one time he was an extensive land owner, but retains only his homestead of 163 acres. He is retired from the activities of life, spending the summer of 1902 in California.

In political views Mr. Watts is a Democrat; has served as Township Supervisor and Road Commissioner, and has held several other minor offices. In July, 1869, he was married to Miss Juliet Shotwell, born in New Jersey, in 1839, and of this union there were eleven children, viz.: Laura Jane, Etta Viola (deceased), Alice Carrie, Dorcas S., Hannah B., Oliver J., John S., Maud P., Thomas J., Jr., Virginia J. and Elmer E. Mr. Watts and his family are all communicants of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Watts' parents were Jacob and Dorcas (Drake) Shotwell, who became residents of Tazewell County, in 1852, and settled on a farm about one mile south of Green Valley, Malone Town-

ship, where they passed the remainder of their days.

JOHN WEEKS.

John Weeks, retired farmer, Washington, was born November 25, 1834, in Worcester, Mass., and there received his education in the public schools. He subsequently emigrated to California, where he remained for five years, and then returned East, locating in Illinois. He located in Tazewell County, in April, 1860, and purchased a farm, which later he sold, purchasing 160 acres north of the city. About 1892 he retired from active farm labor, and in 1896 removed to Washington, where he has since resided. He is a Republican in politics, and holds the office of School Director. Mr. Weeks was married to Esther Holland in Washington Township, Tazewell County, March 16, 1842, and they have two children—Lita and William Albert. Mrs. Weeks was born March 16, 1842. The parents of Mr. Weeks were William and Ellen (Piefer) Weeks, both of whom were natives of England.

JOHN WEIHMEIR.

John Weihmeir was born in Hopedale, Tazewell County, November 23, 1861; was educated in the common schools, and is at present successfully engaged in the business of farming and stock-raising. He has continued to live on the old farm, formerly his father's, situated on Section 14, Hopedale Township, now owns 215 acres, renting a portion of the family homestead. Mr. Weihmeir is quite a large stock-raiser and owns fifty-two head of cattle. Politically he is a Democrat.

On September 4, 1898, Mr. Weihmeir was married, in Minier, to Miss Amelia Hilpert, who was born near Atlanta, Ill. Three children were born of this union, two of whom are deceased, Velda J. dying at the age of fifteen months, and the other still younger. The living child is Anna E. Mrs. Weihmeir is the daughter of John and Anna Elizabeth (Hoose) Hilpert. Her father was a German by birth, and in 1849 came to Illinois by way of New Orleans, in which city he remained a short time. Thence he passed up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, to Pekin, Ill., where he was married to Miss Anna E. Hoose. Mr. Hilpert was a farmer, and after being thus em-

ployed for a time near Pekin, removed to Atlanta, and thence to Mt. Hope Township, McLean County, where he purchased 400 acres of land. After a few years' residence on the farm he retired from active life, and purchased a home in Minier, Ill., where he died. His wife still survives him. Mr. Weihmeir's father, Jarvis, was born in Germany and came to the United States in a sailing vessel, landing in New York. In 1855 he located in Illinois, settling first in Tremont, where he worked by the month at his trade as a shoemaker. He then purchased eighty acres of land in Hopedale Township, to which place he moved. He continued to add to his farm until, at the time of his death, he was the owner of 228 acres, which is now worth \$100 per acre. There were five children of this family, namely: Jarvis, who died when quite young; Joseph, Anthony, Mary and John, who is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Weihmeir's great-grandfather, Joseph Weihmeir, was born in Germany, as was his maternal grandmother, Johanna Bertz.

ALBERT WEISS.

The "Pekin Freie Presse," the only German newspaper published in Tazewell County, was established in 1876, and in the fall of 1885 was purchased by its present owner and editor, Albert Weiss. A year of association with the office of the periodical had convinced Mr. Weiss of its financial and opinion-moulding desirability, suppositions borne out by the subsequent enlargement of the sheet to twice its original size, and its increased value as a correct exposition of Democratic principles and issues. The "Freie Presse" has at its head a newspaper man grounded in the philosophical and metaphysical lore which is part of the equipment of the high-class German student, but one who has yet retained and brought to this side of the water the conservative and painstaking, and therefore weight-carrying methods of his countrymen.

Born in Mellenbach, Germany, July 23, 1855, Albert Weiss is the only son of German-born parents, Johann Michael and Christiana (Koehler) Weiss. Following upon the completion of his classical education, he practiced the mechanical arts from 1869 until 1878. In the latter year he came to Pekin with his uncle, William Weiss, and engaged in the gas and

steam-fitting business with George H. Lucas, under the firm name of Lucas & Weiss. The firm name was later changed to Fogelmark & Weiss, and amicably continued until the withdrawal of the junior partner in 1884, and his identification with the "Freie Presse." To the great credit of the city in which he lives, Mr. Weiss is an enthusiastic promoter of the diversions and practical advancements which tend to create a broad, tolerant and happy municipal life. The Turner Society, of which he was a member for several years, acknowledges his helpfulness as President and Secretary in the past, and his wise council and active co-operation as a Trustee during its existence. He has been President of the German Singing Society, the Pekin Maennerchor, since its organization in 1902. He was at one time a member of the Public Library Board, and at present is serving on the Board of Education. Formerly he was Treasurer of the city of Pekin. Fraternally, Mr. Weiss is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Royal Circle. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Weiss, was born September 5, 1858, and the marriage ceremony was solemnized June 24, 1880.

JAMES RAYMOND WHISLER.

James R. Whisler, one of the most extensive and successful merchants of Mackinaw, a miller by trade, for the past few years chorister in the Christian Church and a member of the Metropolitan Brass Band, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., March 17, 1837, the son of Jacob and Mary Ann Whisler, and grandson of Joseph Whisler, all of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Jacob Whisler, Sr., a miller by trade, was of German descent, and removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in the fall of 1837. His last days were spent in Tazewell County, where he lived to be seventy-four years old, his wife dying at the age of seventy-three. Jacob Whisler, Jr., learned the miller's trade of his father, and after removing to Tazewell County, in 1853, purchasing a mill in Mackinaw Township. His ambitious projects, however, were not destined to be realized, as, at the expiration of eighteen months, he met death accidentally, in consequence of his clothing being caught in the machinery of the mill. At the time of his death he was forty-four years of

age, and the calamity fell less heavily, as his wife had preceded him to the Great Beyond in 1837, while he was living in Crawford County, Ohio.

As a boy, James Raymond Whisler worked in his father's mill in Crawford County, Ohio, and was subsequently employed in other establishments in Ohio and Illinois. Deprived of the care and sympathy of his mother during his first year of existence, his early manhood was darkened by the tragic death of his father, being thus thrown upon the abilities with which nature and inheritance had endowed him. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Mary C. Smith, and of this union four children have been born: Dora, Mollie, Emma and Della. Mr. Whisler was engaged in farming for a number of years, having temporarily given up milling, but, in 1874, seeing opportunities for a practical and energetic man in that line in the town of Mackinaw, erected a steam grist mill of large capacity in that village, which he operated for eleven years, and then exchanged his establishment for a stock of groceries and hardware. Three years later he disposed of his somewhat unsatisfactory store, and journeyed to the West in search of larger opportunities. For a number of years he has conducted a general mercantile establishment in Mackinaw, having increased his stock as occasion demanded, and in 1891 signalled his success by erecting the two-story brick building which he now occupies. Mr. Whisler possesses the true mercantile spirit, which recognizes a need of general knowledge, courteous compliance with the wishes of his customers, as well as tact and consideration in dealing with employes. His stock is selected with care and with due regard for prevailing standards of fashion, as well as usefulness and reliability. His efforts to advance musical interests in the city have also been warmly appreciated, especially in the church and band before mentioned. Mrs. Whisler was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Asa S. Smith, an early settler of Mackinaw Township, Tazewell County.

THOMAS L. WIBRAY.

Thomas L. Wibray, farmer and stockraiser, Tremont Township, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., April 16, 1845, a son of Lawrence and Sophia (Lovejoy) Wibray. His father was

born in the city of New York, in 1816, and died July 31, 1902; his mother, a native of New York, died in 1890. Her parents were Andrew and Mary Lovejoy, the mother being also a native of New York. Mr. Lovejoy was a Canadian merchant, but passed the late years of life in Roscoe, Winnebago County, Ill., where he had purchased Government land and engaged in farming. The old homestead is now in the hands of his grandson, Andrew Lovejoy. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Wibray was Capt. James Wibray, who was a native of England; his wife, Elizabeth, emigrated from Germany. Capt. Wibray was a sailor, and, in the pursuit of his calling, had traveled into many distant lands, although his usual route was between New York and Liverpool, and New York and New Orleans. On one occasion he took a shipload of provisions to the sufferers from the great earthquake at Caracas, Venezuela. Finally, he abandoned the sea and, in 1836, located on Section 16, in Tremont Township, Tazewell County. During the following year he installed his family in what was then a remarkably fine frame house. He greatly improved his farm, which remained his homestead, until his death in 1858—the year of the great comet. For many years he was employed in the United States Mint at New Orleans, and at various times held county offices at home. Lawrence Wibray was an industrious and successful farmer, and at the time of his death owned some four hundred acres of land. His death, in August, 1902, occurred on the old homestead, where his wife had gone to her rest about twelve years previously.

Thomas L. Wibray secured his education in the public schools, and was reared in the Unitarian faith. He lived at home, and, during the last years of his father's life, took active charge of the farm. There were two sisters to share the home with him, but both are now deceased; he is, in fact, the only surviving member of the family. His marriage to Miss Morganthattar occurred in January, 1903. Mr. Wibray now devotes much of his attention to the raising of draft horses, especially of the high-grade Clydesdale variety. His herd consists of about sixty-five head, and during the past ten years he has become widely known for his special line of stock. At the different State Fairs he has taken a large number of

prizes, while at the St. Louis Exposition he was a winner of the first magnitude. In political matters Mr. Wibray is a Democrat, and is highly regarded in the community in which his useful life is passing.

EVERETT W. WILSON.

Everett W. Wilson, manufacturer, and ex-Mayor of the City of Pekin, was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1861, the son of John and Emily (Woodruff) Wilson. In 1879 he came to Pekin and accepted a position with the Hamburg Distillery Company as bookkeeper, a year later becoming its manager and retaining this position until the sale of the plant in 1888. In 1889 he became one of the organizers of the American Distilling Company of Pekin, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and which commenced business in the year named. Mr. Wilson is President of the company. The plant occupies an area of six acres, and has a capacity for the consumption of 7,200 bushels of grain per day. Mr. Wilson is also President of the German-American Bank of Pekin, which has a capital stock of \$100,000, and is one of the largest and most reliable banking institutions in that section of the State. Politically, Mr. Wilson is a Republican, from 1887 to 1893 serving in the City Council as Alderman for his Ward, and, commencing in the latter year, one term as Mayor of Pekin. In 1885 he married Miss Anna Wandschneider, and they have two sons, John and Everett R.

Mr. Wilson is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Pekin, both in social and business life. Careful and conservative in all his transactions, he has the respect and confidence of a large circle of business men. He is approachable at all times and under all circumstances. Liberal in his views, he accords to others the same right of private judgment which he demands for himself, no matter what may be their difference in judgment. He maintains a high position in the councils of the political party to which he belongs, and is recognized as one of its leaders in the county. At his elegant home he is a hospitable entertainer and his friends are always sure of a hearty welcome.

LAWRENCE WILSON.

Lawrence Wilson was born near Vinton, Iowa, November 28, 1853, and two years later

his parents removed to Pekin, where Mr. Wilson received his education in the public schools. On the paternal side of the family his grandfather was Seth Wilson, a native of Tennessee, who at an early day moved to Tazewell County and was elected its first Sheriff. He also participated in the Black Hawk War. Mr. Wilson's maternal grandparents were Joseph Nieukirk, born at Trenton, N. J., and Susan Harvey, a native of Tazewell County. His parents were N. H. and Charlotte (Nieukirk) Wilson, both of whom were born in Tazewell County, the former, in 1832, and the latter in 1830. The father of Mr. Wilson was the youngest of five children.

In 1868 Lawrence Wilson entered the employment of the United States Express Company, at Pekin, retaining his position until January 1, 1893, when he was appointed agent. In 1891 he was transferred to Oshkosh, Wis., and remained there two years, subsequently returning to his former place with the company at Pekin, where he is at present in charge of the local office. On April 30, 1898, at Pekin, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Katie Sylvia Kennedy. Mrs. Wilson was born in 1856, and died April 22, 1904. Of this marriage there are three surviving children—Alice A., Fern, and Guy. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Reform Church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

CHRISTOPHER WINKLE.

Christopher Winkel, farmer, Malone Township, was born in Germany, February 17, 1833, the son of Wendlin and Margaret (Cline) Winkel, both of whom were natives of Germany. Chris. Winkel was educated in his native land, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States with his parents, who, after spending some time in Cleveland, located on a farm seventeen miles from Toledo, Ohio, and later removed to Peoria, Ill., where the subject of this sketch worked at the cooper's trade. In 1858 he was married at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Mary Schuemann, and afterwards devoted his attention to farming near Smithville, Ill., not far from Peoria. Later he purchased a farm in Section 23, Malone Township, Tazewell County, for which he paid \$16 an acre; the same land could easily be sold today for more than

\$100 an acre, as it is located within half a mile of the Chicago & Alton Railroad depot.

Mr. Winkel has achieved a large measure of success in agricultural pursuits, and is regarded as one of the representative men of Tazewell County. The father of Mrs. Winkel, Nicklous Schuemann, was born in Hesse, Germany, and in the prime of life served in the French army. On coming to this country, in 1851, he made his home in Cleveland, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Winkel ten children have been born: Wendlin, Christian, Phillip, George, Peter, Mary, Nicholas, Maggie (wife of Charles Hofreider), Lizzie (Mrs. William Douse), and Julia. The Winkel family are members of the Catholic Church. In his political views Mr. Winkel is a Democrat, and has served as School Trustee.

URS WYS.

Urs Wys, shoemaker, East Peoria, was born in Switzerland, August 9, 1853, and located in Tazewell County in 1881. The same year he started a shoe-shop in Peoria, which he continued for ten years. He also purchased a farm of eighty acres in Fond du Lac Township. In 1897 he disposed of his property, and in East Peoria opened its only boot and shoestore and factory combined. He is still engaged in those lines. Mr. Wys was married, on October 20, 1877, to Miss Mary Wys, who was born in Switzerland September 29, 1853. They were married before they left their native land. To them have been born nine children: Fred, Ernst, Emel, Charles, Elbert, Rose, Fredie, Joseph and Ama. In politics Mr. Wys takes an independent position.

FRANK A. YEASON.

Frank A. Yeason was born in Fond du Lac Township, Tazewell County, October 17, 1865, and was educated in the public and High schools of Washington. He subsequently learned the trade of a barber, which he has since successfully followed. On November 24, 1887, he was married to Miss Mary Jacquin at Washington, and they have two children, Harold M. and Marguerite A. Mrs. Yeason was born September 4, 1869.

In his religious belief Mr. Yeason is a Catholic. In politics he has been active in support-

ing the Republican party, and has held the office of City Treasurer for two years, besides representing his ward as Alderman for a similar length of time. He is a popular and representative citizen of Washington, and has the respect of all who know him. The parents of Mr. Yeason were Henry and Lucy A. (Leek) Yeason. The father was born in Allegheny County, Pa., September 12, 1822, and was a veteran of the Mexican War, likewise participating as a soldier in the Civil War. His wife was born on January 7, 1834.

THEODORE S. YOUNG.

Theodore S. Young, constable, Pekin, was born in Elm Grove Township, Tazewell County, November 14, 1846, the son of John S. and Margaret L. (Wilson) Young. The former was born in Athol, Mass., November 10, 1816, and the latter, in Ohio, January 14, 1818. The mother came to Illinois with her parents in 1820, the country at that time being monopolized by the Indians, and her family were the first white people to locate in that section of the State. Her father, Seth Wilson, made a journey on horseback from Tazewell County, to Ohio that he might bring sprouts to his home in the wilderness for the planting of a fruit orchard.

Theodore S. Young received as good an education as the pioneer schools of that early day afforded, and remained on the parental homestead until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married Stella E. Richardson, by whom he had one child, William T., born Nov. 28, 1873. Mrs. Young died December 27, 1887, and on May 30, 1889, Mr. Young married, as his second wife, Miss Lena Brower, who was born in Pekin, Ill., June 30, 1870; of this union there is one child, Anna Bell, born March 13, 1891. In 1873 Mr. Young removed to Pekin, where for ten years he was engaged in the teaming and express business; but later he disposed of the bus and express line, and, for four years, devoted his attention entirely to teaming. This also he was obliged to relinquish, as he sustained a serious injury in a runaway accident. In political sentiment Mr. Young is a Democrat; has served as Alderman one term, and was elected Constable in 1892, holding the latter position continuously to the present time (1904).

CHRISTIAN ZEHR.

Christian Zehr, Sr., farmer and stock-raiser, Deer Creek Township, Tazewell County, Ill., and owner of 200 acres of the farm upon which he was born, March 12, 1857, has utilized his inheritance to the best possible advantage, and has invested a portion of his earnings in houses and valuable town lots in Danvers, McLean County, Ill. The family has been known in this section since the spring of 1852, when the father, also Christian Zehr, settled on Section 25, Deer Creek Township, where he engaged in the general farming and stock-raising business on a scale exceeding that of his neighbors, and raising expectations in the popular mind which were more than realized. He had the grit and determination of his German ancestors, and in time became the owner of 900 acres of land, the greater part being valuable and productive. As his children became of age he apportioned farms to them, thus giving them a start in life to which his own youth had been a stranger. This pioneer was born in Germany, November 12, 1812, and died on his farm in Deer Creek Township, December 18, 1892. His parents were Daniel and Catherine (Ringburk) Zehr, and in his native land he married Mary Oyer, born in France in 1823, and who died November 22, 1892, one month before her husband. Mr. Zehr came to America in 1838, his wife following him across the sea to Ohio in 1840. He farmed in the Buckeye State until 1843, when he came overland and settled in Woodford County, Ill., remaining there until locating in Deer Creek Township in 1852. He was a Democrat in politics and held the office of School Director.

Upon attaining his majority, Christian Zehr (2), the subject of this sketch, married Magdalen Roeschley, born in Washington Township, Tazewell County, March 29, 1858, and who died April 17, 1899. Mrs. Zehr was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Salsman) Roeschley, the former born in Alsace-Lorraine, and the latter in another Department of France. Mr. Roeschley came to America in 1854, and his wife two years later, settling in Washington Township, Tazewell County, where he engaged in farming and milling. Seven children were born of Mr. Zehr's first marriage: Mary, Elizabeth, Christian (3), Catherine Arilla, John, Emma Mary,

and Edward J. On April 29, 1900, Mr. Zehr married for his second wife Mary Almeda Imhuff, born in Cazenovia Township, Woodford County, Ill., in 1874, the daughter of Joseph and Emma Jane (Weber) Imhuff, the former born in Ohio, in 1845, and the latter in Washburn, Woodford County, in 1852. Mr. Imhuff died in 1884, and his wife in 1881. Of the second marriage of Mr. Zehr, one son has been born, Irvin Lewis. Mr. Zehr is a Democrat in politics, but has had no inclination to seek official positions. He is a practical and high-minded farmer, loyal to his friends and the trusts reposed in him, and will be sadly missed from his accustomed haunts should he put into execution his present intention of moving to Danvers, McLean County.

ALBERT ZERWEKH.

Albert Zerwekh, baker, caterer and confectioner, Pekin, is a native of that city, where he has established a very profitable business in the lines indicated. His education was secured in the Pekin schools, including a course in the High School, and from an early age he has been engaged in his present enterprise. Twenty-five years ago he started as a baker and confectioner on Court Street, and in 1885 enlarged his business by opening a department as caterer. A large quantity of baked goods and ice cream is shipped by him throughout the surrounding country, and it is said that he maintains in his Pekin store the finest establishment of the kind to be found in the State outside of Chicago. In 1883 he was married to Miss Ida Maus in Pekin. They have two children, George E. and Edward S. His wife is the oldest granddaughter of Hon. B. S. Prettyman.

KARL ZERWEKH.

Karl Zerwekh, one of Pekin's younger business men and manufacturers, was born in that city August 28, 1869, obtaining his education in its public schools. Later he entered the employ of his father, in the bottling business, and remained with him until 1896, when he secured an interest in the works. With his father and brother, William G., he continued the same until the death of the former in 1899. Our subject then purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone, under

the name of G. J. Zerwekh & Sons Co. He has met with the unqualified success and earned the high respect which honesty, energy and perseverance usually bring. In his religious faith he is a member of the Evangelical St. Paul's Church, and politically casts his vote for the Democratic party. He has been prominently identified with Gehrig's Seventh Regiment Band for the past fourteen years, eight years of which he has served as Secretary and Treasurer. In 1901 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois Bottlers' Protective Association, and has also had charge of the State Clearing House in Pekin. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Circle, the Maennerchor, and the T. P. A. In 1894 Mr. Zerwekh was married at Pekin to Miss Wendolin Block, who was born April 9, 1872. They have two children, Norma and Louise.

EMKE ZIMMER.

Emke Zimmer, contractor and builder, Pekin, was born in Germany February 22, 1837, the son of Henry and Annie (Bengen) Zimmer, also natives of the Fatherland, the years of their birth being, respectively, 1801 and 1803. Emke Zimmer was educated in the public schools of his native country, where he also learned the carpenter's trade. Emigrating to the United States, he located in Pekin in 1871, where for two years he worked at his trade, and then as a contractor and builder engaged in business for himself. About one year later he admitted Andrew Heilman into partnership, and the business has since been successfully conducted as the firm of E. Zimmer & Company. In connection with their contracting and building business, they own and manage a lumber yard, where they handle all kinds of building material.

Mr. Zimmer is identified with the St. Paul

Evangelical Church, and fraternally is a member of the Mutual Aid Society. His political energies are devoted to the Democratic party, and he has served his city as Alderman for one term. In 1866 Mr. Zimmer was married in Germany to Miss Tena Evers, who was born in 1845. Mrs. Zimmer died in 1872, leaving one child, Henry. In 1875 he married as his second wife, Miss Hilka Folkerts, and to them five children were born: Anna; Teenie, wife of E. A. Harnish; John E.; Henrietta, and Edward.

CHARLES ZOELLER.

Charles Zoeller, mason, Pekin, was born in Germany November 1, 1854, the son of Moelchor and Elizabeth (Hackman) Zoeller, natives of the Fatherland. Obtaining his education in the common schools of his native country, in 1871 the subject of this sketch emigrated to the United States and located in Pekin, and having previously learned the trade of a bricklayer in the old country, he continued to follow that occupation, first securing employment with the firm of Snyder & Jensen, and subsequently working in various sections of the country. Returning to Pekin, upon the retirement of Mr. Snyder, he entered into partnership with Mr. Jensen. The company was reorganized in 1901, Mr. Jensen's son, Dietrick, being admitted as an equal partner.

In his social affiliations Mr. Zoeller is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge Chapter, the Knights Templar, the Mystic Shrine, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he supports the Republican party. The marriage of Mr. Zoeller was celebrated in Pekin September 10, 1877, his wife being Miss Elizabeth Friederich, who was born in 1857. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zoeller: Elizabeth Marie, Charlotte Justina, Lyla Frances and Nina Mathilde.

